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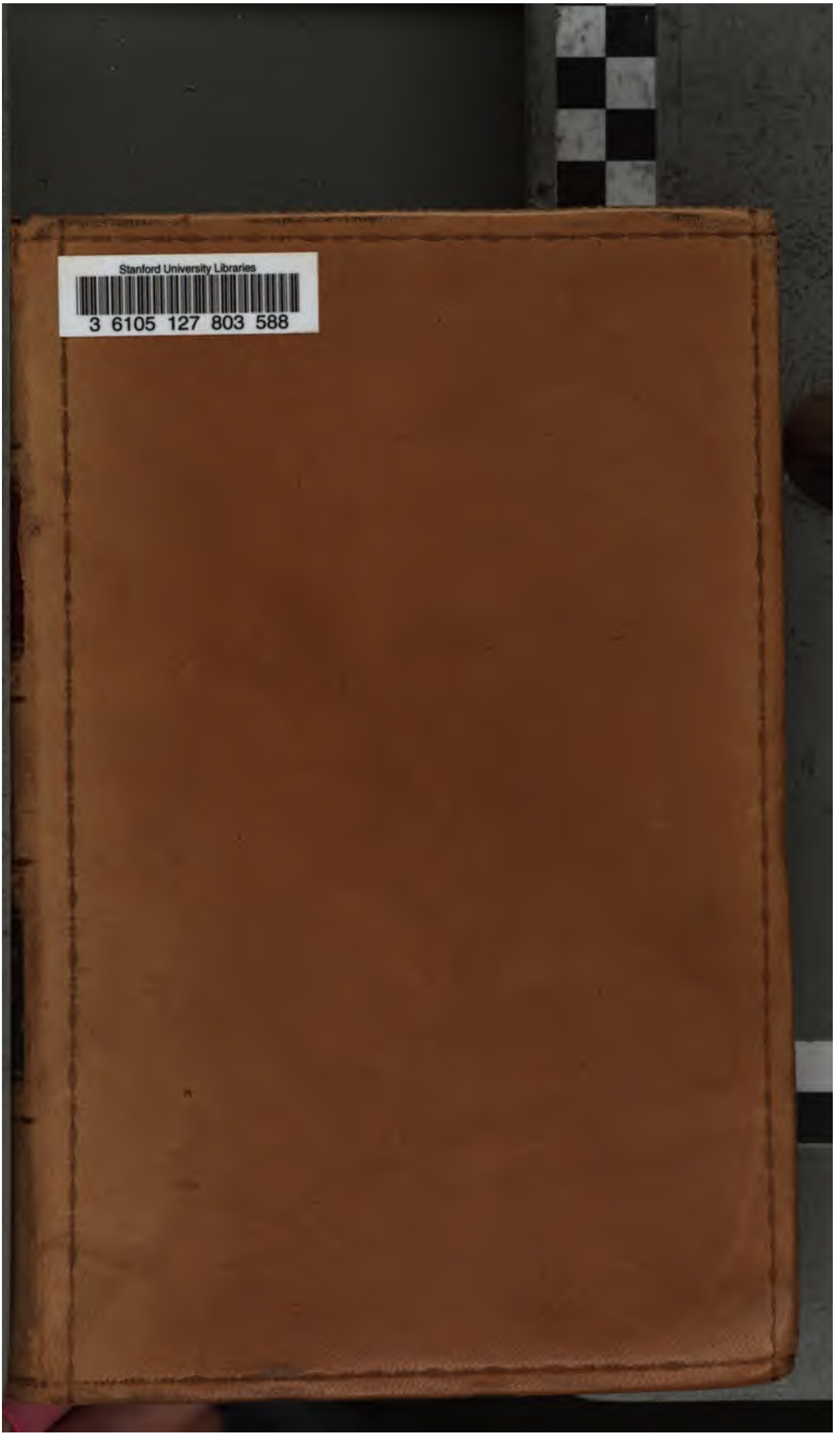
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THE

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

1890-'91.

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INDEX TO HOUSE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF VOLUMES.

Vol. 1..FOREIGN RELATIONS: No. 1, pt. 1.
Vol. 2..WAR: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 1.
Vol. 3.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 1.
Vol. 4.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2 pt. 2.
Vol. 5.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 3.
Vol. 6.. ENGINEERS: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 2, pt. 4.
Vol. 7.. ORDNANCE: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 3.
Vol. 8.. SIGNAL OFFICER: No. 1, pt. 2, v. 4.
Vol. 9..NAVY: No. 1, pt. 3.
Vol. 10..POSTMASTER-GENERAL: No. 1, pt. 4.
Vol. 11..INTERIOR: No. 1, pt. 5, v. 1.
Vol. 12.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 2.
Vol. 13.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 3.
Vol. 14.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 4, pt. 1.
Vol. 15.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 4, pt. 2.
Vol. 16.. No. 1, pt. 5, v. 5.
Vol. 17..AGRICULTURE: No. 1, pt. 6.
Vol. 18..DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: No. 1, pt. 7.
Vol. 19..No. 2, Finance Report.
Vol. 20..No. 3, pts. 1 and 2.
Vol. 21..No. 1, part 8, and Nos. 4 and 7.
Vol. 22..Nos. 5 and 167.
Vol. 23..No. 6, pt. 1.
Vol. 24..No. 6, pt. 2.
Vol. 25..Nos. 8 to 47 inclusive, except No. 45.
Vol. 26..No. 45, pt. 1.
Vol. 27..No. 45, pt. 2.
Vol. 28..Nos. 48 to 128 inclusive, except Nos. 70, 80, 90, and 106, pt. 3.
Vol. 29..No. 70.
Vol. 30..No. 80.
Vol. 31..No. 90.
Vol. 32..106, pt. 3.
Vol. 33..Nos. 129 to 209 inclusive, except Nos. 165 and 167.
Vol. 34..No. 165.
Vol. 36..Nos. 210 to 295 inclusive, except Nos. 265 and 287.
Vol. 37..No. 265.
Vol. 38..No. 287.

INDEX TO DOCUMENTS

Subject.	No.	Vol.
A.		
Absecon, New Jersey. Letter recommending additional accommodations to keepers of	53	28
Agriculture, Secretary of,		
Communications from:		
Agricultural Department, expenditures in the	35	25
Annual Report of	1	17
Silk, reports relating to, for 1890	203	33
Alabama River, Alabama, report on examination of	140	33
Alaska, transportation of witnesses in	194	33
Allouez Bay and Nemadji River, Wisconsin, report on examination of	40	25
Alsea Bay and River, Oregon, report on examination of	85	28
Altamaha River, Georgia, report on examination of	283	36
Alviso Harbor and Creek, California, report of examination of	16	25
American Channel, Detroit River, report on examination of	43	25
Apache Indians, appropriation for	41	25
Appropriations:		
Estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for	5	22
Estimates of Secretary of Treasury of deficiencies	167	22
Estimates of deficiency for payment of Army and Navy pensions	57	28
Estimates of deficiency for public printing	33	25
Arizona, letter and accompanying draft of bill for land for Indian school purposes in	216	36
Army:		
Brevet rank, letter recommending change of existing laws relative to	206	33
Quartermaster's Department, deficiencies in the	224	36
Retired officers in the civil service, report relating to	282	36
Subsistence, deficiencies for	230	36
Assateague, Virginia, letters recommending additional accommodations for keepers of	53	28

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Atlanta, Ga., letter relative to heating apparatus, etc., for public building at	211	36
Attorney-General, communications from:		
Annual report of	7	21
Judgments, supplemental report of, rendered against the United States.	141 251	33 36
Auburn, N. Y., appropriation for public building at	228	36
B.		
Barnegat, New Jersey, Letter recommending additional accommodations to keepers of	53	28
Barnegat and Great Egg Harbor Bays, New Jersey, report on examination of sound between	42	25
Barrundia, Gen. J. Martin, letter of the President relating to the killing of	51	28
Bay Ridge Channel, New York Harbor, report on examination of	60	28
Bayou Black, Louisiana, report of examination of	113 125	28 28
Bayou Castor, Louisiana, report on examination of	185	33
Bayou Cocodrie, Louisiana, report on survey of	114	28
Bayou Des Glaises, Louisiana, report on examination of	119	28
Bayou Teche, Louisiana, report on examination of	280	36
Bayous Tigre and Chevreuil, Louisiana, report on examination of	182	33
Bayou Terre Bonne, Louisiana, report on examination of	110	28
Bayou Vermillion, Louisiana, report on examination of	273	36
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., estimate of appropriation for	83	28
Berwick's Bay, Louisiana, report on examination of	198	33
Bethlehem Iron Company, report on ores used by the, in the manufacture of steel	294	36
Big Barren River, Kentucky, report on examination of	15	28
Binghamton, N. Y., appropriation for public building at	272	36
Black River, South Carolina, report on survey of	286	36
Blue Hill, Me., report on examination of harbor at	19	25
Boat or Number Four Channel, Florida, report of examination of	205	33
Boquet River, New York, report on examination of	30	25
Bounty on sugar, estimates of appropriation relating to	186	33
Brooks, S. H., relative to release of	233	36
Buffalo, N. Y., communication relative to site for public building at	213	36
Bureau of Engraving and Printing:		
Addition to the site of the building for the	254	36
Disbursing clerk for the	94	28
Burial of indigent soldiers, appropriation for	127	28
Buttermilk and Gowanus Bay Channels, New York Harbor, report on examination of	26	25
C.		
California, mining débris of	267	36
Clallam County, Wash., in relation to donation of proceeds of certain lands to	252	36
Cane River, Louisiana, report on examination of	184	33
Cape May City, N. J., report on examination for breakwater at	39	25
Cape May to Great Bay, N. J., report on examination of thoroughfare, from	50	28
Carlisle, Pa., additional estimate for Indian school at	220	36
Champlin's Creek, New York, report on examination of	66	28
Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama, report on examination of	134	33
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., estimate for boarding school building at	122	33
Chickahominy River, Virginia, report on examination of	217	36
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, report of the, relative to appropriations	98	28
Chief of Engineers:		3
Annual report of	1	
Annual report of	1	4
Annual report of	1	5
Annual report of	1	6

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Chief of Ordnance, annual report of	1	7
Chief of Bureau of Statistics, report on foreign commerce and navigation, etc	6	23
Cholera, report on, in Europe	121	28
Civilian engineers, letter of Secretary of War, relating to employed	143	33
Civil Service Commission, Annual Report of the....Part 8	1	21
Claims:		
Appropriation to pay the, of certain merchants of Austria-Hungary, for goods sent to the New Orleans Exposition	189	33
Deficiencies for defense of, against the United States	227	36
List of, allowed by accounting officers of the Treasury	171	33
List of, allowed since January 15, 1890	248	36
List of, allowed and paid from the indefinite appropriations of the act of April 4, 1890	249	36
Coast and Geodetic Survey:		
Annual report for 1890	80	30
Expenditures of the, for 1890	278	36
Collecting revenue from customs, letter recommending permanent appropriation for the	82	28
Colorado River, Arizona, report on survey of	18	25
Colorado River, Texas, report of examination of	138	33
Commerce and navigation, report of Chief of Bureau of Statistics on foreign	6	24
Commercial relations, 1888-'89	70	29
Commissioner of Education, annual report of	1	14 15
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, annual report of	4	21
Commissioner of Labor:		
Annual report of	1	16
Sixth Annual Report	265	37
Commissioner of Patents, annual report of	1	13
Comptroller of Currency, annual report of	3	20
Connecticut River, report on examination of, from Long Island Sound to Hartford, etc	86	28
Consular officers, special reports of, on irrigation, canals, and ports, etc	45	26 27
Consulate-general at London, appropriation for archives of the	137	33
Contracts, report of, entered into by the War Department	91	28
Corsica Shoal, Michigan, report on examination of	225	36
Coulson, Sewell, claim of	214	36
Court of Claims, judgments rendered by the	234	36
Courts of the United States, expenses of deficiencies for	229 259	36 36
New Mexico, additional associate justice of	76	28
Creek Indians, fulfilling treaties with	238	36
Current River, Missouri, report on examination of	157	33
Customs duties, refunds of	44	25
Customs revenue, expenses of collecting	247	36
Customs service, official emoluments of officers in the	285	36
Payments to informers and seizing officers	12	25
Tariffs, international bureau for the publication of	242	36
D.		
Deep, Skamokowa and Crooked Rivers, Washington, report on examination of	24	25
Department of Agriculture, expenditures in the	35	25
Devils Lake, N. Dak., report on examination of	293	36
Director of the Geological Survey, annual report of	1	14 15
District of Columbia:		
Annual report of the Commissioners of the	1	18
Deficiency in appropriations for	244	36
Deficiencies for support of public schools in the	257	36
Double Bayou, Texas, report on examination of	117	33
Drum Inlet, North Carolina, report on survey of	164	33
D'Wamish and Black Rivers, Washington, report on examination of	27	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
E.		
Electric lights, letter from Secretary of the Treasury for, in certain public buildings	166	33
Eleventh Census, letter of the Superintendent of the, giving complete returns of the population of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1890	9	25
Elk River, West Virginia, report on examination of	103	28
Ellis Island, appropriation for projected buildings on	146	28
Engineers, annual report of, in four parts, (vol. 2, part 1)	1	3
(vol. 2, part 2)	1	4
(vol. 2, part 3)	1	5
(vol. 2, part 4)	1	6
F.		
Foreign commerce and navigation, annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on the, and immigration and tonnage of the United States	6	23, 24
Foreign relations, annual report of the President	1	1
Fort Canby to Ilwaco, letter of Secretary of War recommending consideration of bill for construction of road from	13	25
Fox River, Wisconsin, letter of Secretary of War submitting draft of rules and regulations for the navigation and use of locks and canals on the	152	33
G.		
Government Hospital for the Insane, additional farm land for the	126	28
Government Printing Office, removal and storage of certain material of the	236	36
Great Lakes, report of examination for ship channel between the	207	33
Gun factories and steel forgings, report relating to, for high-power guns	209	33
Gunter's Creek, Alabama, report of examination of	132	33
H.		
Hamilton, Ill., report on examination of slough at	72	28
Hays, Thomas G., claim of	261	36
Hudson, Wis., report on examination of harbor at	268	36
I.		
Immigrant fund, report relating to	232	36
Import duties letter requesting appropriation to pay certain, used in the establishment of light-houses	99	28
Indian Department, tabular statements of disbursements for 1890	8	25
Indian depredation claims, list of	277	36
Indian River, Florida, report on survey of	168	33
Indian schools, amended estimates of appropriations for certain	222	36
Indian school land, letter submitting draft of bill for, in Arizona	216	36
Indian school superintendent, estimate for traveling expenses of for 1890	219	36
Indian service, supplemental estimates for the	131	33
Indians, additional subsistence for	139	33
Indigent soldiers, appropriation for burial of	127	28
Inner Bay, New York, report on examination of, near Saranac River	22	25
Inspector-General, letter relative to clerks and messengers for the office of the	199	33
Interior Department:		
Expenditure of contingent fund	130	33
Report of employés below a fair standard of efficiency	58	28
Public documents, report relating to the receipt, distribution, and sale of	128	28

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Internal-revenue stamps, appropriation for purchase of paper for	270	36
International American Conference, printing and distributing reports of the	250	36
International storm signals, report of a copy of draft of a bill pertaining to	288	36
Iron and steel, tests of, for 1890	165	34
Irrigation, etc.:		
Special reports of consular officers on, and canals, ports, etc	45	26 27
Report on, and water storage in the arid regions	287	38
Johnson, Capt. Henry, to place on retired list	183	33
Judgments:		
Report of, against the United States	141	33
Supplemental report of, rendered against the United States	251	36
Juneau City, Alaska, public building at	231	36
K.		
Kickapoo Indians, estimate of appropriation for fulfilling treaties with	221	36
Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, report of examination of shoals on	111	28
Lay testimony in pension cases, report relating to	276	36
Letters, in relation to the execution of, rogatory in foreign countries	281	36
Lewes, Del., relating to occupancy of a portion of the iron pier at	239	36
Lighted gas buoys, letter recommending appropriation for purchase of	10	25
Lights:		
Estimates for the establishment of, at Devil's Island, Wisconsin	150	33
Establishment of, at Two Harbors, Minn	153	33
Linchester River, Maryland, report on examination of	161	33
Little Egg Harbor Bay and Inlet, New Jersey, report on examination of	23	25
Little Pigeon River, Tennessee, report on examination of	159	33
Louisville, Ky., relief of board of commissioners of the sinking fund of	260	36
Lower Brulé Indian Agency, letter requesting removal of, and erection of new buildings for	105	28
Lower Columbia River, Oregon, report on examination of	61	28
Lubec Channel, Maine, report on examination of	158	33
Lynn Haven Bay, Virginia, report on examination for water way between Eastern Branch of Elizabeth River and	48	28
M.		
Machine guns, appropriation for, of small-arms caliber	108	28
Magazine Gun Board, estimates of incidental expenses of the	133	33
Mail service, report in relation to alleged irregular, in rural districts	156	33
Marine-Hospital Bureau, letter recommending rent of laboratory, etc.; also, permanent bacteriologist for the	204	33
Merchant marine, letter submitting draft of a bill to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the	78	28
Military Academy, appropriation for repair of cadet sinks, etc	223	36
Military establishment, letter of Secretary of War relating to contingent expenses of the	148	33
Mineral resources, estimate for preparation of the report of	188	33
Mississippi River:		
At Clinton, report on survey of	135	33
At Warsaw, Ill., report on examination of	68	28
Mokelumne River, California, report on survey of	178	33
Monks, John, & Son, claim of	187	33
N.		
Nandua Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	290	36
Nanticoke River, Maryland, report on examination of	163	33
Narragansett Bay Channel, Rhode Island, report on examination of	173	33
National Armory, Springfield, Mass., report of expenditures at the	77	28
Naval Observatory, appropriations for the new	79 147	28 33
Naval officers, petitions of, for equal pay and rank	145	33

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Navy Department:		
Additional force for the Secretary's office	142	33
Contingent expenses of	129	33
Report of employés below a fair standard of efficiency in the	81	28
Report showing the name of employés in the	243	36
New Mexico, additional associate justice of	76	28
Newport Creek, Maryland, report on survey of	169	33
Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, report on examination of	180	33
New York:		
Letter from assistant treasurer at, in relation to clerical force for the office of	208	33
Recruiting office, letter of Secretary of War recommending an additional clerk for	149	33
Nooksack, Skagit, and Snohomish Rivers, Washington, report on examination of	38	25
North River, Massachusetts, report on examination of shoals at mouth of the	20	25
North River, Salem, Mass., report on examination of	28	25
Northwest Seal Rock light station, California, purchase of fog-signal for	151	33
Nottoway River, Virginia, report on examination of	87	28
O.		
Ohio River, report on survey of, between mouth of Green River and Evansville, Ind	195	33
Ordnance, annual report of the Chief of	1	7
Ordnance and ordnance stores, appropriation for, for the District of Columbia	123	28
Owensborough Harbor, Kentucky, report of examination of	193	33
P.		
Pacific railroad claims, statement of	264	36
Pamlico and Bay Rivers, North Carolina, report on examination of water way between	102	33
Patapsco River, Maryland, report on examination of	102	28
Pease River, Florida, report on examination of	241	36
Pensauken Creek, New Jersey, report on examination of	31	25
Pension agencies, deficiencies for clerk hire, etc	266	36
Pensions:		
Estimate of deficiency for payment of Army and Navy	57	28
Lay testimony, report relating to	276	36
Pepperell Cove, Maine, report on examination of	62	28
Philadelphia, Pa., site and public building for the mint at	215	36
Phœnix, Ariz., estimate for Indian school at	218	36
Piscataway Creek, Maryland, report on examination of	49	28
Piscataway Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	59	28
Population of the United States, report of Superintendent of the Census giving complete returns of the	9	25
Portage Lake, Michigan, report on examinrtion of harbor lines at	200	33
Port Angeles, Wash., estimate of deficiency for the survey and appraisment of land for town site at	191	33
Port Oxford Harbor, Oregon, report in relation to	56	28
Port Royal, S. C., estimate of additional appropriation for construction of dry dock at	190	33
Port Townsend, Puget Sound, and Oak Bay, Washington, report of examination for ship channel between	92	28
Post-Office Department, annual report of transactions of business of the, for 1890	106	28 32
Postmaster-General,		
Communications from:		
Annual report of	1	10
Mail service in rural districts, report in relation to alleged irregular	156	33

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Postmaster-General—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Post-Office Department, annual report of transactions of business for the, 1890	106	28 32
Potomac Creek, Virginia, report of examination of	17	25
President of the United States,		
Communications from:		
Annual message	1	1
Barrundia, Gen. J. Martin, letter relating to the killing of	51	28
Gun factories and steel forgings, report relating to, for high-power guns	209	33
Letters, in relation to the execution of rogatory, in foreign countries	281	36
Seal fisheries of the Behring Sea, correspondence relating to	144	33
World's Columbian Commission, report of the	175	33
Princess Bay, Staten Island, New York, report on examination of	109	28
Public buildings, letter requesting appropriation for electric lights in certain specified	166	33
Atlanta, Ga., relative to heating apparatus, etc., for	211	36
Augusta, Ga., appropriation for heating and ventilating apparatus for the	93	28
Binghamton, N. Y., appropriation for, at	272	36
Buffalo, N. Y., relative to further legislation in regard to	213	36
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., estimates for	104 122	28 28
Leavenworth, Kans., appropriation for repairs to the	192	33
Philadelphia, Pa. Letter requesting passage of bill for	215	36
Rochester, N. Y., appropriation for, at	262	36
San Francisco, Cal., appropriation for extension of post-office building at	69	28
Public documents, report relating to the receipt, distribution, and sale of, in the Interior Department	128	28
Public lands, suspended entries, abstract of	181	33
Public money, report on banks in which deposits of, are made	101	28
Public papers, useless files of	212	36
Public printing, estimates of deficiency for	33	25
Pungo River to Sladesville, N. C., report on examination of water way from	160	33
Puyallup River, Washington, report on examination of	21	25
R.		
Receipts and expenditures, annual report of the Treasurer on	47	25
Redwood Creek, California, report on examination of	55	28
Red River of the North, report on examination of	292	36
Retired army officers in the civil service, report relating to	282	36
Rochester, N. Y., appropriation for public building at	262	36
Rouge River, Michigan, report on examination of	115	28
Russell's Fork, Big Sandy River, Kentucky, report on examination of	29	25
S.		
Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California, report on future improvement of	246	36
St. Augustine Harbor, Florida, report on examination of	291	36
St. John's River, Florida, report on examination of	240	36
St. Joseph, Mo., appropriation for public building at	245	36
St. Leonard's Creek, Maryland, report on examination of	120	28
St. Mary's Fall's Canal, Michigan, report on commerce passing	95	28
San Rafael River, California, report on examination of	54	28
San Simeon Bay, California, report on examination of	64	28
Santa Cruz, Cal., report on examination of a harbor of refuge at	32	25
Saugatuck River, Connecticut, report on examination of	179	33
Savannah River, Georgia, report on survey of	255	36
Seal fisheries of Behring Sea, official correspondence relating to	144	33
Sebewaing River, Wisconsin, report of examination of	154	33

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of Agriculture:		
Communications from, annual report of	1	17
Department of Agriculture, expenditures in the	35	25
Silk, reports relating to, for 1890	203	33
Secretary of the Interior,		
Communications from:		
Annual report of (in five volumes):		
The Secretary (Vol. 1)	1	11
The Secretary (Vol. 2)	1	12
Commissioner of Education (Vol. 4)	1	14, 15
Commissioner of Labor (Vol. 5)	1	16
Commissioner of Patents (Vol. 3)	1	13
Eleventh Census, returns of the	9	25
Indian Department, tabular statements of disbursements for 1890	8	25
Indian depredation claims, schedule of	277	36
Interior Department:		
Expenditure of contingent fund	130	33
Lay testimony in pension cases, report to the resolution of the House in relation to	276	36
Public documents, report regarding the receipt, distribution, and sale of	128	28
Public lands, abstract of suspended entries	181	33
Population of the United States, returns of the	9	25
Sisseton and Wahpetons, relating to distressed condition of the	100	27
Secretary of the Navy,		
Communications from:		
Annual report	1	9
Navy Department:		
Report of employés below a fair standard of efficiency in the	81	28
Contingent expenses of	129	33
Report showing the names of employés in the	243	36
Secretary of State,		
Communications from:		
Annual report on foreign relations	1	1
Cholera, report on, in Europe	121	28
Commercial relations, 1888, 1889	70	29
Consular officers, special reports on irrigation canals, ports, etc	45	26, 27
Secretary of the Treasury,		
Communications from:		
Alaska, transportation of witnesses in	194	33
Annual report on the state of finances for 1890	2	19
Appropriations, estimates of, for the service of the year ending June 30, 1892	5	22
Appropriations, estimates of deficiencies	167	22
Appropriations, estimates of deficiency for Army and Navy pensions	57	28
Arizona, draft of bill setting apart certain lands for Indian school purposes in	216	36
Army, Quartermaster's Department, deficiencies in the	224	36
Army subsistence, deficiencies for	230	36
Assistant treasurer at New York, increase clerical force for the office of	208	33
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., estimate of appropriation for	83	28
Bounty on sugar, estimates of appropriation relating to	186	33
Brooks, S. H., relation to release of	233	36
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, disbursing clerk for the	94	28
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, addition to the site of the building for the	254	36
Clallam County, Wash., relating to donation of proceeds of certain lands to	252	36
Carlisle, Pa., additional estimate for Indian school at	220	36
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., boarding-school building at	122	28
Claims, appropriation to pay the, of certain merchants of Austria-Hungary	189	33
Claims, deficiencies for defending suits in, against the United States	227	36

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Claims, list of, allowed by accounting officers of the Treasury	171	33
Claims, list of, allowed since January 15, 1890	248	36
Claims, list of, allowed and paid from the indefinite appropriations of the act of April 4, 1890	249	36
Coast and Geodetic Survey, expenditures of the, for 1890	278	36
Collecting revenue from customs, recommending permanent appropriation for	82	28
Consulate-general at London, appropriation for the archives of the	137	33
Coulson, Sewell, claim of	214	36
Court of Claims, judgments rendered by the	234	36
Courts of the United States:		
Expenses of	229	36
Deficiencies for the	259	36
New Mexico, additional associate justice of	76	28
Customs duties, refunds of	44	25
Customs revenue, expenses of collecting	247	36
Customs service, official emoluments of officers in the	285	36
Payments to informers and seizing officers	12	25
Customs tariffs, international bureau for publication of	242	36
District of Columbia, deficiencies in appropriation for the	244	36
Deficiencies for support of public schools in the	257	36
Electric lights, appropriation for, in certain public buildings	166	33
Ellis Island, appropriation for projected buildings on	146	36
Foreign commerce and navigation, annual report and statements of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on, etc	6	23, 24
Government Hospital for the Insane, additional farm land for the	126	28
Government Printing Office, removal and storage of certain material of the	236	36
Hays, Thomas G., claim of	261	36
Immigrant fund, relating to	232	36
Import duties, appropriation to enable Light-House Board to pay, used in the establishment of light-houses, etc	99	28
Indian schools, amended estimates of appropriations for certain	222	36
Indian school superintendent, estimate of deficiency in appropriation for traveling expenses of, for 1890	219	36
Indian service, supplemental estimates for the	131	33
Indians, additional subsistence for	139	33
Apaches, appropriation for	41	25
Creeks, fulfilling treaties with	238	36
Kickapoos, estimate of appropriation for fulfilling treaties with	221	36
Lower Brulé, removal of agency of, and erection of new buildings for	105	28
Sioux, appropriation to fulfill treaty with	37	25
additional provision for the	36	25
support of different tribes of, subsistence and civilization	52	28
Indigent soldiers, appropriation for burial of	127	28
Interior Department, report of employés in the, below a fair standard of efficiency	58	28
Internal-revenue stamps, appropriation for purchase of paper for	270	36
International American Conference, printing and distributing reports of the	250	36
Lighted gas-buoys, letter recommending an appropriation for the purchase of	10	25
Light stations:		
Absecon, N. J., recommending additional accommodations for keepers of	53	28
Assateague, Virginia, recommending additional accommodations for keepers of	53	28
Barnegat, N. J., recommending additional accommodations for keepers of	53	28
Lights:		
Northwest Seal Rock light station, California, purchase of fog-signal for	151	33

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Lights, establishment of:		
Two Harbors, Minn	153	33
Louisville, Ky., relating to the relief of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund of	260	36
Machine guns of small arms caliber, appropriation for	108	28
Magazine-gun Board, estimates for incidental expenses of the	133	33
Marine-Hospital Bureau, laboratory and permanent bacteriologist for the	204	33
Merchant Marine, submitting draft of bill to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the	78	28
Mineral resources, estimate for preparation of the report of	188	33
Monks, John, & Son, claim of	187	33
Naval Observatory, appropriation for equipping new	79 147	28 33
Navy, the Secretary of, additional force for the office of the	142	33
New York, increase force of the assistant treasurer at	208	33
Pacific Railroad claims, relating to	264	36
Pension agencies, deficiencies for clerk hire, etc	266	36
Pensions, deficiency for Army and Navy	57	28
Port Angeles, Wash., estimate of deficiency for the survey and appraisement of land for the town-site at	191	33
Port Royal, S. C., estimate of appropriation to complete timber drydock at	190	33
Public buildings:		
Letter requesting appropriation for electric lights in certain specified	166	33
Atlanta, Ga., estimate of appropriation for heating apparatus, etc., for	211	36
Auburn, N. Y., requesting appropriation for, at	228	36
Augusta, Ga., appropriation for heating and ventilating apparatus for	93	28
Binghamton, N. Y., requesting appropriation for, at	272	36
Buffalo, N. Y., relative to site for	213	36
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., estimate for construction of	104 122	28 28
Juneau City, Alaska, appropriation for, at	231	36
Leavenworth, Kans., appropriation for repairs of	192	33
Philadelphia, Pa., communication requesting passage of bill for site and, at	215	36
Phœnix, Ariz., estimate for Indian school at	218	36
Rochester, N. Y., appropriation for, at	262	36
St. Joseph, Mo., appropriation for, at	245	36
San Francisco, Cal., appropriation for extension of post-office building at	69	28
Sitka, Alaska, requesting appropriations for, at	235 237	36 36
Public money, report on banks in which deposits of, are made	101	28
Public papers, useless files of	212	36
Public printing, estimate of deficiency for	33	25
Receipts and expenditures, annual report on	47	25
Shipping Commissioners, expenses of the officers of the	71	28
expenses of the office of the	263	36
Sixth Auditor's Office, money-order division of the	253	36
Smithsonian Institution, relating to the Regents of the	279	36
Smuggling, etc., steamer for the prevention of	226	36
Thomas Ewing (revenue steamer), appropriation to rebuild the	112	28
Tobacco, amendments to existing statutes relating to the tax on	170	33
Treasurer of the United States, accounts of	90	31
Treasury Department, contingent expenses of	11	25
increasing force in the assistant treasurer's office of the	96	28
Umatilla commission, claims of the	210	36

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of the Treasury—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Utah:		
United States penitentiary in, relative to shops at the	201	33
Appropriation for expenses of courts of	269	36
Penitentiary, appropriation for electric lights and furniture for the	258	36
Wallace, John W., salary due	75	28
World's Columbian Exposition, estimate of appropriation for the	176	33
appropriation for Government's exhibit at	177	33
Secretary of War, communications from:		
Annual report	1	2
Report of Chief of Engineers	1	3
Report of Chief of Engineers	1	4
Report of Chief of Engineers	1	5
Report of Chief of Engineers	1	6
Report of Chief of Ordnance	1	7
Report of Chief Signal Officer	1	8
Army, relative to brevet rank of officers	206	33
Retired, officers in the civil service, report of the	282	36
Bethlehem Iron Company, report on ores used by the, for the manufacture of steel	294	36
California, Mining débris of	267	36
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, report of the, relative to appropriations	98	28
Civilian engineers, letter, relative to	143	33
Fort Canby to Ilwaco, letter requesting early consideration of bill for construction of wagon road from	13	25
International storm signals, report submitting draft of a bill pertaining to	288	36
Iron and steel, tests of, for 1890	165	34
Irrigation, report on, and storage of water in the arid regions	287	38
Johnson, Capt. Henry, placed on retired list	183	33
Lewes, Del., in relation to the occupancy of a portion of the iron pier at	239	36
Military Academy, recommending an additional appropriation for repair of cadet sinks, etc	223	36
Military establishment, expenditures of, contingent expenses of the, for 1890	148	33
National Armory, Springfield, Mass., report of expenditures at the	77	28
New York recruiting office, letter recommending additional clerk at	149	33
Ordnance and ordnance stores, letter relating to omission of item for, for the District of Columbia	123	28
Rivers and harbors:		
Alabama River, Alabama, report on examination of	140	33
Allouez Bay and Nemadji River, Wisconsin, report on examination of	40	25
Alsea Bay and River, Oregon, report on examination of	85	28
Altamaha River, Georgia, report on examination of	283	36
Alviso Harbor and Creek, California, report of examination of	16	25
American Channel, Detroit River, report on examination of	43	25
Barnegat and Great Egg Harbor Bays, New Jersey, report on examination of sound between	42	25
Bay Ridge Channel, New York Harbor, report on examination of	60	28
Bayou Black, Louisiana, report of examination of	113	28
	125	28
Bayou Castor, Louisiana, report on examination of	185	33
Bayou Cocodrie, Louisiana, report on survey of	114	28
Bayou Des Glaises, Louisiana, report on examination of	119	28
Bayou Teche, Louisiana, report on examination of	280	36
Bayou Terre Bonne, Louisiana, report on examination of	110	28
Bayou Tigre and Chevreuil, Louisiana, report on examination of	182	33
Bayou Vermillion, Louisiana, report on examination of	273	36
Berwick's Bay, Louisiana, report on examination of	198	33
Big Barren River, Kentucky, report on examination of	15	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Rivers and Harbors—Continued.		
Black River, South Carolina, report on survey of	286	36
Blue Hill Harbor, Maine, report and survey of	19	25
Boat or Number Four Channel, Florida, report of examination of	205	33
Boquet River, New York, report on examination of	30	25
Buttermilk and Gowanus Bay Channels, New York Harbor, report on examination of	26	25
Cane River, Louisiana, report on examination of	184	33
Cape May City, N. J., report on examination for breakwater at	39	25
Cape May to Great Bay, New Jersey, report on examination for a thoroughfare from	50	28
Champlin's Creek, New York, report on examination of	66	28
Chattahoochee River, Georgia and Alabama, report on examination of	134	33
Chickahominy River, Virginia, report on examination of	217	36
Colorado River, Arizona, report on survey of	18	25
Colorado River, Texas, report on examination of	138	33
Connecticut River, report on examination of, from Long Island Sound to Hartford, etc	86	28
Corsica Shoal, Michigan, report on examination of	225	36
Current River, Missouri, report on examination of	157	33
Deep, Skamokawa and Crooked Rivers, Washington, report on survey of	24	25
Devil's Lake, North Dakota, report on examination of	293	36
Double Bayou, Texas, report on examination of	117	28
Drum Inlet, North Carolina, report on survey of	164	33
D'Wamish and Black Rivers, Washington, report on examination of	27	25
Elk River, West Virginia, report on examination of	103	28
Fox River, Wisconsin, letter submitting a draft of rules and regulations for the navigation and use of locks and canals of the	152	33
Gunter's Creek, Alabama, report on examination of	132	33
Hamilton, Ill., report on examination of the slough at	72	28
Hudson, Wis., report on examination of harbor at	268	36
Indian River, Florida, report on survey of	168	33
Inner Bay, New York, report on examination of, near mouth of Saranac River	22	25
Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, report on examination of shoals on	111	28
Linchester River, Maryland, report on examination of	161	33
Little Egg Harbor, Bay, and Inlet, New Jersey, report on examination of	23	25
Little Pigeon River, Tennessee, report on examination of	159	33
Lower Columbia River, Oregon, report on examination of	61	28
Lubec Channel, Maine, report on examination of	158	33
Lynn Haven Bay, Virginia, report on examination for a water way between eastern branch of Elizabeth River and	48	28
Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, report on survey of	135	33
Mississippi River at Warsaw, Ill., report on examination of	68	28
Mokelumne River, California, report on survey of	178	33
Nandua Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	290	36
Nanticoke River, Maryland, report on examination of	163	33
Narragansett Bay Channel, Rhode Island, report on examination of	173	33
Newport Creek, Maryland, report on survey of	169	33
Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, report on examination of	180	33
Nooksack, Skagit, and Snohomish Rivers, Washington, report on examination of	38	25
North River, Massachusetts, report on examination of shoals at the mouth of the	20	25
North River, Salem, Mass., report on survey of	28	25

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Rivers and harbors—Continued.		
Nottoway River, Virginia, report on examination of	87	28
Ohio River, report on survey of, between mouth of Green River and Evansville, Ind	195	33
Owensborough Harbor, Kentucky, report of, examination of	193	33
Pamlico and Bay Rivers, North Carolina, report on examination of water-way between	162	33
Patapsco River, Maryland, report on examination of	102	28
Pease River, Florida, report on examination of	241	36
Pensauken Creek, New Jersey, report on examination of	31	25
Pepperell Cove, Maine, report on examination of	62	28
Piscataway Creek, Maryland, report on examination of	49	28
Piscataway Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	59	28
Portage Lake, Michigan, report on examination of harbor lines at	200	33
Port Oxford Harbor, Oregon, report in relation to	56	28
Port Townsend Bay, Puget Sound, and Oak Bay, Washington, report of examination of ship channel between	92	28
Potomac Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	17	25
Princess Bay, Staten Island, New York, report on examination of	109	28
Pungo River to Sladesville, N. C., report on examination of the water way from	160	33
Puyallup River, Washington, report on examination of	21	25
Red River of the North, report on the examination of	292	36
Redwood Creek, California, report on examination of	55	28
Rouge River, Michigan, report on examination of	115	28
Russell's Fork, Big Sandy River, Kentucky, report on examination of	39	25
Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California, report on future improvement of	246	36
St. Augustine Harbor, Florida, report on examination of	291	36
St. John's River, Florida, report on examination of	240	36
St. Leonard's Creek, Maryland, report on examination of	120	28
San Rafael River, California, report on examination of	54	28
San Simeon Bay, California, report on examination of	64	28
Santa Cruz, California, report on examination for a harbor of refuge at	32	25
Saugatuck River, Connecticut, report on examination of	179	33
Savannah River, Georgia, report on survey of	255	36
Sebewaing River, Michigan, report on examination of	154	33
Shark River, New Jersey, report on examination of	25	25
Shaw's Cove, New London Harbor, Connecticut, report on examination of	73	28
Ship channel between the Great Lakes, report on examination of	207	33
Smithland, Ky., report on examination of harbor at	107	28
Stony Creek River, Connecticut, report on survey of	124	28
Sucarnoochee River, Alabama, report on examination of	116	28
Sullivan Falls, Maine, report on examination of	84	28
Tangier Harbor, Virginia, report on examination of	172	33
Tionesta Creek, Pennsylvania, report on examination of	196	33
Tongue River, Montana, report on examination of	118	33
Town River, Massachusetts, report on survey of	155	33
Trinity River, Texas, report on examination of	275	36
Upper Machodoc Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	63	28
Wabash River, Indiana, report on examination of	65	28
Washington Harbor, North Carolina, report on, examination of	289	36
Watch Hill Cove, Rhode Island, report on examination of	174	33
Wateree River, South Carolina, report on examination of	271	36
Western Branch of Elizabeth River, Virginia, report on survey of	88	28
Weymouth Back River, Massachusetts, report on survey of	256	36
White Oak River, North Carolina, report on examination of	97	28

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Secretary of War—Continued.		
Communications from:		
Rivers and harbors—Continued.		
Willamette River, Oregon, report on examination of	74	28
Willow Slough, Illinois, report relative to reopening of	284	36
Young's Bay Channel, Columbia River, report on examination of	67	28
St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan, report on commerce passing	95	28
War Department, accounts of disbursing officers of the	14	25
contingent expenses of	34	25
clerks and messengers for the Inspector-General's Office	199	33
efficiency of employés in the	202	33
list of employés of the	197	33
Report of contracts entered into by the	91	28
Report of purchases by the Quartermaster's Department of the	89	28
Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, report giving reasons why the, should not be allowed to lay tracks	274	36
West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, report of examination of	136	33
Shark River, New Jersey, report on examination of	25	25
Shaw's Cove, New London HarborsConnecticut, report on examination of	73	28
Ship channel between the Great Lakes, report of examination for a	207	33
Shipping commissioners:		
Expenses of the officers of the	71	28
Expenses of the office of the	263	36
Silk, report relating to, for 1890	203	33
Sioux Indians:		
Additional provisions for the	36	25
Support of, of different tribes, subsistence and civilization	52	28
Appropriation to fulfill treaty with	37	25
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, letter relating to distressed condition of	100	28
Sitka, Alaska, appropriation for repairs of public building at	235 237	36 36
Sixth Auditor's Office, rent for money-order division of the	253	36
Smithland, Ky., report on examination of harbor at	107	28
Smithsonian Institution, relating to the Regents of the	279	36
Smuggling, etc., steamer for the prevention of, on the west coast of of Florida	226	36
Statistical Abstract	46	25
Story Creek River, Connecticut, report on survey of	124	28
Sucarnoochee River, Alabama, report on examination of	116	28
Sugar, bounty on, estimates of appropriation relating to	186	33
Sullivan Falls, Maine, report on examination of	84	28
T.		
Tangier Harbor, Virginia, report on examination of	172	33
Thomas Ewing, revenue steamer, appropriation to rebuild	112	28
Trinity River, Texas, report on examination of	275	36
Tionesta Creek, Pennsylvania, report on examination of	196	33
Tobacco, amendments to existing laws relating to tax on	170	33
Tongue River, Montana, report on examination of	118	29
Town River, Massachusetts, report on survey of	155	33
Treasurer, United States, accounts of	90	31
Treasury Department:		
Contingent expenses of	11	25
Increasing force in the assistant treasurer's office	96	28
U.		
Umatilla Commission, claims of the	210	36
Upper Machodoc Creek, Virginia, report on examination of	63	28
Utah:		
Letter relative to workshops for penitentiary in	201	33
Appropriation for expenses of courts of	269	36
Utah penitentiary, appropriation for electric lights and furniture for the	258	36

Subject.	No.	Vol.
W.		
Wabash River, Indiana, report on examination of	65	28
Wallace, John W., salary due	75	28
War Department:		
Accounts of disbursing officers of the	14	25
Letter of the Secretary of War relating to contingent expenses of	34	25
Report of purchases by the Quartermaster's Department of the	89	28
Report of contracts entered into by the	91	28
List of employés of the	197	33
Report of employés in the, below a fair standard of efficiency	202	33
Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, report of the Secretary of War setting forth reasons why the, should not be allowed to lay certain tracks	274	36
Washington Harbor, North Carolina, report on examination of	269	36
Watch Hill Cove, Rhode Island, report on examination of	174	33
Wateree River, South Carolina, report on examination of	271	36
West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, report of examination of	136	33
Western Branch of Elizabeth River, Virginia, report on survey of	88	28
Weymouth Back River, Massachusetts, report on survey of	256	36
White Oak River, North Carolina, report on examination of	97	28
Willamette River, Oregon, report on examination of	74	28
Willow Slough, Illinois, relative to reopening of	284	36
World's Columbian Commission, report of the	175	33
World's Columbian Exposition:		
Estimate of appropriation for the	176	33
Appropriation for Government's exhibit at	177	33
Y.		
Young's Bay Channel, Columbia River, report on examination of	67	28

51ST CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1, Part 5.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

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1890

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1890.

SIR: This report will summarize the work of the Department of the Interior for the past year and exhibit to some degree the great responsibility devolving upon the Secretary, and the almost incessant labor required in supervising and directing the varied national affairs submitted, under you, to his control.

It has been a year of much executive achievement in all the bureaus of this Department.

From the public domain a new Territory has been formed and organized; former Territories have advanced to States; four, admitted to the Union last year, have obtained full representation in both houses of Congress; and two more, admitted this year, have elected their State officers and are about to choose their national representatives. No small part of the satisfaction and good feeling of the people of the Sates of Washington, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, and Wyoming, exhibited at their most recent elections, is known to be due to the liberal and just execution of the land laws, the pension laws, and the sympathetic interest of the officers of the General Government in the rights and welfare of the Western settlers.

As Territorial organizations have changed into permanent State governments, so "Oklahoma" has become a Territory by act of Congress approved May 7, 1890, and is shown by the census of 1890 to have over 56,000 inhabitants.

And again, while this Territory has been forming, great additions from the Indian reservations have been made to the public domain soon to be opened to settlement. The various Indian commissions have made agreements, now awaiting Congressional action, with different tribes for many millions of acres.

This formative period is one of intense interest not only to our lawmakers and constitutional rulers but to our whole people as they view the present and prospective great increase of States over which the National Constitution continues to expand, and this period will hereafter, it is believed, be found to have been one during which the Republic's vitality and stability were very severely tested. The line of States is

now, however, continuous across the continent and from Canada to Mexico, and yet no weakness in government has been found to arise from the distance at which its power must be exercised; while the increase of the population over which it prevails tends only to make it stronger and more permanent.

There is presented in this report extended facts, comments, suggestions, and recommendations upon the subjects shown in the preceding table of contents of twenty-one separate bureaus, institutions, parks, etcs., under control of the Secretary. This gives a bird's-eye view of the variety and importance of the affairs of the Department:

A table showing the force by which this work is done, under the supervision of the Secretary is annexed (Appendix A). It aggregates 16,120 persons.

The business of the different bureaus, institutions, Territories, and reservations are now to be dealt with in detail.

PUBLIC LANDS.

VACANT LANDS.

The vacant lands of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, at present extend over 586,216,861 acres, of which 283,772,439 are already surveyed.

Alaska contains 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of which not more than 1,000 acres have been entered. The aggregate reaches 955,746,461 acres. The following table exhibits this area by States and Territories, from official sources, as estimated:

Vacant lands in the public land of States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.	State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama ...	1,105,060	.....	1,105,060	Montana.....	9,611,315	55,196,312	64,807,627
Arizona	11,983,626	37,715,426	49,699,052	Nebraska....	11,226,584	.....	11,226,584
Arkansas...	4,902,329	.....	4,902,329	Nevada.....	27,316,167	23,488,373	50,804,540
California...	38,750,564	15,172,154	53,922,718	New Mexico.	39,666,806	16,699,520	56,360,326
Colorado....	34,354,550	5,639,896	39,994,446	North Dakota	14,318,400	16,179,000	30,497,400
Florida	2,283,626	3,340,800	5,624,426	Oklahoma....	22,053	*3,672,640	3,694,693
Idaho.....	3,938,277	43,019,013	46,957,290	Oregon	23,378,982	14,894,246	38,273,228
Iowa.....	2,000	3,000	5,000	South Dakota	2,043,374	8,198,124	10,241,498
Kansas.....	755,791	.....	755,791	Utah.....	7,029,100	29,176,000	36,205,100
Louisiana...	1,243,460	115,393	1,358,853	Washington .	4,155,171	15,491,145	19,646,316
Michigan ...	832,707	.....	832,707	Wisconsin ...	819,320	.....	819,320
Minnesota..	2,902,034	4,011,520	6,913,554	Wyoming....	37,578,200	11,431,860	49,010,060
Mississippi .	1,407,480	.....	1,407,480	Total	283,772,439	303,444,422	†586,216,861
Missouri....	1,151,463	.....	1,151,463				

* The unsurveyed lands in Oklahoma are in the Public Land Strip.

† This aggregate is exclusive of the Cherokee Strip, containing 8,044,644 acres, and all other lands owned or claimed by Indians in the Indian Territory west of the 96th degree of longitude, contemplated to be made a part of the public domain by the 14th section of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 1005), and it is also exclusive of Alaska, of all lands in Indian reservations, and of all railroad land-grants.

This table was especially prepared so that some approximate estimate may be made by those seeking homes, not only of the general extent of unclaimed lands but also in what particular States and Territories there is presented the opportunity for selection. Our Government has been lavish in its bestowment of the public lands upon States, Territories, schools, colleges, railroads, and individuals, but there still remains this immense empire to be occupied by the growth of our free and industrious population.

The policy of the Government has so long been such as to derive its means of support from other sources, that it has been possible to dispose of the public lands freely for the benefit of the people. This policy has been deemed by some too free and regardless of the future, but had it been otherwise the restraint upon the increase of States, upon the progress of improvement, upon the establishment of millions on their own homesteads, and upon the support of education, would have been incalculable, and the loss in competency, independence, and patriotism would have far outweighed the money value of the lands granted. The Republic strengthens permanently its most substantial resources when it converts its wilds into homes, establishes upon the vacant national domain new Territories and maintains them until they come into the Union as prosperous States.

The policy of the Department has been continued, as the Secretary's last report shows it to have been begun, under the present administration, in giving a liberal interpretation to the land laws in favor of the settlers and by advancing, as far as can reasonably be done, the early decisions upon all entries made, contested or uncontested.

The following facts exhibit the success achieved in accomplishing these purposes:

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that 19,000,000 acres of agricultural land were transferred to actual settlers during the past year, embracing those upon final and commuted homestead entries, pre-emption, timber culture, desert, private cash, town-site, and all other entries for strictly agriculture non-mineral lands.

The lands patented to States, for education, internal improvements, and public buildings have exceeded 300 per cent. over the previous year, amounting in 1890 to 539,779.84 acres.

The patents issued for the year ending June 30, 1890, numbered 117,247, as against 70,141 the preceding year, or an increase for the last year in patents of 47,106, and in land of 7,536,960 acres, the patents for 1890 covering 18,759,520 acres; those for 1889, 11,222,560.

In addition to these there was an increase of 494 in mineral and mill-site patents issued in 1890, those for 1890 being 1,407; for 1889, 913. The area of coal lands granted in 1890 nearly doubled that of the previous year. In 1890 there were 224 patents, covering 33,473 72 acres, and in 1889, 155 patents, covering 17,096.80.

The swamp land patents to States amounted to only 109,351.89, which is a decrease from preceding year of 150,369.56 acres.

The railroads have also received patents for 61,183.87 acres less than last year; 363,862.15 for 1890 against 425,046.02 in 1889, of which 261,773.01 acres were in Minnesota, and the remainder in Iowa, Louisiana, and Wisconsin.

Besides there were patents to Indians for lands in severalty, and miscellaneous claims for 109,056.02 acres.

On June 30, 1890, there were 208,064 final entries of all kinds pending, as against 276,751 on June 30, 1889, a decrease during the last year of 68,687 entries. The financial results have been quite satisfactory, the total receipts from public lands being $7,470,370.31. On reference to the Commissioner's report it will be observed that over four times as many acres were sold under pre-emption entries as any other kind, amounting, indeed, to two-thirds of all the sales.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The following figures, taken from the Commissioner's report, show the lands claimed by the subsidized railroads and other corporations. There were certified or patented up to 1890:

	Acres.
For railroad purposes (1850 to 1890)	51,379,346.21
For wagon-road purposes (1824 to 1890)	1,732,730.83
For canal purposes (1828 to 1890)	4,424,073.06
For river improvements (1828 to 1890)	1,406,210.80
	58,992,360.90

But during the last fiscal year there were but 363,862.15 acres patented, and these were for railroads only.

Previous to June 30, 1890, the number of miles of such roads built was 18,070.71; but during the last year only 40 miles were completed, and but one map of location was filed, being that for Southern Pacific Railroad, for 20 miles west of Huron, in California.

The pending lists yet unacted upon are:

	Acres.
For railroads	29,471,709.09
For Oregon wagon-roads	305,246.67
Total	29,776,955.76

The cause of inaction upon these lists, as explained in the last annual report, was from doubt whether Congress would endeavor to forfeit the lands of those roads that were not built within the time provided in their respective grants.

The subject was presented to Congress in your first message, and Congress has acted upon it, to the extent of declaring a forfeiture of all those lands heretofore granted that are coterminous with any unconstructed portion of the route. The act is entitled, "An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes," and was approved September 29, 1890.

While this subject was under consideration by Congres, each branch thereof took action in relation thereto by resolutions addressed to the Secretary, and to which he gave, it is deemed, satisfactory replies, as no legislative action was taken to interfere with or defeat his announced purpose.

A large part of the lands granted to railroad companies has passed into the hands of purchasers from the railroad company and are now inhabited and cultivated by them. The question as to these has practically ceased to be one between the Government and the railroad companies, and become one between the United States and its inhabitants, and should be dealt with accordingly.

The act of September 29, 1890, should be enforced, but the mineral lands reserved by the terms of the grant should be carefully identified and preserved as a part of the public domain for the benefit of the people.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The subject of private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Florida, and California is very fully and carefully presented in the Land Commissioner's report.

The surveyor-general of Arizona, in October, 1889, reported the claim of Don Miguel de Peralta for almost 5,000,000 acres to be a forgery and fraud. In February, 1890, the Commissioner of the General Land Office passed upon the validity of the claim, and concluding it to be invalid struck it from the docket. An appeal from this order having been taken to the Department, the legality of the action can not be discussed here. It may, however, be noted that this course has kept the vast area included in the claim open to settlement pending the controversy, subject, of course, to any possible decision in favor of the claimant. But if the claim is finally denounced the advantages to settlers of the present action will be very great. Had it been by the Commissioner merely adjudged unfounded, and reported to Congress under the act of 1854, none of the land could have been held open to entry, as it was therein provided that reports by the Commissioner should be laid before Congress, and until final action thereby all lands covered by the claim should be reserved from the sale or other disposal of the Government, and should not be subject to the donations granted by that act.

This is but an exemplification of the difficulties arising under the present condition of private land claims, and the great need of legislation of the character now pending before Congress. Reference is made to the bill entitled "A bill to establish a United States land court and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories." (Senate 1042, as reported from committee.) This measure has been well-considered by the Secretary and is deemed most desirable.

In this connection another matter of great importance should be mentioned as worthy of immediate attention by Congress. It is discussed

in the report of the surveyor-general of New Mexico and referred to in that of the Land Commissioner. The facts taken from these reports may be thus summarized. The population of New Mexico when acquired by the United States was 80,000, and some of the wealthy held large tracts of land, but the people were, for the most part, very poor. From the days of Charles V of Spain to the annexation, wherever it was thought proper to found settlements, the viceroys and residents gave, in the name of the Emperor, lands, house-lots, and waters, in conformity with the disposition of the land. Under the Republic of Mexico the colonization laws and regulations became a very complete system, well adapted to the people and the country, and were intended to bestow upon each one without land a portion of the public domain. Because of the system of irrigation practiced, the lands cultivated, sloping down the hills, were of irregular shape and apt to be separated by divisions among heirs and subsequent union of ownership of separate parcels by marriage, without consolidation of the tracts themselves.

This prevents entries now of these tracts under the existing land laws of the United States, because the lands are not deemed to be according to our system of surveys and the claimants do not reside on many of the tracts cultivated. The surveyor-general continues as follows:

> The owners of all the farm lots up and down the river live together about the plaza, in which they can quickly rally in case of an Indian attack, the regulations requiring every man to be supplied with arms and horses for the common defense. Unitedly they dig the acequia and do other work for the common good; unitedly they rear the village church and maintain its worship. Sometimes the settlement was established by a formal grant, which gave to it also the land for ten or twenty miles on either side of it. In such cases it is specified that this is for the common benefit of the settlers, by furnishing them pasture-land and woodland, and for those who should afterward join themselves to the new settlement.
>
> The idea of the Mexican people always was that the large tract gave the settlement room to grow, and that any new comer or boy becoming of age who wanted a piece of land out of the common stock to cultivate could have it, and could go on to improve it by taking out a new ditch or otherwise.
>
> In view of these facts I think that every one living in this community at the time that it was transferred to the United States had a certain interest in the outlying lands, and that they did not belong exclusively to the heirs or assigns of the one or more settlers mentioned in the original papers. I also think that every member of such a community, no matter how poor he may be, was included in the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, that Mexicans electing to become citizens of the United States "shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property." In order to protect them in their property in land, and to avoid taking it away from them and throwing it into the mass of its own property, the public domain, it was necessary for the United States to determine what the property of each one was. This should have been done at once. As it was not done, and matters were allowed to drift along in the old way, I consider that the Mexican custom as to the rights of new comers who joined themselves to a community, continued to run, and that every person now holding land on a grant made under the colonization laws has an interest in the outlying lands of the grant.
>
> The question as to what each man owns should be settled at once. The whole prosperity of New Mexico depends upon it. The gravest evils have already resulted.

Supposed interests in community grants have been bought up, and under them large tracts have been fenced and poor men have found themselves substantially shut up to their farm lots and thereby reduced to the greatest distress. While they could get a living from the farm lot, combined with the herd of goats and sheep living on the common pasture, and with the privilege of the common timber-lands, they can not get it from the farm lots alone. The result is widespread suffering, restlessness and trouble, which threatened the peace of the community.

I think the remedy for this is surveys, combined with authority given the land offices to issue patents to each man for what belongs to him. The deputy surveyor's going to such a community and telling the people that he has come to assist them in getting title to their homes, would be rendered every assistance. Let every farm lot of long occupancy be surveyed and shown on the township plat as belonging to its owner. Then if it be an unconfirmed community grant with outlying lands, assign to each one a wood lot, say of the same size as his farm lot, in payment for his inchoate right in these outlying lands. Lands that could be made very valuable can not be left as unfenced commons for the benefit of a few goats and cattle.

The system that was adapted to the old time and the needs of a sparsely settled community must now pass away and be replaced by the American plan of individual ownership and inclosed lots, and the sooner the Government makes the inevitable change, the better it will be for all concerned.

After the plat goes to the register, the indications of ownership thereon should be subject to contest by anyone claiming the same land, in the manner that entries are now.

But there would be but few contests. The ownership of lots in this country is well known, and universally acquiesced in, with rare exceptions. Long continued occupation, with the consent of the Government and all parties interested, constitutes as just a claim as property is held by anywhere. A settlement of these matters in accordance with justice will be a permanent settlement and will be the best for the Government, and best for all interests in New Mexico.

Certain title to the land is the foundation to all values. Enterprise in this Territory is greatly retarded because that foundation is so often found lacking.

These views are deemed wise and timely, and are earnestly recommended to your favorable consideration. The commotions in New Mexico have been somewhat serious already, and the subject needs careful treatment to avoid graver difficulties. Our laws should be so administered as to preserve to the inhabitants their just claims to small holdings, at least in so far as their ancestors enjoyed them under Spanish and Mexican rule.

In reply to the resolution of the Senate, the Secretary transmitted a list of the private land claims and other information in connection therewith.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The act of March 2, 1889, appropriated for the survey and resurvey of the public lands for the last fiscal year, $200,000; but $20,000 of this was authorized to be applied to the examination of surveys; $10,000 for lands opened for settlement in Montana, under act of May 1, 1888, and $5,000 for west boundary line of the White Mountains in the San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona. This left $165,000 for apportionment among the twelve surveying districts. The statute expressly required that preference should be given in favor of surveying town-

ships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers, and that the surveys should be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and to lines of reservations. Special amounts out of the reserve were subsequently apportioned to Louisiana and Nevada. The surveys accepted during the year were for the following areas:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona	597, 748. 27	Nebraska	23, 039. 51
California	162, 031. 41	Nevada	408, 857. 33
Colorado	473, 457. 72	New Mexico	237, 131. 78
Dakota	929, 992. 35	Oregon	84, 100. 46
Florida	2, 519. 33	Utah	576, 525. 50
Idaho	22, 148. 58	Washington	180, 122. 99
Minnesota	144, 855. 29		
Montana	620, 161. 42	Total	4, 462, 691. 94

PUBLIC SURVEY APPORTIONMENT FOR 1891.

The apportionment of the appropriation made by act of 1890, has been made as follows:

	Amount apportioned out of $425,000 appropriated for surveys year ending June 30, 1891.		Amount apportioned out of $425,000 appropriated for surveys year ending June 30, 1891.
Arizona	$5, 000	New Mexico	$10, 000
California	10, 000	North Dakota	40, 000
Colorado	15, 000	Oregon	20, 000
Florida		Utah	8, 000
Idaho	20, 000	Washington	85, 000
Louisiana		Wyoming	20, 000
Minnesota	10, 000	Reserve fund	27, 000
Montana	75, 000	Examinations	40, 000
South Dakota	40, 000		425, 000
Nevada			

An interesting summary of the chief recommendations made in their reports by the surveyors-general is presented by the Land Commissioner's report. Some of these are the same as were dwelt upon in the last report of the Secretary, particularly as to making by executive order the south boundary of the White Mountain Indian Reservation a straight east and west line, cutting off from the reservation the coal-fields, but on such terms as will secure for the Indians a fair compensation, and that in California and elsewhere the deposit system of surveys be conducted under the most careful supervision, and that the present suits for fraudulent surveys be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

FLORIDA PHOSPHATES.

Florida has suddenly presented new claims for both a topographical and geological survey, because of the discovery of extensive beds of phosphate rock; and also that sugar farms may be successfully established upon lands reclaimed by drainage.

As is hereafter shown, the State makes claim to these wet lands and is pressing for its adjustment independently of all previous allowances. The phosphate rock is, however, mineral, and comes under the general laws applicable to mineral lands. The surveyor-general remarks as to phosphates:

> Great activity has prevailed for several months past in various counties in Florida in prospecting and staking valuable and extensive deposits of the mineral known as phosphate rock, and at certain places the work of mining and shipping the substance is being conducted on a large scale. It can hardly be doubted that the discovery of these deposits in Florida, exceeding in extent and thickness all such beds previously known in the world, is an event destined to produce great increase of value not only in the mineral lands of the State, but the agricultural also. In the general effort to find and secure phosphate lands many have decided to proceed in accordance with the law of United States mineral lands, and are awaiting action by your Department in the premises.
>
> This remarkable discovery of unsuspected wealth within a few feet of the surface in scores of townships has caused large numbers of men to explore the country geologically with spades and boring apparatus. By such means other useful substances are said to have been found, such as marl, kaolin, fossil guano, slate rock, mica-schist, mica, zinc ore, and sulphur, and specimens thereof have been submitted to the tests of the State chemist; showing that Florida ought long ago to have received the benefit of a thorough geological survey.

As to sugar farming, he says:

> A very recent important agricultural development in this State is the establishment of sugar farms upon lands reclaimed by drainage. These sugar lands previously were vast watery areas of saw-grass growing upon deposits of pure muck of unknown depth. Of the quality of this material an eminent official chemist wrote of a sample that "it seems to equal the best potting mold, and partakes more of the character of a manure than of a soil." When drained and cultivated it produces from 30 to 40 tons of cane stalks per acre of a quality equal to the best raised in Cuba.
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> * * * * * * *
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> The unsurveyed portions of this State are said to include large areas of such land; and as its prospective value, which in past years was considered nothing, is now shown to be considerable, it is respectfully suggested that this office be authorized to take advantage of any season of unusual dryness to extend the lines of survey in that region.

ARID LANDS AND IRRIGATION.

While thus in Florida the surveys are needed for lands to be reclaimed by drainage, other and vast areas of our country are absolute deserts, to be reclaimed only by irrigation. The report of the surveyor-general of Idaho particularly calls attention to the necessity of further legislation as to the arid lands and water supply; but the subject is of present and growing interest not only to Idaho, but to Wyo-

ming, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Dakotas, and to large parts of other States.

Great modifications have been made in the laws of the United States since the last annual report and a short statement of the facts as to the cause and extent of this change will lead naturally to the recommendations it is thought should now be made to Congress. The Act of October 2, 1888, provided an appropriation for investigating the extent of the arid region, the segregation of the irrigable lands therein, and the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic work necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows. The act then provided:

"And all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all lands made susceptible for irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President may at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

This law being in an appropriation act did not secure that general attention its great importance deserved, and was apparently unknown to the inhabitants of those regions most to be affected by it. Yet the Director of the Geological Survey was proceeding with his duties under the act and notifying the Secretary of the Interior of the selection of many sites for reservoir purposes, situated in many States and Territories. While this action was in progress the constitutional convention of Idaho sent resolutions to the present Secretary, asserting that certain parties were endeavoring in Idaho to divert the waters of Bear River from its channel for use in Utah. The Secretary replied, quoting the law of October 2, 1888, and had this reply widely published, that its very strong provisions might become generally known; and soon thereafter instructions, made in pursuance of the Secretary's direction, were sent to the registers and receivers of the local land offices in the arid-land regions, and they were ordered as the statute required,

"To cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, canals for irrigating purposes, and *all lands* that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canal, whether made by individuals or corporations, and that they should thereafter receive no filings upon any such lands. (Annual Report, Secretary of the Interior, 1889; (Noble,) pp. 23, 24.)"

This report itself was dated November 14, 1889. These instructions were meant solely to bring the attention of the people to the statute, without qualification, that had passed by the previous Congress, and to enforce it so decidedly that if it were distasteful its repeal might be obtained.

There was an effort made by some to maintain that the statute did not withdraw the irrigable portions of the arid lands from private entry; but upon the question being referred to the Assistant Attorney-

General assigned to the Interior Department and the Attorney-General also, they gave written opinions fully supporting the Secretary. These opinions are to be found in this year's report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, pages 59–78. The opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General bore date May 24, 1890 (*ibid.*, p. 66), and that from the Attorney General's Office the same day. (*Ibid.*, p. 62.) The advice of the officers of the Department of Justice had been asked because of the resolution of the Senate quoted below, and in order that the Secretary might be quite sure he was correct in his construction. The opinions were received in time to be presented to the Senate, in reply to that resolution passed May 3, 1890, which was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the Senate what construction is placed by his Department upon the scope and effect of the reservation from sale and disposal of the arid lands under the provisions of the act above cited, and what instruction or orders, if any, have been issued or made thereunder (whether general or special) with respect to the suspension of the arid lands from entry under the public land laws, or the suspension of entries thereof heretofore made, or affecting the rights of citizens to construct canals and ditches for irrigating purposes on the public domain.

Besides expressing the construction found in the instructions already set forth and presenting the opinions of the law officers as specified, the reply further states:

This has been the construction held since, and under it large portions of the public survey have been designated by the Director of the Geological Survey and set apart for reservoirs, ditches, etc., amounting to many thousand acres.

The reply concluded as follows:

"The Secretary is not called upon to express his views further than upon the construction he has placed upon this act; but he asks the privilege to say that he deems that this matter is one of such magnitude and of such vital interest to the people inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit these vast regions, *that if the Senate and House of Representatives do not as a body fully concur in the purpose of this law they should take the business in hand without delay, to so modify it as they may deem the public interests require*, as otherwise there may be the greatest losses on the one hand to persons who, ignorant of the law or disregarding the same, settle upon these lands, or *upon the other vast and valuable properties that should be controlled by the Government for reservoirs, ditches, etc.*

"In this connection I beg leave to refer the Senate to the report recently made by the Committee on Arid Lands and Irrigation, and especially to so much thereof as is set forth in the minority report in relation to this subject, which has been submitted to the Director of the Geological Survey, and I believe meets with his approval."

But in reply dated July 30, 1890, to the resolution of the Senate dated July 10, 1890, in relation to the selection of sites for reservoirs (Fifty-first Congress, first session, Senate Ex. Doc., No. 199), the Secretary, in conclusion (page 2), stated that the general purpose and plan of the Department under the law (of October 2, 1888) was—

"To do no more than to recognize the effect of the statute that imperatively reserves the reservoirs, ditches, and lands therein expressly named; and by appropriate executive action to let it operate distinctively upon the vast Territories to which it applies

by its own terms; preserving now as rapidly as possible the sources of water supply from the possession or appropriation by individuals or corporations that could thereby dominate all the people dependent for the fertility of their farms and the preservation of their homes upon the element of water. It is believed to be the duty of this Department so long as this statute remains to enforce it, that its fruits, at least in the preservation of the sources and reservoirs of water, may be kept under either National or State governmental control."

Congress did take the business in hand with great interest, and after much discussion the following provision was inserted in the appropriation act of August 30, 1890:

For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be expended west of the one hundredth meridian; and so much of the act of October second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes," as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry, occupation, and settlement, is hereby repealed, and all entries made or claims initiated in good faith and valid but for said act shall be recognized and may be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, *except that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement, as provided by said act, until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection thereof.*

No person who shall, after the passage of this act, enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry, or settlement under any of the land laws, shall be permitted to acquire title to more than three hundred and twenty acres in the aggregate under all of said laws; but this limitation shall not operate to curtail the right of any person who has heretofore made entry or settlement on the public lands, or whose occupation, entry, or settlement, is validated by this act: *Provided*, That in all patents for lands hereafter taken up under any of the land laws of the United States, or on entries or claims validated by this act, west of the one hundredth meridian, it shall be expressed that there is reserved from the lands in said patent described a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

The location and selection on the public lands of reservoir sites is proceeding with very decided energy under this law of August 30, 1890, and the present existence of the sites, their continued multiplication, and their future use now demand from the people and the Government the most serious consideration; for it must be determined what shall be done with them, and upon the proper answer to this question depends in great part the prosperity of the Territories or States in which they are located.

The act, it will be perceived, reserves from all lands west of the one hundredth meridian a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by authority of the United States.

It needs but a moment's reflection to recognize that these reservoir sites must be upon very high ground for the most part to gain those natural depressions in the mountains or foot-hills where the water can be garnered in vast volume; that this water will be gathered in the season when the streams are full and overflowing, so that the amount caught in the reservoirs will not deprive any one of his own abundant

supply at that time, and were it not so reserved this overflow would go to waste; that both to conduct the water to the reservoir in the flood season, and thence back into the bed of the stream in the dry season, ditches must exist under the same control as that which commands the reservoirs.

In this connection it is also to be recognized that when these reservoirs exist they will be, with the water they contain, the absolute property of the United States on its own soil and not in any degree dependent upon the stream, which they are rather to supply than to exhaust.

Many of the streams also upon which these reservoirs will be, will run not only between States or between Territories or between Territories and States, but one or more also between Mexico and the United States; and thus the rapid expansion of the system of irrigation now already in progress and to be greatly increased both in extent and completeness, will be apt to exhaust the small supply of the summer stream and leave its bed quite dry before it reaches its ordinary mouth, and even at points near the reservoir, as well as at a distance, the tillers of these arid lands will be dependent for water upon these basins. Whatever authority, therefore, commands this water, the time of accumulation, of its supply and its use, will have control not only of the prosperity, peace, and even liberty of the people there, but possibly of the friendship of neighboring States and Territories, and also that between ourselves and the Republic south of us.

It will be an immense expense to make dams of such solidity and skillful construction as will assure safety to valleys and lands below, and appropriate ditches to and from the basins, or through lands, and Congress may not deem it best to build them, but may consider that the use of the lands segregated for reservoirs should be placed under local control for proper use in irrigation.

Therefore, in view of the facts and ideas already mentioned, the Secretary would urge that Congress should without delay enact comprehensive laws, determining the national policy in this business, and, if the reservoirs are subject to local control, particularly guarding against such misuse of the powers granted as would either allow the upper lands to absorb the water continuously through the dry season, or the authorities to require any but the cheapest and most liberal terms for its transportation to the inhabitants and farmers.

The act should sanction its provisions and reservations to these ends by the most severe penalties of forfeiture of the privileges conferred, and of all improvements, with absolute and immediate resumption by national control to preserve and effect its original purposes.

It is believed that if this is done there will never be any occasion for the exercise of the reserved powers, but that with less than this the national Government will abdicate its authority in a matter of vast importance to great areas of its lands and millions of its people, and find itself impotent to legitimately control affairs in emergencies that by foresight and wise legislation may now be prevented.

The Director of the Geological Survey has in his report dwelt upon the details of this subject, and here only its general outlines are brought before you. But with this presentation of the matter it is strongly recommended that attention be invited to the subject. It is a matter that should be taken out of the general appropriation bills and given its proper and separate place in legislation.

SWAMP LANDS.

The operations of the General Land Office as to swamp lands have embraced the claims under the State grants of September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and the indemnity acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857. Under the former there were claimed and reported 19,216.53 acres, making, with all previous claims reported, 80,218,419.21 acres. Of this area there have been patented under the above-designated acts and that of March 2, 1849, 57,209,324.43. Under the indemnity acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, there have been adjusted and allowed to this time 1,566,011.41 acres for cash entries of swamp lands, and 588,126.23 acres patented in lieu of swamp lands located with military bounty land-warrants and scrip.

During the past year cash indemnity accounts were allowed to the amount of $32,472.83, and 7,906.63 acres patented to the several States.

The State of Florida has become quite urgent that more patents should be issued to it. In the last annual report mention was made of the claim of this State, which has been recently supported by a letter to the secretary by the governor and *ex officio* president of the board of trustees of the internal improvement fund of the State of Florida, replying to the last annual report of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Of the 37,931,520 acres constituting the entire area of Florida, lists have been filed by the State for over 22,221,469 acres as swamp lands, the patents for 16,061,129.98 acres of which have already been issued. The law grants all legal subdivisions the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation." These lands are selected by State agents in the first place and lists filed, with report of the surveyor-general, in the General Land Office. Special agents then make actual examination of the lands themselves, and, upon favorable report, these are ordinarily patented. But Congress, by the act of March 3, 1857 (11 Stat., 251), confirmed lists to the States not then thus examined, and, among others, confirmed to Florida, of the above swamp lands, 11,630,271.51 acres. This act it is now claimed is an absolute grant of the lands listed at its date, whether in fact swamp or not, under decision of the United States Supreme Court in Martin *vs.* Marks (97 S. C. R., 345). The letter of the governor ends as follows:

In conclusion, Mr. Secretary, no matter what proportion of the lands heretofore patented to the State may be high and dry, or whether frauds have heretofore been perpetrated by Government or State agents, it can in no manner affect the right of

the State to the unpatented selections which come within the terms of the grant. Is it unreasonable that I should ask, now that nearly forty years have elapsed since the passage of the act, that with as little further delay as is consistent with due care, you make accurate lists and plats of such lands and transmit the same to the governor, and on his request to cause patents to issue to the State therefor.

To say nothing of lands of this class elsewhere, there are over 4,000,000 acres of unpatented selections within the Everglade region, which, to anyone familar with the topography of Florida, are as certainly known to be "wet and unfit for cultivation" as that the east coast of the State is washed by the waves of the Atlantic.

This is a subject of grave importance, and will require further consideration.

In this connection it may be mentioned that, owing to the large beds of phosphate recently found in Florida, a great increase of entries has been made there. Since these phosphates fall under the head of minerals the lands are brought within the scope of the laws applicable to mineral lands, and to remedy some of the hardships growing out of the recent discoveries, Congress discussed the subject during its recent session, and passed the act entitled:

An act for the protection of actual settlers who have made homesteads or preemption entries upon the public lands of the United States in the State of Florida upon which deposits of phosphate have been discovered since such entries were made.

The Commissioner's suggestion therefore that some law should be passed for the relief of settlers upon whose claims valuable deposits of mineral may be found after settlement, has been anticipated in large part. But this act relates merely to Florida, and it will be perceived that the suggestion is for a similar law of general application. In the Secretary's judgment, however, the general statutes should be allowed to stand as they are, and if cases arise where they must be changed it will be time enough to act as each case may require attention.

TIMBER TRESPASS.

In the protection of the public timber lands during the year fifty-five agents were employed.

There were reported three hundred and ten cases of trespass, involving $3,067,151.66. The sums recovered during the fiscal year by the Government from such suits amounted to $100,940.32.

There were pending on July 1, 1890, as far as reported, two hundred and eighty-two civil suits for the recovery of $14,794,286.55 for timber reported as having been unlawfully cut from the public lands, and three hundred and six criminal prosecutions for violations of timber laws.

It will be perceived from this exhibit that the special agents performed a great amount of hard work with very immediate profit to the Government. But it must not be forgotten that far greater benefits are realized from the knowledge on the part of those evilly-disposed that they can not commit fraud and robbery on the public domain with impunity. Were this force withdrawn, there can be no doubt that depredations would greatly increase, and for the most part escape punishment or detection.

FORESTS.

The Commissioner states that from an examination of the annual reports of his Office for the past eight years he finds that the most valuable timber on the public lands is being rapidly exhausted, and that the several laws now in force are wholly inadequate to prevent the public forests from illegal appropriation, or to protect the interests of the settlers who may need to use them in the development of the country.

Perhaps the most flagrant instances of lawless invasion of the public domain have been found in the neighborhood of the Rainy River, forming part of our northern boundary line. The people of Canada have made great roads into our forests, and the timber is taken out on the river, where many steamers are engaged in this illicit business. There has been sent to those regions an expedition, fitted for a winter campaign, to detect and arrest these depredators. The force is from the Bureau of the General Land Office, and its report will be placed before Congress. It is anticipated that this commerce, so profitable to others at our expense, will be soon brought to an end.

Attention is called to the several acts of Congress granting the use of public timber to aid in the construction of railroads, and also the act of June 3, 1878, authorizing certain persons "to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, have "opened a door to unlicensed waste and destruction."

The Commissioner recommends the enactment of a law repealing statutes that prohibit the entry of rugged, stony, or other timber lands unfit for cultivation, except under the mining or town-site laws, and allowing the settlers to use the timber on such lands which they may actually need in developing the country; and that the several States and Territories be invited to enact concurrent legislation prohibiting the destruction of the timber on the public lands, and prevent it from being removed or passed into the hands of a monopoly for only speculative purposes.

The Commissioner also submits his report on Senate bill No. 1394, dated March 10, 1890, giving in detail his views upon the timber question. In this he refers to the encouragement given by law to citizens to settle upon the public domain, and also to the prohibition contained in section 2461 of the Revised Statutes against the use of timber from the public lands by such settlers in the development of the country.

The protection of the timber upon the public domain is of the first importance. The great commercial value of this product, the ease with which it may be illegally appropriated, the difficulty of protecting the large forests from ravages by fire, which destroys annually a very much larger amount of wood on the public lands than all other causes combined, seem to require additional legislation by Congress.

In the Secretary's last annual report (pages 36, 37) it was earnestly

recommended "that Congress appoint a commission to take into consideration the subject of the public timber lands, with a view of ascertaining the best method for their treatment, management, preservation, or of their disposal." The reasons are still in full force why such a commission should be provided for by Congress, and the recommendation is therefore renewed and emphasized.

DECISIONS ON IMPORTANT CASES OF CONTEST.

Since the last annual report a number of important questions involving the disposition of public lands have come before the Department for final determination, and it seems proper to submit herewith memoranda of a few of these cases, as indicative of their character and importance and the Departmental conclusions reached therein.

FRANK BURNS, (10 L. D., 365).

The control of unsurveyed lands, within the territories, lying below high-water mark, and above low-water mark ("tide lands") was involved in the case arising on the application of Frank Burns to locate Valentine scrip on lands of this character at Seattle, Wash. The application was made prior to the admission of the Territory into the Union; but while such application was pending on appeal, the enabling act was passed, and the State was duly admitted. The Department denied the application of Burns, holding that the lands in question were not "public lands," and hence not subject to appropriation by Valentine scrip, and that on the admission of a State into the Union it acquires by virtue of its inherent sovereignty absolute title to all tidelands on its borders to the exclusion of any pending unadjusted scrip locations for such lands.

GAMBLE V. SAULT STE. MARIE, (10 L. D., 375).

An important case, involving the authority of the Government to dedicate public land to municipal uses, and the effect of such dedication, came up on an application to locate Porterfield scrip on a small tract of land in the village of Sault Ste. Marie. This village grew up about the old military post known as "Fort Brady," and, prior to September 26, 1850, had attained a considerable size. As it occupied public land, Congress, as of the date above, authorized proceedings to ascertain the rights of individual lot claimants, the position and extent of land required for military purposes, and directed the survey of the village into town lots, streets, and public squares, and the preparation of a plat showing the squares, individual lots, and public lots, and lots reserved for military and other public purposes. This plat as approved showed a tract of about three acres reserved as a village cemetery.

The village was incorporated in 1874, and subsequently, for sanitary reasons, the use of the land for cemetery purposes was discontinued, and thereafter an application to locate said scrip on such land was

made. This application was denied by the Department on the ground that the proceedings under said act of Congress, and in conformity therewith, constituted a statutory dedication to the village of Sault Ste. Marie of the land set apart for cemetery purposes, whereby the title passed from the United States, and upon the incorporation of the village, vested in the municipal authorities thereof, and that said land was not thereafter subject to appropriation as "public" land of the United States. (Gamble *v.* Sault Ste. Marie, 10 L. D., 375.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

In the administration of the timber-culture law a question of serious importance arose, involving former Departmental regulations with respect to the period of cultivation required of the claimant. It was held by the Department for many years that the time allowed by the statute for the preparation of the land and the planting of the trees might be computed as a part of the requisite eight years of cultivation. Under this construction of the law final proofs were submitted on some twenty-five hundred entries. But on June 27, 1887, the Department issued a circular regulation to the effect that the period of cultivation must be computed from the time the full acreage of trees, seeds, or cuttings was planted. Under the later regulations these final proofs were insufficient to warrant the issuance of patents. But recognizing the right of parties to protection who had acted under the Departmental construction of a statute, and following the rule that such a construction, while unrevoked, has all the force and effect of law, it was held (9 L. D., 86) that the proofs thus submitted should be accepted if otherwise satisfactory, though adhering to the later construction of the law in case of entries made subsequently thereto.

CHILDS *v.* SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The status of lands embraced within the limits of railroad grants, and alleged to be excepted from the operation of the grant by reason of being within the claimed boundaries of a private claim at the date when the grant took effect, has been many times before the Department for consideration, and the rulings thereon have in substance sustained the exception. But in the case of Samuel R. Childs *v.* The Southern Pacific Railroad Company (9 L. D., 471), the private claim was one of quantity within larger outboundaries, and it was held, following the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the cases of the United States *v.* M. Laughlin (127 U. S., 428) and Doolan *v.* Carr (125 U. S., 618), that only so much of the larger tract was reserved for the adjustment of the claim as was required for the satisfaction thereof, and that lands thus within the larger outboundaries of an unlocated private claim of this character are subject to the operation of a railroad grant at the date when it becomes effective, except as to the quantity actually required to satisfy the claim.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY *v.* STOVENOUR.

The status of lands within the limits of a railroad grant at the date when it becomes effective was also considered in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company *v.* Stovenour (10 L. D., 645), and it was held in that case, following previous rulings, that a prima facia valid pre-emption filing of record, at the date when the grant becomes effective, excepts the land covered thereby from the operation of the grant, on the ground that such a filing raises a presumption of settlement as alleged, and of the actual existence of the pre-emption claim, that is conclusive as against a grant which excepts from its operation lands covered by "pre-emption claims." It was, however, held in the same case that where the statutory period for making final proof and payment under such filing has expired, without such proof and payment having been made, no such presumption as to the validity of the claim as against the grant exists, but that it must then be presumed that the claim under such filing has been abandoned, though proof to the contrary may be submitted by any one asserting a right to the land.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY *v.* VALENTINE.

The grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, by the acts of Congress approved July 1, 1862 (12 Stat., 489), and July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 356), provides that "all mineral lands" shall be excepted from the operation of the grant. In the case before the Department of said company against Valentine (11 L. D., 238) it was urged that the rights of the company attached at the date when the line of its road was definitely fixed, and that lands that were not then known to be mineral lands would pass under the grant, but it was held by the Department that the discovery of the mineral character of land at any time prior to the issuance of patent therefor effectually excludes such land from a railroad grant which contains a provision excepting all mineral lands therefrom (10 L. D., 365).

TOWN-SITE OF KINGFISHER *v.* WOOD ET AL.

The opening of Oklahoma to settlement and entry has brought before the Department a number of interesting and serious questions for determination, and among the most important is that presented by the case of the Town-site of Kingfisher *v.* Wood *et al.* (11 L. D., 330). The provisions of the act (March 2, 1889) opening these lands to settlement and entry prohibited in express terms any one from entering said Territory prior to the hour fixed by the President's proclamation with the intention of settlement on any part thereof, and provided that a violation of this restriction should forfeit the right to acquire title to any of said lands.

In the case referred to it was held, as against one of the parties alleging a settlement right, that no permission or license to be within said

Territory, by virtue of special employment therein, could be granted as against the express terms of the statute, or used to defeat the equal operation thereof and the rights of others thereunder; and that one who thus is permissibly within said territory prior to the opening thereof, and seeks to take advantage of his presence therein, "enters and occupies" the same in violation of the statute, and is accordingly disqualified to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

From these examples of the many important cases coming before the Secretary for adjudication it will be perceived that his daily duties as a judge are among the most difficult and laborious he has to perform. It is true he has the valuable aid of the assistant attorney-general assigned to the Department and of the first assistant secretary on these appeals, each of whom now in office have brought to the task eminent ability and the greatest industry; but, nevertheless, the case must always be studied, the opinion approved in substance and expression, and the judgment corrected or altered if found necessary, and, not infrequently, the whole labor of hearing, digesting, deciding, and writing falls upon the Secretary alone.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Particular attention is called to the following extract from the Commissioner's report, and the appropriation requested is strongly recommended:

> The appropriation of $20,000 for the survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations by the act of March 3, 1885, was exhausted in the execution of the surveys under the instructions of departmental letter of January 20, 1887.
>
> No further instructions authorizing surveys of these reservations have been received since that date. Lack of funds has prevented a further compliance with the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, authorizing the survey, appraisal, and sale of these reservations, and it is urged that an appropriation of $20,000 will be necessary to complete their survey.
>
> An official list of these reservations, seventy-five in number, and their acreage and present condition, will be found in Appendix C to the report.

LAND CONTESTS.

The following table, taken from the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shows the present condition of the contests now pending in his Bureau:

	Cases.
Contests on hand July 1, 1889	8,185
Received during the year	7,631
Total	15,816
Cases finally disposed of	8,470
Leaving pending July 1, 1890	7,346

Involved in these pending 7,346 cases is embraced an acreage of 1,175,360 acres.

Of cases where no appeal was taken from the local land officers,

counting those on hand July 1, 1889, and those received after, there were 11,560, of which 7,374 were disposed of during the year.

All the special force now authorized is still required to detect and defeat, and in many instances to punish the mistakes and frauds injurious to the just administration of the national land system. During the past year there have been six special agents in the field making personal examination of land claimed under the swamp land grant and attending to taking of testimony offered by the several states, showing the character of the lands claimed. There have been also sixty-one agents employed in investigating fraudulent land entries and protecting the public lands from illegal appropriation during the year. From them have been received during this time, 2,027 reports, which, with 273 pending July 30, 1889, made for the year 2,300; 1,785 of them have been acted on, leaving 515 pending June 30, 1890.

The Commissioner's report exhibits in detail the results of the work depending upon the sufficiency and intelligence of the special agents appointed for the investigation of fraudulent land claims and also of those for public timber depredations. (Pages 79, 80.)

OKLAHOMA CONTESTS.

Oklahoma was created a Territory by act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, and there was approved, on the 14th of the same month, the act entitled "An act to provide for town-site entries of lands in what is known as 'Oklahoma,' and for other purposes." As required by this last-named act, the Secretary created boards of trustees and made regulations for their control. These are hereto annexed (Appendix B). The boards have proceeded with their duties at the following-named town sites: Guthrie, Oklahoma, Kingfisher, Norman. The situation has been most anomalous, and the utmost patience and care have been required to meet justly the multiplied and often conflicting interests involved. The expense of the several boards has been necessarily large, but no more so than the circumstances demanded. The most severe feature of the case is that which requires that all appropriations expended shall be collected off the contestants and refunded to the Treasury from assessments made, the rule having been adopted requiring a deposit each day, sufficient to meet expenses, from the several contestants the deposit of the successful party being returned to him. The property of the whole town site according to its value was assessed for those expenses that were general and outside those that would be particularly caused by the contests over particular lots. An important opinion was rendered in the case hereinbefore set forth in brief (Townsite of Kingfisher *vs.* Wood), which construed the rights of those who were in the Territory before noon of April 22, 1889, if they had the purpose at that time of settling upon lands there.

The work has not yet been completed, and there have been no recent

complaints. There are some town sites that may not be able to bear the attendant expense, and there may be need of further legislation for their relief.

SALARIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

It is a part of the work of both the First Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Secretary to pass upon many cases of importance that do not reach the Secretary, and the First Assistant has also, with the Assistant Attorney-General, to hear and prepare opinions to be recommended and signed by the Secretary. The Assistant Secretary presides over the Board of Pension Appeals, and all pension departmental opinions are made by him under the Secretary. These officers do great labor and of the most important kind, and it is strongly recommended that their salaries be increased to $5,000 each.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Soon after the present administration was inaugurated it was discovered that many of the local land offices throughout the country were not complying strictly with the law in making deposits of the public moneys they received from day to day and week to week, where the offices were distant from a proper place of deposit, and a number of them were reported as defaulters. Some of them were actually so, but on further examination it was found that the charge was not sustained as against a few who, although they had not strictly complied with the law, had done so substantially; and the cause of their being apparently derelict arose from the fact that notices of their deposits were sent only to the Treasury Department, and the information did not reach the Land Office before the account was there made up.

This has been corrected by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring receivers of the public moneys to send when required duplicate receipts for any deposits made by them at the depositories to the General Land Office, as well as to the Treasury Department. By this means the credit appears at once in the Land Office as well as in the Treasury, and the account as made up in either place will be the same. This very slight change, it is thought, will prevent the loss of vast sums of money to the Government. The loss through receivers, appointed by the previous administration, amounted to over $25,641.17. Prosecutions have been instituted, and it is hoped that the greater part will be recovered.

A GREATER FORCE AND MORE ROOM NEEDED FOR THE WORK OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Notwithstanding all the labor that has been done, as shown in the previous statements, the work of the General Land Office is yet largely in arrears. The result of this in loss and inconvenience to the people is very great. The settlers are among our very best people, intelligent

and industrious, seeking to make homes for their families where they may enjoy a competency and independence. The whole public land system has for its aim to bestow the lands upon them under the most favorable conditions, so that they may be encouraged to develop the resources of our country, but this benign purpose is in a very great degree defeated by the want of sufficient appropriations for the employment of clerks in the Land Office, and by not giving that office such space to work in that it may be done correctly and expeditiously.

The settler commits himself in trusting confidence to the promises of the Government; but years after he is entitled to his patent, he finds himself without this evidence of his right. Unacquainted with the vast demands similar to his own pressing for attention, he blames the General Land Office for what is to him an inexplicable delinquency. This delay and the criticism it engenders is unjust and needless. With the vast resources at its command, and the money receipts obtained from the public lands themselves, it is unreasonable for the national legislature to withhold the means of giving the owner, within a reasonable time, the evidence of his right to the land.

These remarks apply with equal force to that portion of the work that must be spent upon contested claims. In every contest, he who has the actual right to the land is doubly interested in securing a patent at as early a day as possible. First, as one desiring to have the evidence of title to his land; and again, and more particularly, because it has been brought into question. So long as it is questioned, and judgment deferred, the occupant is deterred from making improvements, is deprived of credit, and suffers greatly in anxiety as to the result.

It is conspicuous in every bureau of this Department that the work essential to an efficient public service is increasing with the population and the spread of settlement to a degree that does not seem to be comprehended by the law-makers. The effort to fit upon the present state of affairs the measures that were suitable to the last decade is made in vain. Neither the buildings nor the force that occupies them are commensurate with the public demands. No true statesman will attempt to save a small portion of the public revenue either by exacting immoderate toil from its employés, or by delaying the people in the enjoyment of their fairly-earned titles to land and defeating their just expectations.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In reviewing the past year's work of the Department in regard to Indians, it is seen that there has been steady progress made in engaging them in peaceful ways and industrial pursuits. A stronger desire is manifested among many for the education of their children, for the individual ownership of land, and generally for the comforts of civilization.

But it needs to be said that a much larger area of land than is nec-

essary is held for Indian occupancy. There are not more than 250,000 Indians within the borders of the United States (excluding Alaska). The greater part of these reside upon or have some interest in the existing reservations, the others living upon a portion of the public domain. The aggregate area of the Indian reservations was, at the last report, about 116,000,000 acres, or 181,250 square miles, which is, as calculated by the Indian Commissioner, "greater than that of the New England and Middle States combined, greater than the aggregate area of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, and nearly equal to the combined area of the two Dakotas and Montana; or, to carry the comparison further, it is larger by half than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, larger than Sweden or Norway, and nearly as large as either France or Spain."

There has been a reduction during the fiscal year by cession of Indian title to reservations under ratified agreements to the extent of about 13,000,000 acres of lands heretofore held by them, leaving the aggregate area of reserved land at this time over 103,000,000 acres. This is sufficient to give each of the occupying Indians, or those having rights thereon, over 750 acres. If all were given allotments as provided in existing laws and treaties, each Indian would receive not more than an average of 80 acres of agricultural land, or 160 acres of grazing land. The surplus held in reservation appears therefore to be unreasonably large. A large portion of it is lying idle, and is a bar to the Indians' progress, and our country's development. To restore this to the public domain will work no hardship to the Indians, if the cessions are made upon terms as fair as have characterized the agreements recently negotiated. Those Indians especially who are supported by the Government, not because of treaty obligations, but in order to save them from starvation, should not continue to hold these large tracts without actual occupancy or use. It would be better for each tribe to part with its claim for a money consideration that would create a fund to be securely held by the United States, and upon which it could depend for the support of its members until, by proper use of individual homesteads, they may support themselves.

INDIAN CESSIONS.

The cessions made by various tribes should be more particularly set forth, as there were serious obligations imposed on the United States thereby that have not yet been performed.

THE GREAT SIOUX IN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

Under the provisions of acts of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), and also a clause in the Indian appropriation act, approved the same day (25 Stats., 1002), a commission was appointed by the President on April 19, 1889, and negotiations with the Indians were

begun in the early part of June. In the Secretary's last annual report the authority and organization of this commission were set forth at length, but it had not then made its report. This was done under date of December 24, 1889, and with it was presented satisfactory proof of acceptance and consent of the act by more than three-fourths of the whole number of male adults occupying or interested in the Great Sioux Reservation. A number of recommendations, promised to the Indians by the commissioners, pertaining to matters not embraced in the act, were embodied in the report.

The President, by proclamation dated February 10, 1890, made known the acceptance of said act, and declared it to be in full force and effect, and on the same day there were transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives the report of the commission and accompanying documents, together with a communication from this Department, dated January 30, 1890, submitting a draught of a bill embodying the several recommendations of the commission, and the necessary provisions of legislation to carry them into effect. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 51, Fifty-first Congress, first session.)

The appropriations made or found available have been such as to enable the Department to perform only partially the requirements of the act. No funds were appropriated and no legislation enacted to fulfill the recommendations made by the commission to the Indians, in the following particulars:

(1) For payment to the Indians of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies for value of ponies taken from them in 1876, for which $20,000 was estimated.

(2) For compensating the Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation for losses sustained by them in receiving in their diminished reservation less land per capita than was secured by other Indians. For this purpose $187,039 was estimated.

(3) For purchase of land for those Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska who had received no lands in severalty on their reservation by reason of restoration of all the unallotted lands to the public domain. For this the estimate made was $32,000.

(4) For a division and apportionment of the permanent fund provided for under section 17 of the Sioux act of March 2, 1889, so as to have a separate fund for each of the diminished reservations placed to the credit of the Indians occupying them. The Commission promised the Indians when obtaining their consent that these things should be accomplished. Recommendations to this effect have been made, and still, in *good faith*, demand recognition.

The attention of Congress should also be again called to the fact that no provision was made in this act or otherwise for the expenses of the surveys rendered necessary to carry out its provisions, nor for the expenses of making allotments to the Indians. Items of appropriation were submitted by this Department, but were not provided for by

Congress. (See House Ex. Doc. 284, Fifty-first Congress, First Session.) There were 9,000,000 acres ceded to the United States under this agreement.

THE CHIPPEWAS IN MINNESOTA.

In the last annual report attention was invited to the work of the commission appointed to conduct negotiations with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as provided in the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889, (25 Stats., 642). A final report, dated December 26, 1889, was submitted by the commission with an agreement (in ten parts) executed by the various bands or tribes of said Indians, accepting all of the provisions of the act. There were also submitted the proceedings of the several councils held and a census of the Indians, taken as required by the act, the number of male adults of each of the separate bands being given and the number of such persons assenting to the act, a summary of which shows that 1,884 signed the acceptance of the act, being over 86 per cent.; more than the requisite two-thirds specified on each of the several reservations, and more than two-thirds of such adults of all the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as required in the case of the Red Lake Reservation. (See Section 1.)

On March 4, 1890, the President gave his requisite approval to the agreement and transmitted to Congress a copy of the report of the commission and all necessary papers, together with a draught of a bill providing for the means to carry out the provisions of the act. The documents can be found in House Ex. Doc. 247, Fifty-first Congress, first session.

The commissioners having reported that the Indians generally had indicated to them their desire and intention to take their individual allotments on the reservations where they were residing when the negotiations were conducted, and it being manifestly impossible to ascertain and determine as to what particular portions and how much of the land within the several reservations (except Red Lake and White Earth Reservations) would be subject to appraisal and sale under sections 4 and 5, or to settlement and sale under section 6 of the act, until the Indians had had an opportunity to select their allotments, public notice was given by the Secretary, March 5, 1890, to the effect that none of said land, whether "pine lands" or "agricultural lands" within said reservations, were open or would be open to sale or to settlement by citizens of the United States, until advertisement to that effect should be given, and then only as provided in such act. All persons were therein warned to refrain from going upon any of the lands within the limits of said reservations for any purpose or with any intent whatsoever; that no settlement or other right could until then be secured upon said lands, and that all persons found unlawfully thereon would be dealt with as trespassers and intruders.

The balance of the appropriation of $150,000, made by section 8 of the act, after deducting $90,000 for payment of interest, as required

thereby and about $30,000 for the expenses of the commission, was so small as to render it impossible to do much toward carrying out the further provisions of the act, until additional appropriations were made by Congress.

However, orders were given for the survey and marking of the outboundaries of the Red Lake diminished reservation, and for the subdivision of the same, and also for the extension of the public surveys over portions of the ceded lands, beginning with the land south and east of the diminished reservation.

The task has proven a delicate one, from the legal questions involved on the one hand and the possible conflicts that may arise on the other. But under the negotiations now in progress it is believed the business will soon be brought to a conclusion satisfactory to all concerned.

Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of $200,000 for carrying out the further provisions of the act, one-half of which is to be applied to the surveys, appraisals, removals, and allotments.

The chairman of the commission, Mr. Rice, is now in the field actively engaged in instructing and assisting the Indians under the new order of things, and it is the Secretary's purpose to prosecute the work of removal, allotting lands, and surveying the ceded lands not required for allotments and disposing of them as rapidly as the circumstances will warrant and the means provided admit.

OTHER CESSIONS MADE.

There are pending in Congress agreements as follows: For the cession of about 1,600,000 acres of the Fort Berthold Agency Reservation in North Dakota, negotiated under provisions of the act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stats., 44); for about 184,960 acres of the Cœur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho, negotiated under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1003); for about 600,000 acres of the Lake Traverse Reservation in South Dakota, negotiated under the provisions of section 5 of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388); for about 1,095,000 acres of the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado, negotiated under the fourth section of the act of May 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 133), and for about 7,871 acres of the Flathead Indians in Bitter Root Valley, Montana, negotiated under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 871). These should all have early attention by Congress.

CESSIONS BY VARIOUS TRIBES THROUGH THE CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

Early in April of this year the commission appointed under the provisions of section 14 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1005), was returned to the field (under the chairmanship of Hon. David H. Jerome, of Michigan), and proceeded to the Indian Territory.

The commission undertook negotiations with tribes occupying lands

west of the 96° of longitude within the Territory of Oklahoma as constituted by the act of May 2, 1890, and met with almost immediate success.

Agreements have been concluded with the following Indians, subject to ratifications by Congress, whereby they will take allotments in severalty and relinquish their surplus lands to the United States, viz:

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.—This reservation contains 479,668 acres. It is estimated that 155,000 acres will be required for allotments, leaving a surplus of some 325,000 acres, for which the sum of $485,000, or about $1.49 per acre, is to be paid.

The Iowas.—This reservation contains 228,418 acres. 12,418 acres will be required for allotments, leaving a surplus of some 216,000 acres, for which the sum of $84,350, or about 39 cents per acre, is to be paid.

The Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Pottawatomies.—This tract of land contains 575,877 acres, of which 175,877 acres will be required for allotments, leaving a surplus of some 400,000 acres, for which the sum of $225,000, or 56¼ cents per acre, is to be paid.

These agreements were submitted by the President to Congress where they are now pending. (See Senate Ex. Docs. Nos. 171, 172, and 186, Fifty-first Congress, first session.) When ratified, they will result in opening to homestead settlement some 941,000 acres of land, the aggregate amount to be paid therefor being $794,350, an average price of 84.4 cents per acre.

By a clause in the act of August 19, 1890 (Public No. 235, p. 23), the sum of $20,000 is appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to continue the commission, and it is now in the Territory of Oklahoma, engaged in negotiations with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, which, at the latest account, promise to be successful.

OTHER COMMISSIONS TO NEGOTIATE CESSIONS.

The appointment of the following commissions was also authorized during the last session of Congress:

NORTHERN BAND OF CHEYENNES.

(1) To negotiate with the northern band of Cheyenne Indians on Tongue River Reservation and its vicinity in Montana, and with the band of Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, for such modification of their treaty and other rights as may be deemed desirable by these Indians and the President, and for their removal and permanent settlement upon any existing reservation; and if necessary to negotiate with any other tribe or band of Indians for such portion of their reservation as may be required for the permanent settlement of the Northern Cheyennes.

PUYALLUP INDIANS.

(2) To visit the Puyallup Reservation in Washington, and to make full inquiry and investigation as to the nature of the title to, and

value of, the lands allotted in severalty; whether there are any common lands, and if so the value of the same, and the interest of the Indians therein; whether any restrictions now existing upon the power of alienation by the Indians of their patented lands should be removed in whole or in part; as to the manner in which lands shall be disposed of when the Indians shall be invested with power to dispose of their individual tracts; and as to other various matters regarding the status of the lands, rights of way for railroads, welfare of the Indians, etc.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND.

(3) To negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, in North Dakota, for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in or to any and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota; also to obtain the consent of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota for the settlement of said Turtle Mountain Chippewas on the reservation lands of the former.

WARM SPRINGS INDIANS.

(4) To visit and thoroughly investigate and determine as to the correct location of the northern line of Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon, and to negotiate with the Indians located on the Colville Reservation in Washington for the cessión of such portion of the reservation as the Indians are willing to dispose of, that the same may be opened to settlement.

Each of the foregoing commissions provided for in the Indian appropriation act approved August 19, 1890, has been appointed by the President, has been instructed as to its duties, and is now engaged in the work of which the respective laws approved.

ROUND VALLEY INDIANS.

(6) The act of October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes," provides for a commission of three disinterested persons, to be selected by the President, to select grazing and timber lands within the Round Valley Reservation in California to be retained by the Indians, and to appraise the value of any and all agricultural lands within said reservation, with the improvements thereon, which have become the property of individuals by purchase from the State of California, and also to appraise the value of all improvements made by private persons or firms before the 3d day of March, 1873, upon any of the other lands of the reservation included within the lands selected and retained for the Indians. The act also provides for a similar commission to be appointed by the President to appraise the remainder of the grazing and timber lands of the reservation and the improvements placed thereon before the 3d of March, 1873.

CROW INDIANS.

The act of September 25, 1890, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to procure and submit to Congress a proposal for the sale to the United States of the western part of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana," provides for a commission of three persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to negotiate with the Crow Indians for a surrender to the United States of all that portion of their reservation in Montana, or so much thereof as they will consent to surrender, which is situated south of the Yellowstone River and west of the divide between Pryor Creek and Clark's Fork, in said State.

None of the agreements that may be made by these commissions are to be valid until ratified by Congress.

PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES AND KICKAPOOS.

The commission appointed under the act of March 2, 1889, to treat with the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and the Kickapoo Indians in Kansas, is continued by a clause in the Indian appropriation act, and will proceed again with its efforts to complete the agreement it failed to secure during the past year.

CENSUS OF SIOUX NATION OF INDIANS.

By the Indian appropriation act of March 21, 1889 (25 Stats., 992), provision is made requiring—

> That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a census of the Sioux tribe of Indians to be carefully taken by a special agent to be appointed for such purposes, with a view of ascertaining how many of them are able to support themselves, and, in ascertaining this fact, their physical capacity to work, the land owned or occupied by them, either individually or collectively; the value of the land, its nearness to market, and general productiveness shall be considered, and such other facts and circumstances as will aid Congress in determining how many of such Indians are capable of support.

For this duty a special agent was appointed under date of June 24, 1889. He has not as yet finished his work, nor filed any statistical or complete reports of it; but from his bulletins of progress made each week sufficient data has been obtained to show that the number of Indians of Rosebud Agency was greatly overestimated and that issues of rations were being made to the chiefs and head men for over two thousand more Indians than were actually present on the Rosebud Agency Reservation. Immediately upon receipt of this information, action was taken by the Indian Office to reduce the quantities of food for the delivery of which contract arrangements for the fiscal year had been made.

Knowledge of the extent of the ability of these Indians to support themselves, when procured in accordance with the provisions of the act, will be of great value in assisting the Department to carry out the provisions of article 5 of the agreement approved February 28, 1877,

19 Stats., 256, which among other things provides that "such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves." This provision of the agreement while imposing upon the Government the obligation to sustain the Indians until they are able to support themselves, imposes upon them no less the obligation and duty to address themselves to the task of becoming self-supporting.

If the terms of the recent agreement made with them are speedily provided for and enforced it is believed that this tribe will presently be distinguished for its rapid progress toward civilization as it has heretofore been for bravery and intelligence in savage warfare. Fair and generous treatment by the Government is the best means to bring about this desirable condition.

APACHE INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

A portion of the Indians belonging on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, continue to give some apprehension of outbreak among them. The overt acts of violence and the disturbances created are caused mainly by a few renegade Indians. In order to maintain greater security of life and the preservation of peace in the Territory it was determined by the military authorities commanding them to be necessary to remove the turbulently disposed Indians to some place where they could be more securely restrained. The military post of Fort Union, in New Mexico, was selected as the best place for that purpose, and to it sixty-eight of the dangerous class of the Apaches of San Carlos were removed in March, 1890, where they are now detained under military control. The rations furnished them by the War Department should have been paid for out of the appropriations made to the Department of the Interior, "to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians in New Mexico or Arizona," but the accounting officers of the Treasury Department have refused to allow this money to be so applied. It is hoped, however, that some adjustment of this fair demand may yet be made; for otherwise these now held for the sake of peace will have to be restored to the camps and new disorders will be apt to arise.

At the same time Major-General Nelson Miles, then commanding the Division of the Pacific, urged again upon this Department, through the War Department, his views for removing from the San Carlos Reservation the more peaceably disposed Tontos and Mojaves to the Camp Verde and Fort McDowell military reservations, in order to separate them from those who were disposed to be troublesome at San Carlos, and because the Indians desired to go to those localities, from which they had been formerly removed. This proposition had been fully discussed and considered by Mr. Secretary Lamar and Mr. Secretary Vilas, both of whom declined to favor it. Notwithstanding this, the importance of the subject caused it to be taken under consideration by the present Secretary, and a report thereon was received from Capt. J. L. Bullis, of

the United States Army, the acting agent at San Carlos, which is substantially as follows:

(1) That the Indians on San Carlos Reservation do not at present manifest any turbulence. There are eight renegades and murderers at large; five from San Carlos who were in the hands of the civil authorities, but escaped.

(2) In 1875, the Mojaves, Yumas, and Tonto-Apaches were removed from the Verde Valley to this reservation. Most of the Yumas and Mojaves, who number in all about eight hundred, and some of the Tontos, who number in all about six hundred, are desirous of returning. They might be divided between Fort Verde and Fort McDowell, both located in Verde Valley about 90 miles apart.

(3) Should the fourteen hundred Yumas, Mojaves, and Tontos be removed, a reduction of two-fifths of the annuity goods, supplies, etc., for San Carlos might be made, but all the employés would still be necessary.

(4) The said Indians could not be cared for at Forts McDowell and Verde without the establishment of an agency at each point. They would have much less country than they have now, would be much more closely surrounded by whites, and would therefore be more liable to get into trouble.

The area of the Fort Verde Reservation is 9,000 acres; that of Fort McDowell, 27,750 acres. The greater part of the latter is reported to be rough and broken. Only a small portion of the two reservations is suitable for agricultural purposes.

From a military point of view, great weight is attached to General Miles's views in regard to what is best to be done to accomplish the military duty required in that locality; but to carry out his suggestions, it appears that there would be required the establishment and maintenance of two additional agencies for the management of Indians in Arizona, and appropriations for these would have to be secured from Congress. Protests, moreover, have already been received from the governor of Arizona, and from other sources, against the removal of Indians from the San Carlos Reservation to the Verde Valley.

Under all the circumstances, and in view of the information furnished by the acting agent at San Carlos, an officer of the Army, it is not deemed that the condition of affairs would be so improved, if improved at all, as to warrant an order again scattering the Indians from the San Carlos Reservation over the localities from which they have been heretofore gathered.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Mission Indians, whose rights were fully recognized and respected by both the Spanish and Mexican Governments, have suffered such wrongs under our Government that they have formed the subject of numerous official reports during the last twenty years. The Executive Departments have done all that was possible to protect them in the possession of their ancient homes and villages, and to repress the encroachments constantly attempted upon their lands, but through the failure of legislative action their situation has grown worse from year to year. Innocent settlers have also doubtless been deprived of just

rights and made to suffer undeserved losses through the inability of the Department to properly discriminate between them and willful trespassers.

A bill for the relief of these Indians, under which it is hoped the rights of both Indians and settlers can be ascertained, defined, and protected, passed the Senate during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, failing each time in the House of Representatives. It was again passed by the Senate during the recent session and was under consideration in the House, but failed to pass from want of time. The necessity for this legislation has been repeatedly shown. The last session of Congress enacted long-delayed legislation looking to adjustment of serious embarrassments surrounding the Round Valley Reservation Indians in California, the Northern Cheyenne Indians in Montana and South Dakota, the Turtle Mountain Chippewas in North Dakota, the Puyallup Reservation Indians in Washington, the Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin, and other Indians, and it is earnestly hoped that the measure for the Mission Indians may become a law during the approaching session.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIANS.

Since the last annual report two white men, Ferguson and Boyle, have been killed on the reservation of the Northern Cheyenne Indians of the Tongue River Agency, in Montana. The settlers in the vicinity feel that they have some cause for alarm, and several companies of United States troops have had to be placed on the reservation at different times and places to preserve the peace. The appropriations made by Congress have not been heretofore sufficient to enable the Indian Office to furnish food in such quantities as to prevent hunger among the Indians, and they are charged with depredating upon the cattle of neighboring ranchmen. On the other hand, the Indians themselves have complained of the trespassing of the cattlemen upon their reservation. The investigations made have shown that neither the Indians nor white men have been wholly without fault.

The murders mentioned have, however, produced a strong public opinion among the white people against the whole body of the Tongue River Cheyennes, and it is believed that unless removed from their present location there will be much trouble for them there.

The Northern Cheyenne Indians at this agency, and those located among the Sioux at the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota, numbering in all 1,424, are of one tribe and desire to be united. While separated they have been disposed to visit back and forth between the two agencies, neglecting proper efforts for self-support. A survey of the land on the Tongue and Rosebud Rivers in Montana, selected for allotment to these Indians, has shown that there is not sufficient suitable land to make allotments of the areas required by the general allotment act to the Indians already at the Tongue River Agency, to say nothing of

those who are now at Pine Ridge and desirous of going to Tongue River.

For these and other reasons presented to Congress that body has provided by law for negotiations for the consolidation of these Northern Cheyenne Indians and for securing them a suitable reservation on some one of the existing Indian reservations. A commission to conduct the negotiations with these Indians has been appointed by the President, and it is hoped that a suitable home will soon be found for them where they can be permanently located and the work of their civilization begun. In the mean time, and until this is accomplished, an appropriation made by Congress for the purpose at its last session will enable the Department to supply better rations.

INDIAN CONTRACTS WITH ATTORNEYS.

It is appropriate in connection with the foregoing cessions to speak of those contracts made by Indian tribes with lawyers and often unprofessional men to secure their services in obtaining the allowance of certain claims, or to aid in certain negotiations, the fee or compensation being usually contingent upon success. This compensation is in most cases measured by a percentage upon the sum realized, and would often, in case of success, amount to a large sum. All such contracts must now be approved by both the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of law relating thereto (Rev. Stats. U. S., sec. 2103, *et seq.*).

These contracts have had for their aim either, on the one hand, to negotiate some demand made by the Indians which would require legal action such as the Indians themselves are incapable of undertaking or even understanding with the advice and assistance of experienced persons, or, on the other hand, to aid apparently in securing for the Indians a fair price for lands in negotiations with commissioners appointed under authority of Congress.

The practice of allowing such contracts has existed for many years, and the compensation paid has been very large at times, although only seemingly small percentage on the sums paid to the principals. But mature reflection and experience have convinced both the Secretary and the Commissioner that such contracts are to be discountenanced. Certainly no more will be allowed with attorneys for any supposed assistance they can give at any negotiations with commissioners for the cession of lands. Ordinarily there is nothing to be discussed between those in possession and the agents of the United States except the price, and on this point the Indian is found quite as apt to know his interest as any one he might employ; on the other hand, the commissioners, as representatives, are not instructed or expected to offer less than the Indian should fairly have. It is not a case of barter between independent parties dealing at arm's length, but an affair between the guardian and the ward—frequently, indeed, the offer by the United

States of a very large sum of money for land the Indians' title to which is wholly dependent upon the will of the Executive. The commissioners are selected for their worth and intelligence, with only such compensation as will meet their expenses, so that their sole motive is to do justice to the Indians as well as to the nation. Moreover, their agreements when secured are subject to either approval by the President or ratification by Congress. There seems small reason to allow any considerable sum for services by attorneys in such cases.

There is, however, reason why contracts in the other class of cases should be approved, at least when the amount to be realized as a fee is graded reasonably according to the talent, experience, and labor involved. Many claims would be lost to the Indians without such assistance. The distinction between the classes is easily perceived.

The Commissioner has expressed himself in harmony with these views in his report, and has further requested that that office may have an appropriation for a solicitor. However, the law force supplied the Department, the Assistant Attorney-General and his clerks, is probably enough to determine any difficult questions of law that may arise when the Commissioner has digested and reported the facts. The Commissioner has a free opportunity to apply to the Assistant Attorney-General through the Secretary for an opinion in any case he may deem proper.

ALLOTMENTS OF LANDS TO INDIANS.

Since the last annual report satisfactory progress has been made in work of allotting lands in severalty.

Under the authority contained in the fifth section of the general allotment law (24 Stats., 388) successful negotiations were conducted with the Sisseton Indians in South Dakota for the cession of their surplus lands, and the agreement entered into for this purpose, which was submitted to Congress early in the session, passed the Senate, but failed to receive favorable consideration in the House of Representatives. The failure to ratify this agreement is a matter to be greatly regretted, as many of the Indians are in a destitute condition, owing to repeated crop failures, due to successive droughts, and are likely to suffer from want during the coming winter. The payment of annuities, long unjustly withheld from them, as provided in the agreement, would have relieved their immediate necessities and secured them against further immediate sufferings.

The field work of making allotments has been entirely completed during the year on the Yankton Reservation in South Dakota, the Grande Ronde Reservation in Oregon, the Modoc, Ottawa, Seneca, and Shawnee Reservations in the Indian Territory, and such work will be finished upon several other reservations at an early day.

An appropriation of $5,000, made on August 19, 1890, is now available for conducting the negotiation with Indians for cession of their surplus as authorized by the fifth section of the allotment act, and such

negotiations will be entered on as soon as trust patents are delivered and the quality of the the surplus land and the condition of the Indians may warrant it.

A bill to amend the general allotment law, so as to remove the inequality in the quantity of land allowed different classes of Indians, passed both houses of Congress at the last session, but in different form, and therefore failed to become a law. The Senate bill provides for an allotment to married women, leaving the quantity of land allowed minor children and single adults unchanged, while the House bill provides for an allotment of eighty acres to each member of the tribe. In the Secretary's opinion, the latter bill is much more just and will give more general satisfaction to the Indians than the former, each member of the tribe having an equal interest in its common property.

It is hoped that early disposition of the matter may be made, as either measure will require re-allotments and re-adjustment of allotments on reservations where allotments have been completed.

It is also worthy of consideration whether the period now allowed the tribe to determine whether it will receive allotments should not be put under control of the President, so that if he deems it proper in any particular case he may shorten the time for exercising the choice, for as the law stands many tribes give no attention to the subject and delay unreasonably all negotiations.

CATTLE GRAZING ON INDIAN LANDS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND OKLAHOMA.

In the Secretary's last annual report reference was made to the fact that a corporation, established under a State law, was seeking to lease for long periods and at egregiously large prices and for merely grazing purposes certain lands, for the cession of which to the United States a commission appointed under section 14 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1005), had been authorized to negotiate, and attention was called to the fact that all such leases, in the then Indian Territory, were illegal and void. On February 17, 1890, a proclamation was issued directing that no more cattle or live-stock should thereafter be brought upon the Cherokee Outlet, and that all cattle or live-stock then on said lands must be removed therefrom not later than October 1, 1890.

In accordance with the Secretary's instructions, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on March 29, 1890, issued a notice that all cattle and other live-stock, held on any Indian lands in the Indian Territory under any pretended lease, contract, or other arrangement with Indians for the use of any part or portion of any Indian lands for grazing purposes, must be removed therefrom not later than October 1, 1890.

By proclamation of September 19, 1890, the time for removal of stock from the Outlet was extended to November 1, 1890, as to one-half, and to December 1, 1890, as to the other half, the owners having sub-

mitted a proposition, in writing, agreeing to so remove their stock and abandon all claims to the Outlet.

In harmony with this a similar modification was made in the order for the removal of cattle from the other Indian lands in the Indian and Oklahoma Territories. This policy of exclusion is still deemed the best for all interests involved. It will be in vain to attempt to open the vast regions of the Indian reservations at any reasonable compensation to the Indians if they are allowed to let them to white men for grazing cattle. Although the money received is small compared to that the United States would pay annually as interest for the trust fund derived from the lands, the Indians will prefer the cash which can be lost or spent in a few days each year without the careful control the Government would give. The results are complete bars to advance and the Indian policy is defeated. In many instances there is good reason to believe that the money realized is appropriated by a few among the more designing of the Indians and does not reach the majority of the tribe at all or in but small sums. Moreover these cattle that are pastured are not themselves taxed, and come into the market in competition with the beeves of farmers who pay taxes both on their lands and cattle. Their number and their cheapness are the results of an illegal traffic, and their owners should be allowed no such unjust advantage.

CUTTING AND SALE OF DEAD AND FALLEN TIMBER BY INDIANS.

The Menomonee Indians of Green Bay Agency, Wis., and several of the bands of Chippewa Indians of White Earth Agency in Minnesota early in the fall of 1889 applied for permission from the Department to engage during the winter in cutting and preparing for market dead and down timber on their several reservations. By the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673), it was provided that "Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale, under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted." But the reports from the agents gave no grounds for withholding the authority, and it was granted and appropriate regulations to govern the work were prescribed.

The Menomonees, having moderate means and some experience in the work, succeeded during the season in cutting and banking for sale nearly 25,500,000 feet of pine and about 1,000,000 feet of other timber, which, when sold, netted them nearly $218,000, $196,000 of which was paid in cash to those engaged in the work, and $22,000 was deposited in the United States Treasury as a stumpage fund, to be used as required for the support of the poor, sick, and helpless of the tribe, and for the maintenance of a hospital for them.

The Indians connected with White Earth Agency, Minn., were also moderately successful with the season's work, banking about 15,500,000

feet, on which they realized however only $84,000, not obtaining as good prices as the Menomonees did.

The act of June 12, 1890 (public, No. 153), under which the Menomonees may systematically engage in marketing all their timber, and the main part of the proceeds may be permanently funded for the benefit of the tribe, will be very beneficial to them. Their assent has been given and operations will be carried on this winter.

The law applicable to the right of the Indians in the timber on their reservation is succinctly stated in the Commissioner's report as follows, based upon the opinion of the United States Supreme Court therein cited:

Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court, 1873, in the George Cook case, sundry contracts were made with individuals for the sale of surplus timber on several reservations in Minnesota, the funds being applied to the use and benefit of the Indians occupying them.

By that decision it was held that if the lands were desired for the purpose of agriculture they might be cleared of their timber to a reasonable extent. The timber taken off by the Indians in such clearing might be sold, but to justify its cutting, except for use upon the premises, as timber or its product, it must be done in good faith for the improvement of the land. The improvement must be the principal thing, and the cutting of the timber only the incident. Any cutting beyond this would be waste and unauthorized.

The court further held that:

"The timber while standing is a part of the realty, and it can only be sold as the land could be. The land can not be sold by the Indians, and consequently the timber, until rightfully severed, can not be. It can be rightfully severed for the purpose of improving the land, or the better adapting it to convenient occupation, but for no other purpose. When rightfully severed it is no longer a part of the land, and there is no longer a restriction upon its sale.

"Its severance under such circumstances is, in effect, only a legitimate use of the land. In theory, at least, the land is better and more valuable with the timber off than with it on. It has been improved by the removal. If the timber should be severed for the purposes of sale alone—in other words, if the cutting of the timber was the principal thing and not the incident—then the cutting would be wrongful, and the timber, when cut, become the absolute property of the United States.

"These are familiar principles in this country and well settled as applicable to tenants for life and remainder-men. But a tenant for life has all the rights of occupancy in the lands of a remainder-man. The Indians have the same rights in the lands of their reservations. What a tenant for life may do upon the lands of a remainder-man the Indians may do upon their reservations, but no more." (United States *v.* Cook, 19 Wallace, 591.)

NON-RESERVATION INDIANS.

There are scattered throughout the country many Indians who are not located upon any of the existing reservations. Some of them belong to tribes having none; others belong to tribes that have had reservations set apart for them, but have never removed to and settled thereon; and there are others still who have voluntarily abandoned their tribal relations and settled upon the public domain.

Many of these non-reservation Indians are upon lands long in the peaceful, undisturbed possession of their fathers, and but for the rapid

settlement of the country by our own people they might perhaps have continued to remain unmolested for years to come. Of late, however, they have been unable to resist the advancing settlements encircling them, and many have been forced from their homes and dispossessed of the improvements made by them. The number of non-reservation Indians can not be accurately stated, but from information at hand it is reasonable to estimate the same at nearly 20,000, and more than half of these have no interest in any existing reservation. These Indians may also avail themselves of the homestead laws, without fees; but the homestead can not be disposed of to any degree and can not be commuted. The patent merely declares that the United States holds the lands for twenty-five years in trust for the use of the Indian and his widow and heirs, under the laws of the particular State or Territory where it may be, and that at the end of the period named the land will be conveyed, discharged of trust and free, to the party in interest (23 Stats.,—act July 4, 1884).

By the provisions also of the fourth section of the general allotment act any Indian not residing upon a reservation or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided by treaty, act of Congress, or Executive order, may make settlement upon any surveyed or unsurveyed lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated, and he or she will be entitled, upon application to the local land office for the district in which the lands are located, to have the same allotted to him or her and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in the said act for Indians residing upon reservations. Unfamiliar as these Indians are with the land laws of the country, and ignorant of the methods of precedure in acquiring title to the public lands, their homes are often lost, whereas if they understood their rights and knew how to take advantage of them they would be able to protect themselves against all such wrongs.

The registers and receivers are everywhere enjoined and commanded to permit no entries upon lands in the possession, occupation, and use of Indian inhabitants, or covered by their homes and improvements, and to exercise every care and precaution to prevent such entries, if made, from being perfected. They are also instructed to ascertain the lands in the Indian possession and occupancy in their respective districts, and in order to do so to avail themselves of any information furnished them by the officers of the Indian service; that where the fact of Indian occupancy is denied or doubtful, to order proper investigation of the matter prior to the allowance of adverse claims, and when lands are unsurveyed to allow no appropriation of the same within the region of Indian settlements until surveys thereof shall have been made and the lands occupied by Indians is ascertained and defined.

But experience shows it is necessary to have some one to visit, instruct, and assist this class of Indians in making applications for allotments under the section referred to, so that they may secure titles to

their homes. This Department is without the necessary appropriation for this work, and therefore the subject should be brought before Congress, and an appropriation requested for the salary and expenses of a special agent or agents to be charged with the duty of securing lands to Indians under said statutes.

INTRUDERS INTO INDIAN TRIBES.

Attention is drawn by the Commissioner to the question of the rights of persons of mixed blood in the tribes. This question increases in interest with the advancing values of the Indian possessions. Some tribes own enough in land and money to confer on every member a home and a competency for life. The claimants to membership are of every degree of blood, and some who are white point to some far distant ancestor as the source of their right. The question has been mooted most in regard to the alleged intruders in the countries of the Cherokees and Choctaws. Those among the Cherokees remain because of differences as to the rules of law and practice applicable to the subject. The Department is at present disposed, however, to relieve the Cherokees of many who claim to have rights of possession in the Territory, and it is thought some solution may soon be arrived at by mutual agreement.

The number of intruders among the Choctaws is deemed to be not less than five hundred out of the twenty thousand non citizens now in that country. Serious commotions arose last summer in this nation at election time as to the rights of adopted citizens to vote, and it was feared there might have to be some interference to keep the peace. But the Choctaws and those among them showed such excellent control of their passions and great regard for the public welfare, that the law was preserved, and it was determined to resort only to civil remedies for any grievances believed to exist.

It will, however, soon be necessary to dispose of the question among the Choctaws, as well as among the Cherokees.

If the adjoining territories now negotiated for with the Iowa, the Sac and Fox Indians, and others, could be quickly opened to settlement, it would relieve the situation of its most embarrassing feature, in case decision should be made against large numbers as intruders and they should have to depart to other homes.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The educational branch of the Indian service has received throughout the year the special attention which its importance demands. The effort has been to extend and improve the system already existing, to enlarge the school facilities, to increase the attendance, to make more uniform the course of study and instruction and to secure teachers of the best qualifications.

The Indian children, with the habits and prejudices of savages and the isolation of each tribe by its own separate language, require a proc-

ess of training and education especially suited to their peculiar conditions. They must necessarily be taught English, and by English-speaking persons, so that at the very outset the teacher in the Indian school has to accomplish an immense task not met in our other public schools, viz, instruction in a tongue foreign to that of the people.

The industrial training schools and reservation boarding schools have been found from experience to be those best adapted to the end in view. Here the pupils are brought under a kindly but strict discipline. They acquire a familiarity with the language, thoughts, customs, and occupations of our civilization and a moral and manual training conducive to habits of industry that will fit them for self support in after years. The boy whose mother was the hewer of wood and drawer of water, the weary burden-bearer for his idle father, now works by the side of his sister and learns that there is no dishonor in labor, but a dignity far beyond that his ancestors ever knew.

The day schools located on the reservations are attempted to be managed so as to be eventually merged into the public-school system if opportunity offers. In them, however, there is little parental authority exerted to keep the unwilling children in attendance, and each day's teaching at the school is almost canceled by each day's return to the camp and its influences. There is some improvement both in the school children and in the disposition of the parents to have them taught; but nothing but compulsion will efficiently fill these schools with pupils, and nothing but constant superintendence between school hours will protect them from recurrence to the bad habits of their homes.

In the last annual report the views of the present Secretary upon Indian education were expressed at length and it is not deemed necessary to repeat them. Upon the lines recommended fair progress has been made. The suggestion of your first message has been acted upon, by placing pupils in the public schools wherever possible.

An attempt to organize into a system the various Government Indian schools has been initiated by adopting a uniform course of study therein and formulating rules for their conduct. This will be followed by the use of the same text-books in all the schools of like grade. Augmented efficiency must surely result from this methodical action. Pursuing the same general course of study, working together by similar methods to the same end, with lower grade schools made systematically tributary to those of higher grade, there will not be that constant loss of previous acquisition now attendant upon each change not only in schools, but even in teachers, as each one has been controlled by almost individual choice.

The teachers and employés are now selected for high personal character and must be thoroughly equipped for their task. Fortunately many such are willing to undergo the privations and sacrifices incident to frontier life among these people. The evil wrought by an unprincipled or unsuitable employé in an Indian school is much greater than it

would be elsewhere. These pupils are keenly observant and quick to respond to evil as they would be to good. A single bad teacher may destroy the whole year's work and make the labor of all worse than wasted, so that the precautions must be as searching as the evils resulting from negligence are great. It is gratifying to believe the present employés as a body are worthy, competent, and efficient, and are under the supervision of Indian agents who are sympathetic to the cause of education and good morals.

The national school system is being advanced with extraordinary vigor, and it will now require some conservatism to prevent too great a separation from those denominational schools that have heretofore been encouraged by contracts and whose influences upon the Indians have been beneficial. In your last message you approved the suggestion that while the national school should be supported in case of conflict with these contract schools, nevertheless the church-mission schools are essential in extending education to all the Indian children. They should be welcomed as co-workers in this benevolent cause and treated fairly and generously. Congress has recognized this recently by making several appropriations for contract schools especially named.

The Commissioner furnishes the following:

Table showing the amounts set apart for the various religious bodies for Indian education for each of the fiscal years 1889 *to* 1891, *inclusive.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Roman Catholics	$347,672	$356,967	$347,689
Presbyterians	41,825	47,650	44,850
Congregational	29,310	28 459	27,271
Martinsburgh, Pa	Dropped.	.....	.....
Alaska Training School	Dropped.	.....	.....
Episcopal	18,700	24,726	29,910
Friends	23,383	23,383	24,743
Mennonite	3,125	4,375	4,375
Middletown, Colo	Dropped.	.....	.....
Unitarian	5,400	5,400	5,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis	4,050	7,560	9,180
Methodist	2,725	2,400	6,700
Miss Howard	275	600	1,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400
Appropriation for Hampton	20,040	20,040	20,040
Total	529,905	561,050	554,558

There are now existing one hundred and fifty-two Government schools and ninety-four contract schools, and the average attendance at the former is 7,424 and at the latter 4,808.

In the Commissioner's judgment the limit heretofore placed by law upon the cost of the buildings—$10,000—has been so low that it has been impossible to provide proper accommodations. To establish a

boarding-school involves making provision not only for school rooms proper, but for dormitories, kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms, hospital, and other necessary rooms for pupils, and also of suitable quarters for all the employés, superintendent, teachers, matron, cook, laundress, seamstress, etc. The original cost of the plant is a comparatively small part of the outlay. It is a poor economy to put up inferior buildings and fail to make proper provision for the work expected, which can not be satisfactorily done with such poor facilities. The limit of cost now fixed is $12,000, which is still too low.

It is deemed, however, by the Secretary that the limit should not be passed except upon a careful examination and approval in any particular case by him.

Additional buildings have been erected at the Albuquerque, Chilocco, Genoa, and Carlisle training schools. New training schools at Pierre, S. Dak., Santa Fé, N. Mex., and Carson, Nev., have been completed and put in readiness for operation during the current fiscal year. New buildings have been completed for schools on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, the Wichita Reservation in Oklahoma, the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico, the Pima Reservation in Arizona, the Turtle Mountain Reservation in North Dakota, and the Yankton Reservations in South Dakota, and others are now in course of erection on the Fort Belknap, Kiowa, Umatilla, Uintah, and Yakama Reservations. The abandoned barracks of the three military posts of Fort Totten, N. Dak., and Forts McDowell and Mojave in Arizona, constructed and long garrisoned for the protection of the frontier settlers against hostiles, are being put in condition to be used as school-houses for training Indian youth to industry and citizenship. No longer needing these material sanctions of its power, the nation's moral forces are now beating the soldiers' swords into ploughshares and the spears of the savages into pruning-hooks. May they indeed learn war no more!

The Commissioner states that on all Government schools the American flag has been displayed, national holidays have been duly celebrated, the pupils are learning patriotic songs and recitations, being taught to love the great nation of which they are a part, and to feel that the people of the United States are their friends and not their enemies.

The Commissioner also refers to the earnest and unremitting labors of the superintendent of Indian schools, Dr. D. Dorchester, upon whom the duty of personal supervision of the Indian school work is devolved by law. The two hundred and forty-six Indian schools are scattered over a vast area of the United States, and many of them are in localities difficult of access. It is a physical impossibility for one man within the year to do the work assigned him. This is not confined to schools existing, but extends to inquiring into the need of schools where none or too few exist. He has been almost constantly in the field during the

year, going from reservation to reservation and from school to school, with the greatest advantage to the service. He has been accompanied, at the earnest request of the Secretary, by his wife, as a clerk. It was considered that many of the peculiar evils that had marked the schools, particularly among the girls, would be sooner and more completely seen and comprehended by a matron than by another, and that methods of correction would be by her more easily suggested and applied. In this there has been no mistake. The labor has been severe and often most disagreeable for a woman of refinement, but good results have become visible as her visits extended from point to point. The valuable service of the superintendent has been largely supplemented by that of Mrs. Dorchester.

The faithful men and women who do true missionary work by teaching in the Indian schools, leading pure lives of unselfish devotion to this work, have largely contributed to the improvement of the service, and are worthy of most grateful recognition.

INDIAN FARMING.

The purpose of aiding the Indians to become self-supporting by farming, and thereby add to their civilization and general advancement and comfort, has been kept constantly in view during the year, and Indian agents have been repeatedly directed and urged to give their special attention to this duty.

Indian farming is under the supervision of certain farmers employed by the Government for this service. These persons are required to make monthly reports of their work, and are required not only to teach the Indians endeavoring to cultivate the soil, but to induce all of them to turn to this means of comfort and advancement. The Commissioner wishes these agents, or "Indian farmers," to give the Indians somewhat more practical lessons in tilling the soil by example as well as precept. Such "object-lessons," it is believed, will have a beneficial effect upon all concerned.

During the nine months ending June 30, 1890, thirty-five thousand Indians have been instructed and assisted in farming. Nearly twelve hundred who never farmed before have been induced to make a commencement, and some forty-six thousand acres of land have been plowed by them. The results would have been even more satisfactory but for the very severe winter on the western coast and drought on many of the Indian reservations.

A number of the reservations are well adapted for grazing cattle and stock raising may there be made profitable. This industry, wherever the reservations are suitable, should be encouraged, but even this will require constant supervision and instruction before the Indian will be capable of properly caring for the horses and cattle given him.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The supplies required for the Indians embrace almost every kind of ordinary merchandise and produce. They are enumerated as follows by the Commissioner:

Beef, bacon, coffee, sugar, lard, hominy, rice, corn and oat meal, salt, hard bread, pork, etc., the annuity goods, agricultural implements, etc., are divided into seventeen classes, as follows:

1. Blankets.
2. Cotton goods.
3. Woolen goods.
4. Clothing.
5. Boots and shoes.
6. Hats and caps.
7. Notions.
8. Groceries.
9. Crockery and lamps.
10. Furniture and wooden-ware.
11. Harness, leather, etc.
12. Agricultural implements.
13. Wagons and wagon fixtures.
14. Paints and oils.
15. Brass and iron kettles, tin and tinware.
16. Stoves, hollow ware, pipe, etc.
17. Hardware.

In addition there is also purchased a large number of articles of medicine, surgical instruments, books, and school supplies, numbering in all over 2,500 articles. Over 50,000 samples were submitted, examined, and passed upon.

The total number of bids received last year was 558, and 244 contracts were awarded.

It is not deemed that in every instance the lowest bid should be accepted, as often the quality of the goods offered at a low price would be dearer than better at a higher price.

There has been the greatest care taken to prevent fraud in these contracts or in the delivery of the goods. Besides the Commissioner and the Indian commisisoners, some of whom usually attend at the bidding, the Assistant Secretary of this Department has been present as well as at the delivery. The inspectors selected have been the very best and most reputable that could be secured; the contract is accompanied by a bond for 50 per cent. of its amount, and upon shipment the invoices are made out in quadruplicate, the original for the Treasury, one for the Bureau, one to the agent or school superintendent, and the other to accompany the bill of lading when payment is made for the transportation for purpose of identification. Last year there were 50,000 invoices thus required.

Formerly the struggle was constant to deceive and cheat the Government both in the sample at bidding and in the goods at delivery. It had gone to such an extent that honest merchants were largely driven from this market. But it is gratifying to state that by constant watchfulness and firmness these evils have been almost entirely destroyed. The market at the warehouse in New York is so far redeemed that it stands high in that commercial center for fairness in judgment and treatment, and the contracts recently made have been of a most satisfactory character and the deliveries acceptable.

It has cost more effort than was anticipated to bring about this reform; but to the Secretary's determination has been added the zeal and

intelligence of the other officers named participating in the actual transactions. It is thought that the education of the savage must commence in New York City, for it is there his physical comfort must be secured and the foundation laid for his confidence in the honesty of the white man. Without these the school teacher's task will be made much more difficult. Besides, it seems the greatest of indignities to offer the Government for a dishonest man to strive to cheat, when the people's money is being spent for the protection of the frontiers from the passions of savages aroused by their hunger and all manner of physical discomfort, joined to their sense of wrong in being refused what has been promised and what would be delivered but for the fraud of the contractor. It is hoped that the field for illegal speculation will no longer be found in this quarter.

IMPROVED METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES.

A plan of issuing rations at sub-stations upon many of the large reservations has been adopted and begun to be practiced. Many Indians reside at a distance from the agency, and, having but little restraint upon their appetites, when they receive their rations from the agent they consume them with great voracity on their return journey, so that they vibrate in almost constant motion between their camps and their depot of supplies. The distances are often 50 or even 75 miles, and the persistent migration utterly neutralizes all efforts to teach them farming or otherwise permanently improve their condition. Hereafter it is intended to have the rations nearer at hand, and to give the Indian such regularity of food as will enable him to devote the time now used in either a struggle with hunger or sacrificed to the indolence produced by overeating to cultivation of the soil, industrial pursuits, home life, and education.

A reform has also been inaugurated in distributing beef. Heretofore the live cattle have been started one, two, or three at a time from the corral with a lash and a cry, out to the expectant Indians upon the adjoining prairies or open ground. These, mounted and armed with repeating rifles, set upon the already frightened animals with whoop and random firing to drive them nearer the camps before actually killing the victims. Here and there, near and far, the mimic buffalo hunt is seen in progress, until, as the destined points are reached, the fatal shot is given, and as the animal falls it is surrounded by the squaws and men and children, and often eaten in large part before fairly cold. It is amazing the practice has been allowed so long, wasteful and barbarous as it is. The Commissioner has now ordered all this to cease, and that slaughter-houses be built and used under supervision of proper employés, and there is no doubt but that the benefits of this more civilized method will be very great to the Indians. Among other things there will be a better opportunity to inspect the beeves under the new

system than has probably existed in the rather rapid delivery to the consumer heretofore in vogue.

Further improvements conducive to the protection of the Indian from the fraud and imposition that have been so greatly practiced upon him, are already in operation, and will be advanced until the Indian service shall be what it should be, the most just, the most honest, the most progressive, and the most humanizing under the Government's control. It is very gratifying to the Secretary to be able to say that, by the aid of his Assistant Secretaries and of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the morals, tone, and efficiency of this service has been greatly improved, and the outlook for the Indian is becoming brighter every day.

"WILD WEST" SHOWS.

When the present administration began there was little or no restraint upon any seeking to take Indians off the reservations for exhibition in this or other countries. The first act done by the present Secretary was to require a bond of any person asking such privilege, conditioned on the fair payment and treatment of the Indians and their return to their homes, and for the employment of a white man to be selected to go along with the Indians and look to their rights and welfare. This, it is thought, did much good in some cases; but experience has shown since that in other cases the Indian has greatly lost by such employment. He is taken into strange and most exciting surroundings, he is taught to renew the wildest and most savage scenes of Indian warfare, and too often tempted to recur in practice to the lowest vices. When misfortune overtakes him in any form of disease or accident, or bankruptcy breaks up the show of his employer, his condition on return home is not a good object-lesson of the benefits of civilized life as found by him in the capitals of our own or other enlightened lands. The results are, in fact, deplorable, and it has been ordered that no more such licenses or contracts shall be made or approved, and that all Indian agents shall exert themselves to prevent and defeat any attempts in future to take Indians from the reservations or elsewhere for such purposes.

If some act of Congress were passed forbidding any person or corporation to take into employment or under control any American Indian, it would be of much assistance to the Department in enforcing this policy.

INTEMPERANCE.

Further legislation is also needed to enable the Commissioner to contend successfully with the great evil of intemperance, as he sets forth in his report. The international feature, as well as the constitutional question connected with the subject are by him so fully detailed that it is not deemed necessary to do more than refer to them here.

His suggestions are heartily recommended to your favorable consideration.

FUNDS.

The Indian funds continue in good condition, as shown by the following tables, computed in the Indian Office:

Trust funds of the five civilized tribes.

Of the $21,244,818.39, principal held in trust, the sum of $7,984,132.76 belongs to the five civilized tribes in the following proportions:

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees	$2,625,842.87	$137,469.33
Chickasaws	1,308,695.65	68,404.95
Choctaws	549,594.74	32,344.73
Creeks	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Seminoles	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Total	7,984,132.76	413,219.01

The interest on the principal of these funds is placed semi-annually with the United States assistant treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, and the expenditure of these funds is entirely under the control of the nation and its council. This office has no control whatever over these expenditures.

TRUST FUNDS OF OTHER TRIBES.

The balance of the sum of $21,244,818.39, amounting to $13,260,685.63, belongs to a number of tribes, as stated below, and the interest thereon, at 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent., as the case may be, is either paid to or expended for the benefit of the respective tribes.

Table showing trust funds of tribes other than the five civilized tribes.

Tribes.	Principal.	Tribes.	Principal.
Chippewas and Christian Indians	$42,560.36	Pottawatomies	$184,094.57
Delawares	874,178.54	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	21,659.12
Eastern Shawnees	9,079.12	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	55,058.21
Iowas	171,543.37	Santee Sioux	20,000.00
Kansas	27,174.41	Senecas	40,979.60
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	58,000.00	Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950.00
Kickapoos	129,184.08	Senecas and Shoshones	15,140.42
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands	20,000.00	Shawnees	1,985.65
Menomonees	153,039.38	Stockbridges	75,988.60
Osages	8,255,268.49	Shoshones and Bannocks	6,000.00
Omahas	240,597.57	Umatillas	59,463.64
Otoes and Missourias	590,775.43	Utes	1,750,000.00
Pawnees	298,625.07	Uintah and White River Utes	3,340.00
Poncas	70,000.00	Total	13,260,685.63

The following is the total money available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891:

Sources.	Amount.
Appropriations	$7,127,394.69
Balances	1,385,759.56
Interest on trust funds	1,058,276.87
Interest, balances	967,406.43
Total	10,538,837.55

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

It will be seen by the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the whole number of depredation claims filed prior to the end of the last fiscal year was 6,053, amounting to the sum of $20,922,939; that of this number 220, amounting to $216,380.83, were certified to the Second Auditor for payment prior to the passage of the act of May 29, 1872 (17 Stats., 190); that 52, amounting to $208,140.10, have been paid under authority of various acts of Congress prior to March 3, 1885; that 2, amounting to $10,050, have been paid by acts of Congress since March 3, 1885; that under the provisions of law contained in the Indian appropriation acts of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 376), and of May 15, 1886 (24 Stats., 46), providing for the investigation and submission to Congress of "certain Indian depredation claims," 1,097 claims, amounting to $3,828,284.65, had up to and including January 1, 1890, been reported to Congress with recommendation for allowance thereon of $1,205,446.40, and that there remained on file June 30, 1890, 4,682 claims, amounting to $16,310,385.93, of which 1,809, amounting to $6,657,430.05, are not considered subject to investigation under the law above referred to for the various reasons stated.

When it is considered that many of these claims, already ascertained to possess considerable merit, have been pending for more than a generation, it would seem that some legislation looking to their final adjudication should be enacted. Unless Congress shall determine that some other method for their settlement is necessary, and shall adopt the requisite legislation therefor, it is suggested that the laws should be so amended as to remove the technical bars against consideration of some of the claims referred to by the Commissioner, and that the clerical force in the Indian Office be so increased as to insure their speedy investigation and settlement. As time passes, it becomes more difficult to obtain the testimony necessary for the claimants to substantiate their losses, and for the Government to protect itself against and prevent frauds. The first provision for the payment of claims of this character was made in the act of 1796, and, so far as has been ascertained from the records of the Indian Office, it does not appear that more than 274 of such claims, amounting to $434,570.93, have

been paid. This sum is but a fraction over 2 per cent. of those which have been filed. The bill now pending before Congress, entitled "A bill to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," has received the consideration of the Secretary and is deemed such as will grant the relief necessary in these cases. And it is hoped it may become an act before the adjournment of the Fifty-first Congress.

SALARIES OF BUREAU OFFICERS.

In the last annual report it was urged that additional compensation be given the several heads of bureaus and their assistants, where the importance of the work justified such recommendation. Congress increased the salary of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, but it is regretted that no increase of the salaries of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of the financial clerk of that Bureau, as recommended, was made. The Commissioner also asks an increase of force, as follows, which is hereby recommended:

> There is urgently needed at once the following additional clerical help: One clerk of class 4, two of class 3, and three of class 2; also one medical expert, charged with an oversight of the sanitary condition of the Indians.
>
> Without sufficient help in the office it is simply impossible to have the work done as it should be. Those now employed are faithful, industrious, and generally competent, but the work is too much for them and must and does suffer. The Commissioner is painfully aware of this fact, but is powerless to help it.

The Indian Bureau has a delicate task to perform, more delicate perhaps than others, from the fact that those under its care are ignorant and need the peculiar protection of the Government in the administration of their affairs, and its guidance in their efforts at civilization and self-support.

The duties and labors of the Indian Bureau are constantly increasing. As the Indians advance in civilization the Bureau has to deal more with the individual Indian and less with the tribes. Intricate questions of individual rights and interests require painstaking and intelligent investigation while the Indians are undergoing the process of tribal disintegration. The efficient performance of the exacting labors and duties of the position require ability and capacity that warrant equivalent and fair compensation.

The Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, under the law, performs also the duties of chief clerk, and must often act as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in conducting the business of the Bureau, receives a salary of $3,000 per annum. His duties are arduous and burdensome, as all matters of business of the office must, by the nature of his position, first receive his consideration and direction as to the proper action to be taken. The services of the present Assistant Commissioner are specially valuable by reason of his long experience, his thorough acquaintance with so much of the past history of the Indian

tribes, his familiarity with the details of the service, records, files, and with the decisions pertaining to all its important matters. It is again most earnestly recommended that his salary be increased to $4,000 per annum, as estimated for.

The financial clerk of the Indian Office, who is also the chief of the Finance Division of the Indian Bureau, receives a salary of $2,000 per annum. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has asked, in his estimate for the fiscal year 1892, that it be increased to $2,500, and the Secretary recommends this increase. Such a clerk's duties are important; much of his work is of a character which requires it to be performed by himself; to assign it to others would risk confusion and deficiencies in appropriations, of which there are over three hundred and thirty, to be carefully apportioned and watched. It is stated that he has performed much of his work outside of office hours, and he is justly entitled to the increased salary asked for.

PATENT OFFICE.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioners' report, it will be understood, is to be followed, as required by law, by a more elaborate one to be presented to Congress. This, to the Secretary, furnishes, however, many interesting facts, showing a great advancement in the work of the Bureau, and a most praiseworthy increase in its receipts over its expenses. There is no bureau that has earned by its own success greater claims to an increase of force and room for its officers and clerks than the Patent Office, and the Secretary strongly approves the recommendations of the Commissioner hereinafter set forth.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total number of applications received, including re-issues, trade-marks, designs, etc., was 46,140; the number of patents granted was 25,857; trade-marks and labels registered, 1,636; patents expired, 11,885; the total receipts were $1,347,203.21; the total expenditures were $1,081,173.56, leaving a surplus of $266,029.65 to be turned into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Patent fund, and making a total balance in the Treasury on account of the Patent fund of $3,790,556.28. The Commissioner directs attention to the great increase in the number of applications received and reports that despite such increase the number on hand and in condition for action at the end of the fiscal year was less than at the corresponding period in either of four previous years; that the work of the office is more nearly up to date than it has been for years, a result due to no increase in the number of employés, but to the unflagging industry and well-directed skill of the entire office force.

Comparative statement.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
June 30, 1886	$1,206,167.80	$991,829.41
June 30, 1887	1,150,046.05	981,644.09
June 30, 1888	1,122,994.83	953,730.14
June 30, 1889	1,186,557.22	999,697.24
June 30, 1890	1,347,203.21	1,081,173.56

Increase in the number of applications for patents, including re-issues, designs, trade-marks, and labels.

June 30, 1886	38,678
June 30, 1887	38,408
June 30, 1888	37,769
June 30, 1889	39,702
June 30, 1890	43,810

Number of applications awaiting action on the part of the office.

July 1, 1886	6,772
July 1, 1887	7,601
July 1, 1888	7,227
July 1, 1889	7,073
July 1, 1890	6,585

LEGISLATION.

Attention is invited to the urgent necessity for legislation amendatory of the Revised Statutes relating to patents. Some of the provisions which should be altered are: Section 4935, relative to the payment of patent fees; section 4887 relating to the duration of patents for inventions previously patented in a foreign country; section 477, fixing compensation of examiners-in-chief, and section 4910, authorizing appeals from the examiners-in-chief to the Commissioner of Patents; and section 4934, relative to charges for certified copies of printed matter. The amendment of the act of Congress relating to the registration of trade-marks, approved August 5, 1882, so as to include trade-marks used in interstate commerce, is also recommended.

ADDITIONAL FORCE AND ROOM.

The Commissioner directs attention to the inadequacy of the present office force, referring to the fact that the Government undertakes, on behalf of the inventor, not only to give him a patent if his improvement is new and useful, but to conduct a painstaking examination in order to ascertain what the fact is in that regard, and expresses the opinion that the number of cases acted upon in the Patent Office during recent years is inconsistent with the high degree of care in conducting examinations which the present patent system contemplates. He urges, therefore, in view of the large increase in the number of applications for patents, the necessity for more deliberate and exhaustive examinations, and of the further fact that American inventors are already

paying for the necessary expenses, that a substantial increase in the examining corps, etc., of the office be made.

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that there are seventy-six copyists in the Patent Office receiving a salary of but $720 per annum, whereas the lowest salary paid copyists in the other bureaus of the Department is $900. He submits that this discrimination is unjust and unwise and has the effect of causing the loss from time to time of trained employés, who seek transfers to other bureaus in which for the same service they will receive $900.

The Commissioner refers to and reiterates his remarks in the last annual report as to the necessity for providing additional room for his office, and states that the same situation continues to exist, excepting that the imperative need for a larger force increases the necessity for more room.

PENSIONS.

The work to be done by this Bureau has reached wonderful proportions, and its expenditures have sent into the channels of trade and commerce in our country more than one hundred millions of dollars the past year. The use of this vast sum has served more than one valuable purpose. It has been not alone a relief to hundreds of thousands of the families of the soldiers who in different wars have served their country, chiefly those who defended the Union against secession; but it has also transferred at most opportune moments the accumulated treasures of the Government to the hands of the people, "blessing him that gives and him that takes."

The pensions granted by previous legislation will be largely augmented by those now being allowed under the act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890.

This bill was passed in accordance with the strong recommendation contained in your message at the opening of the Fifty-first Congress. A recommendation to the same effect was contained in the Secretary's last annual report. It was there said:

> The preservation of the nation for which these men fought and endured so much to secure has given to all our people a wonderful degree of prosperity and an almost unlimited ability to pay any obligations honor imposes. I am not disposed to confer upon all who may ask the money of the people, and would have confined to well ascertained limits the claims of those who demand a pension. Nevertheless a disregard of those of the service named whose disability has become since the war so great as to make them dependent would be both unjust to them and unworthy of our country.

The act of June 27 fairly complies with these demands and in connection with previous legislation places our nation above any other in expressions of gratitude to its defenders and fair compensation for their sacrifices.

It may be well to mention here that the reason why our pension-roll is greater than that of other countries is not alone because the war was colossal, having enrolled nearly two and a quarter millions of men on one side, but because, the country they saved being a Republic, each individual of that vast army had a recognized claim to the aid of the nation. In other lands officers get much and men little; here the large bulk of pensions goes to the rank and file, and the immense numbers of these and their dependents swell the pension list to proportions commensurate with the size of the army and the democracy of our principles.

ROLLS AND CLAIMS.

At the close of the fiscal year 1890 there were 537,944 pensioners borne upon the rolls. Their classification is given by the Commissioner as follows:

Army invalid pensioners	392,809
Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives	104,456
Navy invalid pensioners	5,274
Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives	2,460
Survivors of the war of 1812	413
Widows of soldiers of the war of 1812	8,610
Survivors of the Mexican war	17,158
Widows of soldiers of the Mexican war	6,764
Total	537 944

At this writing (October 18, 1890) there are claims pending, 892,221. Of these there have been received under the act of June 27, 1890, 483,278. It may be explained that many of the new claims are by those who have old claims pending, so that the number of claims are many more in number than the persons making them.

It appears from the Commissioner's report that—

There were 66,637 original claims allowed during the year, being 14.716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889 and 6,385 more than were allowed during the fiscal year 1888

The amount of the first payment in these 66,637 original cases amounted to $32,478,841.18, being $11,036.492.05 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and $10,179,225.72 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1888. The average value of the first payments on these original claims for 1890 was $485.71. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the fiscal year was $133.94.

WHO MAY SECURE PENSIONS.

The classes of persons who may secure pensions under existing laws are as follows:

Under sections 4692 and 4693, Revised Statutes, United States, those next following numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

(1) Any officer, including Regulars, Volunteers, and Militia, or any

officer of the Marine Corps, or any enlisted man, however employed in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its Marine Corps, regularly mustered or not, disabled by reason of any wounds or injury received or disease contracted when in service and in line of duty.

(2) Any master serving on a gun-boat, or any pilot, engineer, sailor, or other person not regularly mustered serving upon a gun-boat or war vessel of the United States, disabled by any wound or injury received, or otherwise incapacitated while in the line of duty for procuring his subsistence by manual labor.

(3) Any person not an enlisted soldier in the Army serving for the time being as a member of the militia of any State, under orders of an officer of the United States, or who volunteered for the time being to serve with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States, or who otherwise volunteered and rendered service in any engagement with rebels or Indians, disabled in consequence of wounds or injury received in the line of duty in such temporary service; but no claim of a State militiaman or non-enlisted person shall be valid unless prosecuted to a successful issue prior to July 4, 1874.

(4). Any acting assistant or contract surgeon, disabled, etc., in line of duty.

(5) Any provost marshal, deputy provost, or enrolling officer disabled by reason of any wound or injury, received in the discharge of his duty, to procure a subsistence by manual labor.

(6) The widows and minor children of those embraced in sections 4692, and 4693, by force of section 4702.

(7) Widows of colored and Indian soldiers and their minor children, by force of section 4705.

(8) Dependent mothers, fathers, and brothers and sisters of those embraced in sections 4692 and 4693, by force of section 4707.

(9) Officers and seamen of the Navy disabled prior to March 4, 1861, by force of section 4728.

(10) Widows and minors of officers and seamen of the Navy disabled prior to March 4, 1861, by force of section 4729.

(11) Regulars or volunteers disabled in the Mexican War, by force of section 4730.

(12) Widows and children of regulars or volunteers who died by reason of injuries or disease contracted in the Mexican War, by force of section 4731.

(13) Widows and minor children of persons engaged in the Mexican and various Indian wars, by force of section 4732.

(14) Soldiers and sailors who served in the war of 1812, by force of section 4736.

(15) Surviving widows of officers, soldiers, and sailors of the war of 1812, by force of section 4738.

(16) Officers and seamen of revenue cutters who have been or may be disabled or wounded in discharge of their duty while co-operating with the Navy by order of the President, by force of section 4741.

(17) Wounded privateermen, by force of section 4761.

(18) Widows, children, dependent mothers and fathers, or orphan brothers and sisters of those soldiers who were murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1864, by force of act of March 3, 1875.

(19) Surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and the widows of the same, by force of act of June 29, 1887.

(20) Soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion who served ninety days and were honorably discharged the service, and who are incapacitated for performance of manual labor, and for their widows, children, and dependent parents, by force of act of June 27, 1890.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation for the last fiscal year was but $80,000,000. This, as was pointed out in the Secretary's last annual report, was not only inadequate, but must have been known to be so when made; for the estimate of the year before was $80,000,000, and there had been then incurred a deficiency of at least $8,000,000, and, as the pension list was constantly increasing, it was apparent that this additional sum, if added, would not be enough to meet the obligations to accrue before the end of even that fiscal year. So it proved; the appropriations were as follows:

For the fiscal year 1889:	
Act of June 7, 1888	$80,473,000.00
Act of March 2, 1889	8,000,000.00
Total	88,473,000.00
For the fiscal year 1890:	
Act of March 1, 1889	80,473,000.00
Act of April 4, 1890	21,598,834.00
Act of June 18, 1890	3,708,732.35
Total	105,780,732.35

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hands of pension agents the sum of $580,283.87 of the pension fund which had not been disbursed for want of time and which has been returned to the Treasury; and there were 20,638 pensioners unpaid at the close of the fiscal year who were entitled to receive $4,357,347.30 which has since been paid from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1891.

These facts are fully set forth in table No. 5, Commissioner's report.

The appropriation for the present year is $97,090,761, but such has been the great number of pensioners added to the list by special acts of Congress and the energetic work of the Bureau that a deficiency appropriation will be required, the amount of which can not yet be accurately stated.

The energetic work under the present administration of the bureau has been already specified. But its force has been largely increased and its work will be much greater than even heretofore. By the act of June 27, 1890, the employment of an additional force of 438 medical examiners, clerks, and other employés was authorized, in addition to which 175 clerks have been ordered from the field where they were employed as special examiners, thus adding, with the 438 above mentioned, 613 to the force employed in the office on September 1; and the whole number of officers and employés on the roll is 1,662.

The Commissioner's report for the week ending October 18, 1890, shows the number of articles of mail matter received to have been (for the week) 76,614; number of letters and blanks sent out, 69,194. The total number of claims received during the preceding week was 26,811 of which 20,800 were under the act of June 27, 1890.

The whole number of claims on file October 11 was 870,316; 26,811 were received and 486 re-opened, making the sum 897,613. But 5,392 were disposed of in the same time, so the number pending October 18, 1890, was 892,221.

The Commissioner has considered the question as to the number of our old soldiers very carefully, and has expressed his judgment in the following table:

Number of soldiers enlisted during the war for the Union, excluding re-enlistments		2,213,365
Number killed in battle and by other casualties and who died of disease to July 1, 1865	364,116	
Estimated number of deaths of soldiers discharged during the war to July 1, 1865	25,284	
Number of desertions	121,896	
		511,296
Number of survivors of the war July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions		1,702,069
Number of survivors July 1, 1865, less deaths and desertions, who were subject to the usual laws of mortality	1,116,069	
Number of survivors July 1, 1865, who, because of wounds and other disabilities were subject to a higher rate of mortality, equal to twelve years' shortening of the expectation of life	586,000	
Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are probably subject to the ordinary life tables	831,089	
Number surviving July 1, 1890, who are subject to a greater death rate	415,000	
Total number of survivors July 1, 1890		1,246,089

Of the foregoing number of survivors about 106,000 are now sixty-two years of age and upwards.

The estimate for Army and Navy pensions for 1892 is about $133,000,000.

METHODS OF BUSINESS.

The great work of this Bureau, the results of which draw so heavily upon the National Treasury, and should therefore be scrutinized with the utmost care, is done at present upon a thorough business basis. All claims on which large first payments may accrue are carefully examined by the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner before allowance. Rejected claims are re-opened only upon order of the Deputy Commissioner. The Medical Division has been reorganized, strengthened, and put under stricter rules. The Finance Division scrutinizes all accounts pertaining to the Bureau, and especial care is taken that all letters from claimants be replied to without delay. The board of re-review that operated rather to obstruct the allowance of just claims than to advance the interests of the Government, has been abolished and the force distributed among the other divisions. By extraordinary efforts the cases in the hands of special examiners in the field have been reduced in the last year from 14,225 to 7,824, including those passing from and to the office.

As a part of the new system of practice in the Bureau, the Commissioner adopted the "completed files," which allows the claimant, upon a proper certification that his claim is complete, to have it immediately placed upon these files, and taken up in its order for adjudication. Formerly the applicant, although he had presented his demand on all the evidence necessary to prove it, had no power to get the claim before the adjudicating division, and thus secure his certificate. The rules against making a case special prevented its advancement, save in very particular cases of great privation or the imminence of death. There grew up such an evil formerly of making many cases "special," that it had to be ended by a strict order from the Department. It appeared also that under the completed files system many cases had been foisted into these files, and thus brought within range of earlier adjudication than they were entitled to, being in fact incomplete, so that an order against this and kindred offenses was deemed necessary. The Secretary, therefore, on the date thereof issued the following:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1890.

It is hereby ordered, That under the rules already in force, and those this day approved, for the purpose of securing the prompt adjudication of claims under former acts of Congress, and that of June 27, 1890, such action shall be taken by all officers and employés in the Pension Bureau as will prevent any undue preference of any claim in time of either hearing or adjustment; and any agent or attorney who shall have or attempt to have any claim put upon the list or docket of or among the completed files, that is obviously or clearly not complete, or otherwise defeat the just operation of the laws and regulations, shall be disbarred from practice in the Department.

It is hoped that the system thus guarded may prove as fair as it is rapid.

DEPENDENT PENSIONS.

The work under the law of June 27, 1890, has been so arranged that dependent pensions will be adjudicated as rapidly as they are completed without interfering with completed claims under the old law. Under order No. 162, September 26, 1890, claimants under the dependent pension law are given the benefit of all proofs that may have been filed in claims made by them under other laws. The details are furnished in the very carefully prepared and accurate report of the present Commissioner of Pensions. It is deemed one hundred thousand claims are already in the Pension Office that can be allowed under this order.

ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1883, AND MARCH 4, 1890.

The Commissioner draws attention to the great difference in amount between the rate of $30 per month granted by the act of March 3, 1883, to pensioners who are so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, and the rate of $72 per month granted by the act of March 4, 1890, to pensioners who require the regular aid and attendance of another person. There are many claimants, he says, who are entirely incapacitated for performing manual labor and who periodically require the aid and attendance of other persons, but who are unable to establish the fact of the requirement of constant aid and attendance. His recommendation that a rate of $50 per month be created for cases of this description is approved.

ACT OF APRIL 4, 1890.

This act directed that, as far as practicable, the Commissioner should in his annual report state the amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year for which the report was made in such manner as will show separately the number of pensioners, the aggregate payment of pensions on account of each of the wars for which pensions have been authorized, and on account of military and naval services since the close of the late war. The Commissioner reports that to comply with this demand would require an examination of each of 775,310 cases on file, and the force that would have to be assigned to the work would defeat the adjudication of pending claims to a degree that was not probably contemplated by Congress and would greatly impair the usefulness of later legislation.

FORCE OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

The official force of the Bureau of Pensions is as follows:

Now authorized by law	2,009
There are 18 pension agents and 419 persons employed at said agencies, in all.	437
There are 1,028 boards of medical examiners, of three persons each, and 382 single surgeon examiners, in all	3,460
Total number of persons employed in connection with the Bureau of Pensions	5,906

BOARD OF PENSION APPEALS.

This board is established in the Department proper, and has jurisdiction on appeals to the Secretary from the adverse action of the Commissioner of Pensions; on the disposition of such other appeals from the Commissioner as involve questions of attorneyship, and fees in pension cases; and also the attendant correspondence.

The following embraces substantially the points decided on all the questions that have arisen under the law of June 27, 1890, as set forth in the report of the Assistant Secretary:

1. The act of June 27, 1890, does not require that an application or declaration shall be *executed after* the date of the act in order to be good in law. The statutory *limitation* relates exclusively to the *date of filing* the application or declaration in the Bureau of Pensions after the *passage* of the act.

2. Where a soldier already has a claim for invalid pension "pending in the Bureau of Pensions," his declaration having been executed under said "pending" claim, *prior* to the passage of the act of June 27, 1890, he may file a supplemental application asking the Commissioner of Pensions to consider the evidence in the heretofore pending claim with a view to allowing pension under the act of June 27, 1890, without affecting his pensionable rights under any other *law*, general or special.

3. The only application that may be *filed* must be executed in conformity with the act of July 1, 1890, in such form as the Commissioner may prescribe; and none other than a *formal* application will be recognized by either the Commissioner of Pensions or the Secretary of the Interior.

Again, in response to interrogatories calling for an interpretation of other clauses of the aforesaid act, July 15, 1890, I communicated to the Commissioner of Pensions an additional ruling whereby the Department *holds*, viz.:

1. The act of June 27, 1890, does not change the essential conditions of *dependence* as affected by remarriage and as defined by former laws on the same subject, but makes the pension itself begin from the date of filing the application; nor are non-enlisted men, such as quartermasters' employés, entitled to the benefits of this act.

2. The act of June 27, 1890, includes, constructively, section 4708, R. S., relating to the *remarriage* of "any widow, dependent mother, or dependent sister;" but the act makes no provision for the *restoration* of pensionable rights which may have been forfeited by *remarriage*, in pursuance of the statute. With reference to pensionable dependence under the act of June 27, 1890, the limitation under former enactments, requiring proof of "dependence at the date of the death" is removed, and it shall be necessary only to show *present dependence*, or the lack of present means of support other than claimant's own manual labor.

3. The date of pensions granted under this act must be the date of "the filing of a *formal* application," either on or after the date of the passage of the act itself; and the *formal* application is necessary to a faithful execution of the law.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

The Secretary concurs in the following amendments suggested by the Assistant Secretary.

In the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, it is provided that, "persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by *application* to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act." In view of this provision, that, in many cases wherein "claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions," but wherein appeals to the Secretary have been

filed, the adjudication of the same would be greatly facilitated, and the ends of justice sooner reached, if the aforesaid section should be so amended as to authorize the Secretary, when adjudicating said appeals under the old laws, to allow pension under the new law without a formal *application* to the Commissioner, where, from the evidence in the papers, it shall be clear that the claimant was *entitled* to pension under the new law. The amendment thus suggested would save expense, labor, and delay to many worthy claimants, and relieve the Bureau of Pensions of a heavy burden in the administration of the law.

With reference again to this act, attention is called to that clause in its third section which provides pension for *minor* children who are "insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless." The clause properly provides that the pension granted to such children "shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability;" but, under the law, as it stands, in order that such children shall be pensioned during life, or "during the period of such disability," it must appear that the father, or the mother, died *prior to the expiration* of the limit affixed to the pensionable minority period, viz: *sixteen years of age;* and, therefore, if, when the parent dies, the insane, or idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless child is *more* than, instead of "*under*, sixteen years of age," a minor's pension can not be allowed. In view of this fact, the act should be so amended as to admit all "insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless children" to minors' pension, regardless of the date of the parent's death, or remarriage, at any period *prior to and including the age of twenty-one years.*

INCREASE OF THE BOARD.

The board, as authorized by recent act of Congress, has been increased to nine members; and the work is now being dispatched satisfactorily, under the more immediate supervision of the able Assistant Secretary.

CENSUS.

Organization and appointments.

The Secretary's last annual report set forth the history of the Eleventh Census to that date. The Census Office was already organized under the act of March 1, 1889 (25 Stat. U. S., p. 750), providing that a census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States should be taken as of the date of June 1, 1890. The country was divided into one hundred and seventy-five supervisors' districts', and the organization of the office perfected.

These supervisors were subsequently selected. There was the utmost care to obtain persons the most suitable for the position. You demanded and received the approval, in each case, of both the Secretary and Superintendent, and had laid before you the recommendations of the applicant, which were from Senators, Representatives, or individuals well known. The selections were made from different political parties.

There was also great care in the selection of the 42,000 enumerators, the special agents, and experts. The clerks, numbering nearly 2,000, were examined according to rules established by the Secretary. A great many improved tabulating machines were employed, and every

preparation made to secure a prompt and accurate enumeration, and an early tabulation and announcement of the result.*

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations of the force which was made under the statute and outside of the Civil Service Commission has been found sufficient to secure good clerks, and yet to be so pliable as to have enabled a rapid increase when required, as it will now allow a sudden decrease, without disappointing the just expectations of any of those engaged in this service. It has been also very gratifying to observe that those engaged in the Census Bureau have been most devoted to their work, and have on every occasion responded with cheerfulness to extra demands upon their time and energies.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

The duties imposed upon the Superintendent were greatly increased by the act of February 27, 1890, entitled "An act to require the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain the number of people who own farms and homes and the amount of the mortgage indebtedness thereon."

The necessary questions to elicit this information were added to the population schedules. By replies to these questions, through special agents, records, and correspondence, the facts required will be accurately obtained.

PRINTING.

There were printed for the census work over 80,000,000 blanks, circulars, schedules, etc., about 75,000,000 of which were done at the Government Printing Office and the remainder at the Census Office itself. The Census Office printing-press has served an excellent purpose; but the Secretary can not express too highly his appreciation of the promptness, efficiency, and good-will exercised in this immense undertaking by the Public Printer (Mr. Palmer) and his assistants. They have, with unflagging footsteps, kept up with even the remarkable energy of the Superintendent of the Census, so that taking the census has not been retarded to any degree from delay in printing, which was one of the causes obstructing the completion of the Tenth Census.

* The methods pursued are set forth at length in the office report.

The following statement shows a praiseworthy stage of advancement of the present census:

Condition of work of Eleventh Census October 22, 1890, compared with work of Tenth Census at corresponding date.

No.	Division.	Condition of work under Eleventh Census October 22, 1890.	Condition of work under Tenth Census October 22, 1880.
1	Appointments*	Number of employés on Census Office roll, exclusive of special agents, 2,274.	Number of employés on Census Office roll, exclusive of special agents, 1,009.
2	Disbursements and accounts.†	Total expenditures on account of Eleventh Census to date, $2,695,-082.80. Sixteen thousand and sixty enumerators' accounts adjusted and passed to payment.	Total expenditures on account of Tenth Census to October 22, 1880, $1,728,804.01. Number of enumerators paid, 20,800.
3	Geography	Supervisors' districts laid out; existing minor civil divisions determined for census purposes; areas of counties, etc., computed records of rainfall and temperature revised and platted on maps ready for final publication.	This work was not this far advanced until a much later date in 1880.
4	Population	Count of population entirely completed and verified, and, with exception of three or four districts, has been announced through the newspapers, followed by substantially final announcement October 30, 1890. Special veteran schedules have been thoroughly examined and made ready for tabulation and verification. Work of tabulation of population schedules as regards color, sex, etc., about to be commenced.	First State announced in bulletin October 16, 1880. Population of United States announced January 15, 1881.
5	Vital statistics	Returns of 400,000 deaths (over one-third total number) examined, classified, and numbered ready for punching. Fourteen thousand physicians' registers returned and arranged by counties, etc. Forms of mortality tables all prepared. Seven hundred and twenty-five thousand death records in certain large cities copied and largely tabulated. All preliminary work completed.	Nothing done beyond general plans for securing returns. Enumerators' mortality schedules not turned over to this division until March, 1881. At least six months behind present condition.
6	Church statistics	Church statistics already collected to an extent not attained in any previous census.	
7	Educational statistics.	Twenty-one hundred and fifty candidates for appointment examined. School statistics well under way, and much complete material ready for publication in a bulletin.	No record obtainable. No final report published.
8	Pauperism and crime.	Names of 185,000 inmates of institutions, jails, etc., received and work of tabulation commenced.	Nothing done. Final volume not published until about two years ago.
9	Wealth, debt, and taxation.	This inquiry nearly completed. One bulletin has been issued showing financial condition of counties, and bulletins are being prepared giving detailed financial statement as to 1,400 cities and towns.	Not nearly so far advanced.
10	National and State finances.	Indebtedness of foreign nations ascertained and compiled. Receipts and expenditures of United States for past ten years compiled. Statement of debt and finances of the States in preparation. Preliminary bulletin issued.	This work barely inaugurated at this date.
11	Farms, homes, and mortgages.	Transcripts of real estate records complete for 2,850 counties. Plan of work complete for investigation directed by special act of Congress.	This inquiry was not entered into in Tenth Census.
12	Agriculture	Preparatory work in progress	Not commenced until December, 1880.

* This division has been discontinued.

† On account of increased number of inquiries more corrections of schedules were necessary, delaying payment.

Condition of work of Eleventh Census October 22, 1890, etc.—Continued.

No.	Division.	Condition of work under Eleventh Census October 22, 1890.	Condition of work under Tenth Census October 22, 1880.
13	Manufactures	Work well advanced. Bulletin on production of pig-iron issued; 220,000 returns from manufacturing establishments collected. Investigation relating to distilled spirits used in the arts completed. Report will be more complete than at any previous census.	Hardly two-thirds as much work had been done.
14	Mines and mining....	Work three-fourths completed. Field work finished. First results published August 8. Publication of final volume expected in summer of 1891.	First results published between six months and a year later than at present census. Final volume published in 1885.
15	Fish and fisheries	Fully one year in advance of work at corresponding date in Tenth Census.	Fully one year in advance of work at corresponding date in Tenth Census.
16	Transportation	Work well advanced. Some investigations nearly completed. Bulletin on rapid transit issued August 23.	Practically nothing had been done.
17	Insurance	Material almost all collected and ready for compilation.	Practically nothing done until later.
18	Printing and stationery.	Preliminary printing much more extensive and further advanced than in 1880. First bulletin printed February 10, 1890. Eleven have been published to date, and three more ready for printer.	First bulletin published October 10, 1880.
19	Statistics of special classes.	Enumerators being corresponded with for correction of special schedules.	At least three months behind present census.
20	Supervisors' correspondence.	Work of this division now practically completed.	No similar division in Tenth Census.
21	Alaska	Special agents now in Alaska collecting statistics of population.	In similar condition.
22	Statistics of Indians..	Returns from 50 out of 60 agencies received. Special enumeration of Indians now being made.	
23	Social statistics of cities.	Eighty-five per cent. of special schedules received back complete. Tabulation in progress and bulletin almost ready.	At least eighteen months behind present census.

SUBJECTS OF INQUIRY.

The Superintendent's annual report presents in exhaustive detail all the different subjects besides population that will be embraced in the census, and the methods and means now being used to arrive at the very best results. These will, among others, include vital statistics, statistics of special classes, such as insane, deaf, blind, feeble-minded, and sick; social statistics of cities; education; church statistics; crime, pauperism, and benevolence; foreign, national, and State finances; local finance; statistics of farms, homes, and mortgages; agriculture, manufactures, mineral resources, transportation, fish and fisheries, insurance; Alaska, and Indians.

A reference to the Superintendent's report on these matters is deemed all that is necessary here. But the assurances made as to that most popular and useful portion of the census product—the maps and final volumes—it is thought well to quote at length:

PREPARATION OF THE FINAL VOLUMES.

Every effort has been made to prepare in advance such maps and tables showing the geographical distribution of the mean annual temperature and the mean annual

rain-fall over the United States as will be used in the final volumes. Many of these maps have been compiled and are now ready for the engravers.

Lists of counties have been prepared and districted in accordance with latitude, longitude, mean annual temperature, mean annual rain-fall, and drainage basins, in readiness for the distribution of the population by agricultural products and other data, as should be found necessary or desirable. The areas of the counties of the United States have also been measured by the geographical division of the Census Office for use in computing the density of population and other classes of data which depend upon area. The areas of drainage basins have also been measured. Also, for the division of morality, areas by wards and sanitary districts of cities have been measured and outlined. Maps of all large cities have been prepared, and are ready for the official returns. In this connection I wish to call attention to the necessity of securing for the Census Office the best engraving that can be done in this country. Some of the maps published in the volumes of the Tenth Census were regarded as models of workmanship and skill, competent European authorities declaring they were the best of the kind ever published in Government reports. On the other hand, there were some maps which appeared in the volumes of those reports which were alike discreditable to the reports and to the Government. In my opinion it is better to have no maps at all than to publish maps that are cheap, badly engraved, and misleading in every particular.

The first completed returns were received from the supervisors during the week ending June 14, and four days later the machine tabulation began. This great work has been prosecuted untiringly until the present time, and the substantial result can now be announced.

The following is that result, as stated by the Superintendent of Census, October 30, 1890.

Population of the United States in 1890 *as compared with* 1880 *and* 1870, *by States and Territories, showing the increase by number and percentages from* 1880 *to* 1890, *from* 1870 *to* 1880, *and from* 1860 *to* 1870.

[The figures for 1890 in this table are not final, but are subject to revision.]

States and Territories.	Population.			Increase from 1880 to 1890.		Increase from 1870 to 1880.		Increase from 1860 to 1870.	
	1890.	1880.	1870.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
The United States..	62,478,566	50,155,783	38,558,371	12,322,783	24.57	11,597,412	30.08	7,115,050	22.63
North Atlantic division	17,364,429	14,507,407	12,293,730	2,857,022	19.69	2,208,677	17.96	1,704,462	16.09
Maine	660,261	648,936	626,915	11,325	1.75	22,021	3.51	a1,364	a0.22
New Hampshire....	375,827	346,991	318,300	28,836	8.31	28,691	9.01	a7,773	a2.38
Vermont	332,205	332,286	330,551	a81	a0.02	1,735	0.52	15,453	4.90
Massachusetts.....	2,233,407	1,783,085	1,457,351	450,322	25.26	325,734	22.35	226,286	18.38
Rhode Island	345,343	276,531	217,353	68,812	24.88	59,178	27.23	42,733	24.47
Connecticut	745,861	622,700	537,454	123,161	19.78	85,246	15.86	77,307	16.80
New York.....	5,981,934	5,082,871	4,382,750	899,063	17.69	700,112	15.97	502,024	12.93
New Jersey	1,441,017	1,131,116	906,096	309,901	27.40	225,020	24.83	234,061	34.83
Pennsylvania.....	5,248,574	4,282,891	3,521,951	965,683	22.55	760,940	21.61	615,736	21.19
South Atlantic division.....	8,836,631	7,597,197	5,853,610	1,239,434	16.31	1,743,587	29.79	488,907	9.11
Delaware	167,871	146,608	125,015	21,263	14.50	21,593	17.27	12,709	11.41
Maryland.....	1,040,393	934,943	780,894	105,360	11.27	154,049	19.73	93,845	13.66
District of Columbia	229,796	177,624	131,700	52,172	29.37	45,924	34.87	56,020	75.41

a Decrease.

Population of the United States in 1890, *as compared with* 1880 *and* 1870, *etc.*—Cont'd.

States and Territories.	Population.			Increase from 1880 to 1890.		Increase from 1870 to 1880.		Increase from 1860 to 1870.	
	1890.	1880.	1870.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
South Atlantic division—Cont'd.									
Virginia	1,648,911	1,512,565	1,225,163	136,346	9.01	287,402	23.46	a70,859	a74.44
West Virginia	760,448	618,457	442,014	141,991	22.96	176,443	39.92	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,617,340	1,399,750	1,071,361	217,590	15.54	328,389	30.65	78,739	7.93
South Carolina	1,147,161	995,577	705,606	151,584	15.23	289,971	41.10	1,898	0.27
Georgia	1,834,366	1,542,180	1,184,109	292,186	18.95	358,071	30.24	126,823	12.00
Florida	390,435	269,493	187,748	120,942	44.88	81,745	43.54	47,324	33.70
Northern Central division	22,320,365	17,364,111	12,961,111	4,956,194	28.54	4,383,000	33.76	3,884,395	42.70
Ohio	3,666,719	3,198,062	2,665,260	468,657	14.65	532,802	19.99	325,749	13.92
Indiana	2,189,030	1,978,301	1,680,637	210,729	10.65	297,664	17.71	330,209	24.45
Illinois	3,818,536	3,077,871	2,539,891	740,665	24.06	537,980	21.18	827,940	48.36
Michigan	2,089,792	1,636,937	1,184,059	452,855	27.66	452,878	38.25	434,946	58.06
Wisconsin	1,683,697	1,315,497	1,054,670	368,200	27.99	260,827	24.73	278,789	35.93
Minnesota	1,300,017	780,773	439,706	519,244	66.50	341,067	77.57	267,683	155.61
Iowa	1,906,729	1,624,615	1,194,020	282,114	17.36	430,595	36.06	519,107	76.91
Missouri	2,675,234	2,168,380	1,721,295	506,854	23.37	447,085	25.97	539,283	45.62
North Dakota	182,425	135,177	14,181	145,516	394.26	120,996	853.23	9,344	193.18
South Dakota	327,848	.....	.....	229,580	233.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,056,793	452,402	122,993	604,391	133.60	329,409	267.83	94,152	326.45
Kansas	1,423,485	996,096	364,399	427,389	42.91	631,697	173.35	257,193	239.91
Southern Central division	10,948,253	8,919,371	6,434,410	2,028,882	22.75	2,484,961	38.62	665,752	11.54
Kentucky	1,855,436	1,648,690	1,321,011	206,746	12.54	327,679	24.81	165,327	14.31
Tennessee	1,768,723	1,542,359	1,258,520	221,364	15.35	283,839	22.55	148,719	13.40
Alabama	1,508,073	1,262,505	996,992	245,568	19.45	265,513	26.63	32,791	3.40
Mississippi	1,284,887	1,131,597	827,922	153,290	13.55	303,675	36.68	36,617	4.63
Louisiana	1,116,828	939,946	726,915	176,882	18.82	213,031	29.31	18,913	2.67
Texas	2,232,220	1,591,749	818,579	640,471	40.24	773,170	94.45	214,364	35.48
Indian Territory (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	c61,701	.....	.....	61,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,125,385	802,525	484,471	322,860	40.23	318,054	65.65	49,021	11.26
Western division	3,008,948	1,767,697	990,510	1,241,251	70.22	777,187	78.46	371,534	60.02
Montana	131,769	39,159	20,595	92,610	236.50	18,564	90.14	20,595	.....
Wyoming	60,589	20,789	9,118	39,800	191.45	11,671	128.00	9,118	.....
Colorado	410,975	194,327	39,864	216,648	111.48	154,463	387.47	5,587	16.20
New Mexico	144,862	119,565	91,874	25,297	21.16	27,691	30.14	d1,642	d1.76
Arizona	59,691	40,440	9,658	19,251	47.60	30,782	318.72	9,658	.....
Utah	206,498	143,963	86,786	62,535	43.44	57,177	65.88	46,513	115.49
Nevada	44,327	62,266	42,491	d17,939	d28.81	19,775	46.54	35,634	519.67
Idaho	84,229	32,610	14,999	51,619	158.29	17,611	117.41	14,999	.....
Alaska (e)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	349,516	75,116	23,955	274,400	365.30	51,161	213.57	12,361	106.62
Oregon	312,490	174,768	90,923	137,722	78.80	83,845	92.22	38,458	73.30
California	1,204,002	864,694	560,247	339,308	39.24	304,447	54.34	180,253	47.44

a Of Virginia and West Virginia together.

b The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

c Including Greer County (Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

d Decrease.

e The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made a subject of special investigation by law of Congress, has not yet been completed.

Population of the United States in 1890, *as compared with* 1880 *and* 1870, *etc.*—Cont'd.

RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.

Geographical divisions.	Population.			Increase from 1880 to 1890.		Increase from 1870 to 1880.		Increase from 1860 to 1870.	
	1890.	1880.	1870.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
The United States	62,473,566	50,155,783	38,558,371	12,322,783	24.57	11,597,412	30.08	7,115,050	22.63
North Atlantic division	17,364,429	14,507,407	12,296,730	2,857,022	19.69	2,208,677	17.96	1,704,462	16.09
South Atlantic division	8,836,631	7,597,197	5,853,610	1,239,434	16.31	1,743,587	29.79	488,907	9.11
Northern Central division	22,320,305	17,364,111	12,981,111	4,956,194	28.54	4,383,000	33.76	3,884,396	42.70
Southern Central division	10,948,253	8,919,371	6,434,410	2,028,882	22.75	2,484,961	38.62	665,752	11.54
Western division	3,003,948	1,767,697	990,510	1,241,251	70.22	777,187	78.46	371,534	60.02

The following table shows the relative rank in population of the States and Territories in 1890 and in 1880:

Relative rank of States and Territories in population.

1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.
1 New York.	1 New York.	26 Nebraska.	26 Minnesota.
2 Pennsylvania.	2 Pennsylvania.	27 Maryland.	27 Maine.
3 Illinois.	3 Ohio.	28 West Virginia.	28 Connecticut.
4 Ohio.	4 Illinois.	29 Connecticut.	29 West Virginia.
5 Missouri.	5 Missouri.	30 Maine.	30 Nebraska.
6 Massachusetts.	6 Indiana.	31 Colorado.	31 New Hampshire.
7 Texas.	7 Massachusetts.	32 Florida.	32 Vermont.
8 Indiana.	8 Kentucky.	33 New Hampshire.	33 Rhode Island.
9 Michigan.	9 Michigan.	34 Washington.	34 Florida.
10 Iowa.	10 Iowa.	35 Rhode Island.	35 Colorado.
11 Kentucky.	11 Texas.	36 Vermont.	36 District of Columbia.
12 Georgia.	12 Tennessee.	37 South Dakota.	37 Oregon.
13 Tennessee.	13 Georgia.	38 Oregon.	38 Delaware.
14 Wisconsin.	14 Virginia.	39 District of Columbia.	39 Utah.
15 Virginia.	15 North Carolina.	40 Utah.	40 Dakota.
16 North Carolina.	16 Wisconsin.	41 North Dakota.	41 New Mexico.
17 Alabama.	17 Alabama.	42 Delaware.	42 Washington.
18 New Jersey.	18 Mississippi.	43 New Mexico.	43 Nevada.
19 Kansas.	19 New Jersey.	44 Montana.	44 Arizona.
20 Minnesota.	20 Kansas.	45 Idaho.	45 Montana.
21 Mississippi.	21 South Carolina.	46 Oklahoma.	46 Idaho.
22 California.	22 Louisiana.	47 Wyoming.	47 Wyoming.
23 South Carolina.	23 Maryland.	48 Arizona.	
24 Arkansas.	24 California.	49 Nevada.	
25 Louisiana.	25 Arkansas.		

It will be seen that, as in 1880, New York still heads the list and is followed by Pennsylvania. Ohio and Illinois have exchanged places. Of the other changes in the list the most marked are those of Texas, which rises from No. 11 to No. 7; Kentucky, which drops from 8 to 11; Min-

nesota, which rises from 26 to 20; Nebraska, which rises from 30 to 26; Maryland, which drops from 23 to 27; Colorado, which rises from 35 to 31; Vermont, which drops from 32 to 36; Washington, which rises from 42 to 34; Delaware, which drops from 38 to 42; Nevada, which drops from 43 to 49; and Arizona, which drops from 44 to 48. The average change in rank is 2.2 places.

The complete table will differ at most only a few hundreds from the foregoing.

COMMENTS ON ENUMERATION OF POPULATION.

In a report dated October 28, 1890, made upon the substantial completion of the enumeration, the Superintendent presents a very full explanation of its validity, showing the unfairness of any comparison between the percentage of increase between 1870 and 1880 and that between 1880 and 1890. The discussion contained in the Superintendent's paper cannot be fairly abbreviated and it is appended in full. [Appendix C.]

There have been some contests, and in some instances corrections have been made on applications for renumeration. But 80 per cent. of all the complaints against the Eleventh Census, and there were only about the same number as against the Tenth Census, have on careful investigation been found groundless.

OPPOSITION TO THE WORK.

It is a noteworthy fact that upon the promulgation of the questions to be answered for the purposes of the census, some relating to disease and other of the subjects above mentioned, a great number of editors throughout the country began a bitter attack upon the whole census system and used every means of argument and invective to array the people against replying to the inquiries of the enumerators, and even denounced the whole work in advance. But the people recognized the census as a national work, meant not only for the necessities of our own Government, but for the benefit of all men, and the questions, including those relating to farms, homes, and mortgages, were almost universally and promptly answered.

This census will, it is believed, be found to be reliable. To say that there are no errors in it would be to claim for it more than can be expected of any such work. But those who find the most fault with it are those who from the beginning have endeavored to defeat it. The great body of our people are content with it.

The disputes that have arisen as to certain cities, and even one State, have been patiently heard where it was asked, and opinions given at length setting forth the reasons for the action taken. Time alone can now test the Eleventh Census, exposing errors, if any exist, and confirming its substantial accuracy. The work has certainly been most carefully prepared, and as the result goes to the country, the Secretary feels that the duty imposed upon the Census Office has been faithfully performed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

As shown in the report of the Director of the Geological Survey, the important industries and interests growing out of the mineral resources of the country are steadily increasing in prominence, the increase in mineral productions in the United States from 1888 to 1889 being in round numbers $40,000,000.

During the fiscal year the operations of the Geological Survey have been so extended as to cover several new mining interests. A systematic study of the zinc mines and ores of Missouri has been undertaken and pushed rapidly. A study of the geology and chemistry of the phosphate deposits of Florida was commenced, a geological reconnaissance was carried over a considerable part of the State, and a topographic survey was instituted with the object of constructing large scale maps upon which the distribution of the phosphate bearing rocks and associated strata may be represented. A detailed survey of the Narragansett coal basin of Massachusetts was commenced and satisfactory progress made. Meantime the study of mineral resources conducted during previous years was not relaxed; work has been carried forward in the study of the gold belt of California, in the surveys of coal fields and other mineral bodies in Colorado by one division of the Survey and in Montana by another; and the Lake Superior iron region has been the theater of continued explorations and the subject of publication. Detailed topographic surveys for geologic purposes have been made in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and the study of the coal, oil, and gas bearing portions of West Virginia has been pushed to such a stage of completion that a report thereon has been prepared for the press. The researches in the region of rapid mineral formations in and about the Yellowstone National Park has also been continued; and the subject of rock gas and its distribution has received renewed attention. Several geologic parties have been employed during the year in laying down upon maps designed for early publication the areal distribution of the rock formations.

As during previous years the Director of the Geological Survey has not confined attention to those resources of the earth already known and adequately appreciated by prospectors, investigators, and other persons, but has sought to extend the science of geology with the view of developing new resources and thereby promoting the progress of the country and the welfare of the people.

Accordingly, new principles are developed as the facts of observation are gathered, the field of the survey is widened and its operations are gradually extending to the various natural resources of the earth—to soils as well as minerals, to the springs, streams, and rivers of the surface as well as to subterranean waters, to the inundated lands of the coast as well as to mountain sides, to new combinations of mineral substances for industrial purposes, as well as to new minerals.

During the year the topographic surveys made for geologic purposes have been carried on in twenty of the States, and an area of 46,807 square miles has been surveyed and mapped on two scales of about 1 mile to the inch and about 2 miles to the inch, respectively.

During the year the Geological Survey has had published one annual report in royal octavo, two quarto monographs, ten octavo bulletins, and an octavo report upon the mineral resources of the United States. It has sent out an aggregate of 46,847 volumes, of which 15,019 have been exchanged, 2,931 sold, and 28,897 distributed gratuitously. The acquisitions of the library during the year by purchase and exchange number 3,212 books and 3,857 pamphlets.

Two changes in the organization of the Geological Survey have been authorized. When the functions of the Geological Survey were enlarged by laws enacted March 20, 1888, October 2, of the same year, and March 3, 1889, the labor devolved upon the Director became arduous, and he requested authority for combining the various geologic divisions of the Survey in a geologic branch and for appointing a chief geologist in charge of that branch. Authority for the change was conferred, and upon the recommendation of the director Mr. G. K. Gilbert was appointed chief geologist. Another change in organization which grew out of a legal provision for the engraving of the atlas sheets of the topographic and geologic surveys of the United States was the institution of a division of engraving and the appointment of a chief engraver with the necessary assistants. The engraving done in the Survey is for experimental purposes, the chief part of the work being done by contract.

The report of the Director of the Survey is accompanied by two scientific papers, the first relating to the unconsolidated deposits overlying the rocks of a territory of 16,500 square miles in Iowa, and the second relating to the rock gas and petroleum of the great Indiana gas-field, the largest known in the world.

Questions in regard to the arid lands and the selection of water reservoirs for purposes of irrigation have been discussed in this report in connection with the business of the Land Office. This subject, with others of general interest, will be treated of in the annual report to be made to Congress by the Director, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

During the recent earnest inquiry into the best system to be adopted for irrigation and the discovery that the statute of October 2, 1888, had reserved vast districts of land from entry, there was displayed some disposition to criticise the methods and purposes of this Bureau. But it is believed to have stood the ordeal well, and to have preserved the public confidence it so well deserves. In the judgment of the Secretary, it is accomplishing a vast and most valuable work in the best manner.

BUREAU OF RAILROADS.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads, and the accompanying report of the railroad engineer of his office, contain full information in regard to the condition of the several railroad companies coming under the jurisdiction of his office, their roads, accounts, and affairs, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

At the time of making his report for the year ending June 30, 1889, the Commissioner had been unable to obtain statements showing the condition of several of the land-grant roads. A number of the companies, whose grants of lands had been received through the medium of the States in which their lines are located, held that, therefore, they did not come within the provisions of the act of June 19, 1878, creating the Railroad Bureau and defining its powers. The point raised was that a grant to a State to aid in the construction of a railroad was not a grant to the railroad. The matter was submitted to the Secretary and referred for opinion to the Assistant Attorney-General assigned to this Department. This officer held that in order "to bring it [the company] within the provisions of the act, it is sufficient that it has received the benefits of a grant as the owner of all rights and privileges of any road upon which such grant has been conferred, either by the Government directly or by the State to whom the grant was originally made." This opinion was approved and the Commissioner was directed to act upon it officially. He states that the several railroad companies were promptly notified of this ruling and requested to make reports as required by law, and that, with one or two exceptions, they have complied with the request.

IMPROVEMENTS ON BONDED ROADS.

The Commissioner, in company with the engineer of his Bureau, has traveled over nearly all the bonded roads and many of the Pacific land-grant lines, and says:

> I am able to report that many improvements, such as replacing iron rails with steel, putting in stone and iron culverts and bridges in place of wooden ones, reducing grades, ballasting, enlarging machine-shops, building new station-houses, adding to terminal facilities, increasing rolling-stock, etc., have recently been and are continually being made. These improvements, where they are made upon the bonded roads, are of especial value to the Government, as they not only increase the earning capacity of the roads and thereby the amount of net earnings to be paid in liquidation of the Government debt, but they add largely to the value of the property and so increase the Government security and render full final payment of the claims of the United States more certain.

The amount received from the bonded roads this year was slightly below the receipts for the preceding year. This is not owing, however, to a decrease in business, but to the fact of unusual expenditures by the Union Pacific Railway Company in the purchase of rolling-stock.

As to the present financial relations between the bonded roads and the Government, the same unfortunate condition of things exists now that has always existed since the bonds granted in aid of their construction were issued, viz, that the amounts annually received from the roads fall largely below the amounts of interest annually accruing upon the subsidy bonds. The debts therefore due the Government from these roads, instead of being reduced, as it was the evident expectation of Congress that they would be, are rapidly increasing year by year. The per cent. of net earnings required by law to be paid in discharge of the Government obligations is not great enough to meet the interest which annually accrues upon the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the roads.

The most conspicuous cause of reduction in the net earnings of the bonded roads is the building of numerous competing lines and the consequent reduction in both the volume and rates of traffic. In many sections west of the Mississippi River and on the Pacific Slope the mileage of railroads is greatly in excess of the legitimate needs of the carrying trade. The last few years have seen an excess of railroad building in the West, and many investments in railroad properties have failed to yield even the smallest dividends. But this condition of things probably will not long exist. Roads that now run for long distances through sparsely settled sections, depending almost wholly upon through traffic, will soon find thrifty settlements all along their lines, yielding a large and profitable local trade. The country will catch up with the railroads. Then the transportation business will be on a safe and paying basis, the speculative period of railroad construction will be ended, and the operations of traffic found to be increasing and profitable. When that time arrives, and its approach is certain and not far distant, the bonded roads will show, as they ought to show, statements of largely increased net earnings which will enable them to meet within a reasonable period their obligations to the Government, and yield a fair return upon the investments of their stockholders.

FUNDING THE DEBTS.

The Commissioner adheres to the opinion given in his last report, that it will be necessary to extend the time in which the railroads may meet their obligations to the Government. He gives the history of the pending legislation and states that the question of time is of little importance as compared with that of security in the adjustment of the subsidy debts. He believes that it would be a great calamity should the Government be compelled to acquire the ownership and engage in operating the railroads. He makes the suggestion, which seems to be a wise one, that in no event should the Government be a loser by granting the extension, and that no funding bill should be considered that

does not provide for a rate of interest at least equal to that which the Government is required to pay upon its obligations.

The principal and interest of the subsidy bonds do not become due until 1897. The Commissioner believes that the roads will be in a better condition to settle then than now, and the Government will not suffer by delay so long as the value of the property on which it holds liens is being steadily increased by the addition of valuable improvements.

This subject was fully discussed by the present Secretary in his last annual report, and the views then expressed are still retained and are still applicable, as no legislation has yet been completed on this very important subject.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

A bill is pending in Congress, having already passed the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the consent of the President, to settle the indebtedness of this company to the United States upon such terms as shall, in the judgment of the Secretary, approved by the President, be for the best interests of the Government. It is apparent, from the figures given by the Commissioner as to the condition of this company, that it will never be able to pay in full its Government debt. The report of the Commissioner shows in detail the operations of the road and its financial condition.

UNION PACIFIC GUARANTEES.

Certain criticisms, allegations, and complaints have come to this Department through the public press, and in communications, both oral and written, from individuals, touching the management of the Union Pacific Railway Company in the matter of guaranteeing the bonds and stocks of other railway corporations whose lines are operated in connection with the Union Pacific system. It has been urged that these guaranties were made in violation of law, and that they would have the effect, and were made with the purpose, of defrauding the Government.

On July 3, last, the following resolution was adopted by the United States Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate whether he has knowledge of the guaranty, actual or proposed, by the Union Pacific Railway Company, of the bonds or stock of any other corporation, more especially those of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and of the Denver and South Park Railroad Company. Whether said Union Pacific Railroad Company has paid out of its surplus earnings or otherwise the indebtedness, or any part thereof, of said or other companies, and if so, whether such guaranty or such payment, or both, are in accordance with law and consistent with the obligations of said Union Pacific Railroad Company to the United States; and that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to the Senate all information in possession of his Department on the subject.

The resolution was referred to the Commissioner of Railroads for report; in response was given a complete list of the companies whose

bonds or stocks, or both, had been guarantied by the Union Pacific Railway Company, together with a statement of the manner, form, and amounts specified under the name of each corporation. The Commissioner further stated, in his report on the resolution, that no part of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railway Company which are required under the law to be paid to the Government, have been used for any other purpose than in liquidation of the Government debt.

The inquiries of the Senate were fully answered and the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department given, in which the Secretary concurred, that on the facts as shown by the Commissioner, there has been no violation of the United States Statutes by the company in these matters, nor of its obligations to the Government.

REPORT OF GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

In connection with the Commissioner's report it is deemed the statements of the Government Directors will prove of value. In this the following facts appear:

The increase of gross earnings of the first six months of 1890 over the same period in 1889 is $3,295,027.53. However, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad system included in the 1890 statement are not included in that for 1889.

The surplus earnings of all lines operated by the Union Pacific Company for the first half of the year were $6,051,434.71 as against $5,829,385.82 for the same period of 1889.

The number of miles operated for said six months of this year was 8,034.46 and the expense of operation $14,664,500.39, taxes not included, as against 7,849.40 miles and $11,591,521.75 for the same half of 1889.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway show increased earnings, but the surplus earnings are reduced from $1,204,450.88 for the six months ending June 30, 1889, to $1,129,928.05 for the same period of this year.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company shows a reduction of gross earnings, attributed to short crops in Oregon and Washington, from $1,866,364.76 for the earlier period to $1,866,364.76 for the latter, while the increase of operating expenses was $427,534.96.

During the year 1889 the surplus revenue from all sources was $2,402,440.57.

The total debt of the Union Pacific to the Government January 1, 1890, was $50,902,765.92. This falls due in the years 1895–1899.

The rapid settlement of the States and Territories tributary to the Union Pacific road and its connections with the great development of agricultural and mining interests calls for large and continuous expenditure in the matter of improvements, extensions, and connections to meet the growing demands of population and business.

The company has pursued a wise course in meeting these demands

as rapidly as its means would permit. Important extensions are now under way, steel rails are being substituted for iron, and iron bridges for wooden.

The extensions to Tacoma and Seattle will give access to the Puget Sound trade, while the extension from Milford to Pioche and from Wendover to Douglas and other improvements call for large outlays.

The shops at Cheyenne upon which $228,675.73 were spent in 1889 still demand expenditure.

The work of developing coal mines of great value to the company cost $341,000 in 1889, and $222,000 was spent on the Carbon Cut-off, destined to form a loop of 55 miles between Sulphur Springs and Rawlings.

On account of the need of expenditures on these and other pressing improvements it has been deemed expedient to postpone the establishment of the second sinking fund proposed a year ago.

A speedy and equitable settlement of the indebtedness to the Gov ernment is urged. The debt can not be met as due without the suspension of improvements and consequent injustice to the population dependent on the road and its continued extensions. The work ahead of the company, if faithfully performed, means large expenditures and small profits for years to come.

The best interests of the people of the Great West should be considered paramount to all others in the settlement of the question.

The present management of the company the directors report as honest and wise, and they think the Frye bill now before the Senate should be adopted. In return for an extension of time and a lower rate of interest, it is stated the company would give a mortgage on the whole property, thus increasing the Government security in the sum of $34,500,000. This would put an end to a quasi-copartnership in the management, leave the company free to conduct its business without interference, and make the Government an ordinary creditor.

During the past year the company entered into arrangements with the Chicago and North-Western by which it can send its freight to Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other points on the latter road without breaking bulk.

During 1889 the Colorado Central Railroad Company, of Colorado, the Colorado Central Railroad Company of Wyoming; the Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Railroad Company; the Denver and Middle Park Railroad Company; the Denver, Marshall and Boulder Railroad Company; the Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Railway Company, and the Cheyenne and Northern Railway Company were consolidated into one company, known as the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company. Also a further consolidation between the companies named above and the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company, looking to the large traffic centered at Pueblo.

During 1889 the Union Pacific Road secured undisputed possession of

the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, by securing a majority of the stock of that company.

The following table exhibits the amount of precious metals yielded in 1889 by several States and Territories whose trade is tributary to the Union Pacific Road and its branches:

States and Territories.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Colorado	$3,636,217.88	$26,559,057.94	$30,195,275.82
South Dakota	2,912,625.00	160,663.00	3,073,288.00
Oregon	1,352,249.37	41,589.00	1,393,838.37
Washington	193,709.00	106,000.00	299,709.00
Utah	499,500.00	6,656,254.65	7,155,754.00
Idaho	2,055,708.00	4,440,347.00	6,496,055.00
Montana	3,794,009.82	20,038,871.22	23,832,881.04
Total	14,444,019.07	58,002,782.81	72,446,791.88

In addition to this Colorado produced, lead, $5,168,679.32, and copper, $363,9[illegible]3.01; and Utah, lead, $1,468,246.65, copper, $206,079.20.

There were received over the Union Pacific and its branches, during 1889, ores as follows:

	Tons.
Idaho	9,731,033
Montana	1,352,895
Utah	29,664,684
Oregon	282,512
Various points in Colorado	187,595,776

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The Commissioner of Railroads renews his recommendation that an act amending the law creating the Railroad Bureau be passed, requiring the bonded roads to transmit to his office duplicates of all accounts for transportation services rendered the Government, including the carrying of the mails; and that all disallowances and differences in said accounts, found by the accounting officers upon settlement, be reported to the Commissioner of Railroads, to the end that the records of his office may at all times give easy access to any information that may be desired by Congress, or any of the Departments of the Government, in regard to the accounts and indebtedness of any of the bonded roads.

In the last annual report the Secretary strongly indorsed this recommendation. A bill, providing for the amendment suggested, was unanimously passed by the Senate at its late session, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, and it is earnestly recommended that it receive the favorable consideration of that body.

The financial condition and operations of the roads which have received land grants only, and which come under the jurisdiction of this Department, but in which the Government has no direct pecuniary interest, appear in such detail in the report of the Commissioner that it

is deemed unnecessary to repeat them here, further than presented in the Government Director's report as to the Union Pacific, an analysis whereof is set forth above.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Commissioner of Education makes a very suggestive report on the work done, and to be done, by his Bureau. Its object, as he states, is to collect and distribute information showing the present status of education in the United States, and also the educational progress of other nations. He goes on to say that inasmuch as all supervision has for its first object the increase of enlightened directive power, the function of this Bureau is an important one, for through a knowledge of whatever has proved of value in the entire field of education the greatest progress is made at the smallest cost, each person profiting by the experience of all.

In proof of the extending interest in the work of the Bureau, the Commissioner gives a table showing an increase of letters received over the previous year of nearly 29 per cent., and an increase of letters sent out of 47 per cent. The number of documents sent out the past year, 182,215, slightly exceeds the number of the previous year.

The Bureau has made during the year ten publications on subjects directly connected with education in the different States. The series of American Educational History, projected by the previous Commissioner, Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, reflects great credit on his sagacity, and deserves special mention. By economizing other expenditures from appropriations for the collection of statistics and the distribution of documents, he succeeded in setting apart sufficient money to engage competent persons, working under the supervision of Professor H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, for the preparation of all the volumes required to give a history of higher education in every State of the Union.

The Commissioner, who certainly ought to know, states that national education does not begin, as is sometimes supposed, with primary education, but with higher education. The first education was that of the princes and the clergy; but the diffusion of the democratic ideas contained in Christianity made and still continues to make education a gift to all men. The history of higher education in the several States affords the needed clew to the beginning of our present widely extended system of common schools. The publication of that history by this Bureau is said to be having an excellent practical effect, for it is doing much to secure the necessary co-operation of the large body of highly cultured and influential men who guide education through colleges and universities.

There has also been noticed, especially in the South, the appearance of an increased interest in educational history, and the Commissioner reports that there has never before been so much spirit of co-operation with this Bureau as now.

REPORT ON FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ART.

Attention is called by the Commissioner to the second volume of the Special Report upon American Education in Fine and Industrial Art, by I. Edwards Clarke, an important work, not only because of the care displayed in its preparation, but because of the vital interest given to the question of art education by American industries. Without training in taste, says the Commissioner, our workmen can not produce such qualities of ornament as will admit our goods into the markets of the world; our surplus wealth will be expended in importing high-priced goods that can not be manufactured here because of this lack of training in the world's standard of the beautiful.

PRINTING FUNDS OF BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Commissioner hopes that the work accomplished will emphasize the request for a more liberal allowance of money for the printing fund of this Bureau. He repeats that the Bureau is not established to exercise a centralized control in the management of educational institutions, but solely to increase local self-direction by collecting and digesting for it the records of educational experience throughout the world, and thereby contributing to its enlightenment. The Bureau's entire usefulness, therefore, depends directly on what it prints and publishes. It must diffuse its information among the teachers of the land, or else it does not accomplish its function. And to attain its highest degree of usefulness and make available the material which it collects and prepares from year to year, it should have at least double the sum for printing that it now has.

Moreover, the system of throwing back into the Treasury money unused at the end of the fiscal year works much injury to the Bureau. Work already ordered or contracted for remains unfinished, or not begun, and, upon completion, is charged against the fund for the next year. During the years from 1886 to 1889 the aggregate amount allotted to this Bureau was $58,194.94, and the amount expended was $42,229.38, leaving a balance unexpended of $15,965.56, the Bureau's claim to which was canceled. This is greatly deprecated both by the former and the present Commissioner, and, in the Secretary's opinion, with justice. He is satisfied that the system is a mistake and should be rectified. If the sum due, of nearly $16,000, was put to the credit of the Bureau the Higher Education series could be promptly forwarded, and monographs now waiting publication could be circulated. Whatever appropriation for this purpose is made should be allowed to continue from year to year until expended.

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM DIVISION.

The Commissioner states that during the past year the library has received nearly 5,000 volumes and more than 10,000 pamphlets, making the total number of volumes in the library 38,000, and 100,000 pamphlets.

He hopes to print the coming year a complete index to all volumes relating to education and an analytical index to some of the more important sources of educational information, such as Henry Barnard's exhaustive American Journal of Education, which the Commissioner states contains more educational literature of the first-class order than any other work in any language.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The division of statistics shows that there are enrolled in the public schools of the United States 12,291,259 pupils, or 19.7 per cent. of the total population. The increase during one year has been 220,903, or at the rate of 1.83 per cent. per annum. This, however, has not equaled the rate of growth of the school population, which has been 2.17 per cent. per annum.

The progressive decrease in the number of public-school pupils as compared with the population in the Northern States, which has already been referred to in the reports of this office, is still going on; in point of fact, there has been during the past year an *absolute* decrease in the number of pupils enrolled in six of the Northern States, and in one other—New York—there has been an increase of only 544 pupils against an increase of school population of over 30,000. The following figures will serve to briefly show the change in the percentage of population enrolled as public-school pupils since 1870:

Percentage enrolled.

	1870.	1880.	1889.
The United States	17.8	19.7	19.7
North Atlantic Division	22.1	20.2	18.3
South Atlantic Division	6.3	16.4	18.7
North Central Division	24.4	23.2	22.8
South Central Division	7.5	15.4	17.7
Western Division	13.8	16.3	16.5

These figures may require some slight correction when the complete returns have been received. The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the proportion of the total population enrolled is greater in the South Atlantic than in the North Atlantic States. With the proportion of school population, however, the reverse is the case; for every 100 *children of school age* there are 108 pupils enrolled in the North Atlantic States and only 88 in the South Atlantic. This difference arises from the excess of children of school age in the South.

In the Commissioner's opinion the apparent retrograde movement in the Northern States may be partially accounted for by the increase of private and parochial schools and by the tendency to refrain from sending children to school at as early an age as heretofore, whereby the

number of very young pupils has diminished. In Massachusetts, for instance, the number of pupils under five years of age has decreased during each of the last ten years.

The growth of the public school system of the South is a remarkable phenomenon, which is clearly exhibited in the figures quoted above. It must be noted, however, that many of the existing public schools of that section were in operation in 1870 as private schools.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

The average number of pupils daily attending the public schools is 65.1 per cent. of the whole number enrolled. This percentage was 59.3 in 1870 and 62.3 in 1880, thus showing a steady growth.

The falling off of enrollment in the Northern States since 1870 has been nearly counterbalanced by the increased regularity of attendance of those who are enrolled, so that about as large a proportion of the population attend school daily as in 1870.

TEACHERS.

The number of different public school teachers is as follows: Males, 124,929; females, 227,302; total, 352,231.

The male teachers comprise 35.5 per cent., or somewhat more than one-third of the whole. The relative number of male teachers has been continually decreasing since 1879, at which date they formed 43.3 per cent. of the whole. This decrease is taking place in all parts of the country. The present percentage in Massachusetts is only 8.9.

The average wages of male teachers per month in 36 States and Territories is $42.43, being a decrease of 4 cents; of female teachers $34.27, an increase of 32 cents.

SCHOOL REVENUES.

The public school revenues amounted to $132,121,200. Of this sum $9,743,994, or 7.4 per cent. of the whole, formed the income on permanent invested funds; $25,379,390, or 19.2 per cent. of the whole, were derived from State taxes; and $88,328,385, or 66.8 per cent. of the whole, from local taxes; $8.669,431, or 6.6 per cent. of the whole, were derived from sources not included in the foregoing.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES.

The total amount expended the past year for public school purposes was $132,129,600, being an increase over the preceding year of $8,861,660, or at the rate of 7.19 per cent. per annum.

The amount expended for all purposes per capita of the population was $2.12, of which $1.41 was for salaries. To educate a child in the United States costs at present an average of 13.3 cents per school day, of which 8.2 is paid for salaries of teachers and superintendents.

The rate of growth of school expenditure (7.19 per cent. per annum), when compared with the rate of growth of the number of pupils enrolled

(1.83 per cent.), is seen to be extraordinary, and indicates a rapidly growing per capita expenditure. The total school expenditure per capita of population at different periods is as follows:

Expended per capita of population.

	1870.	1880.	1889.
The United States	$1.64	$1.56	$2.12
North Atlantic division	2.31	1.97	2.67
South Atlantic division	.47	.67	.93
South Central division	.48	.55	.84
North Central division	2.09	2.03	2.77
Western division	2.02	2.41	3.22

In the Northern States a period of maximum per capita expenditure occurred about 1875. From that time on until about 1880 a considerable decrease took place. After 1880 a rise came again, which has been going on until the present time. The present expenditure is considerably in excess of any that has preceded it.

The decline in the per capita expenditure in the Northern States from 1875 to 1880 may be attributed to a reaction which followed upon the "flush" times succeeding the war. A period of liberal expenditure was succeeded by a period of retrenchment and economy. There was also a shrinkage of values taking place, so that the same tax-rate would produce from year to year a smaller revenue. In three years during this period the property valuation of Massachusetts fell off nearly $240,000,000.

The Southern States, as well as the Northern, form a characteristic group in the matter of school expenditure, of which the distinguishing feature is the small amount expended per capita as compared with the North. During the decade 1870–'80 there were many fluctuations in school expenditure in the South; this period was a formative one, during which school affairs were unsettled and systems were formed and reformed. Since 1880 the expenditure has been continuously though slowly gaining on the population. The present per capita expenditure averages about one-third of what it is in the North.

The difference in the expenditure per capita of *school population* is still more marked, it being in the South only one-fourth of what it is in the North.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Commissioner states that, in order to keep abreast of the social movements kindred to school education, he has attended the annual meetings of the Charity Association, the Prison Association, and the Social Science Association.

His reason for this is well stated:

> The common school deals with the normal weakling, the child, who is weak because nature has not given him time to grow strong. The school develops his growing strength along the lines of normal growth. But the social science societies deal with the abnormal weakling, the three classes, the insane, the pauper, and the criminal, and are endeavoring to discover what manner of education will cure mental and moral weakness, which tends to become a fixed element of character. This problem presses upon us with increased weight now that the growth of cities progresses so rapidly. Every discovery of method along this line gives important hints for the management of city schools, for the common school strives to prevent the evolution of the abnormal weakling.

The Bureau has, therefore, made investigations as to the illiteracy of criminals with a view to see what effect the common school may be accredited with in the prevention of crime. The general results for the past thirty years prove the important fact that the prisoners in jails and houses of correction include about eight times as many illiterate people on an average as an equal number of people in the community outside the walls of the jail. The penitentiaries do not show so great a disproportion as the jails, having only three and one-fourth times their quota, a sufficient number, however, to show the value of education in the prevention of crime.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

The Commissioner and the General Agent of education in Alaska both make reports on the condition of schools and their attendance in that far-distant section of our country. One station is 3,029 miles from San Francisco. Much credit is given to the general agent, Dr. Jackson, to whose industry and enthusiasm the measure of success which has attended educational work in Alaska is largely attributed.

The policy pursued by the Indian Office of making contracts with missionary societies, for the instruction and maintenance of the children in their vicinity, was early adopted by the Bureau. This plan, by which the society shares the expense of the school, secures to the pupils an equal amount of care and instruction at less cost to the Government.

The Commissioner says that on the earnest representations of Commander C. H. Stockton, of the U. S. S. *Thetis*, who had recently returned from a cruise in Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean, Dr. Jackson was authorized to interest some of the missionary societies in the Esquimaux settlements at Point Barrow, perhaps the most northern land of our continent, Cape Prince of Wales, on Behring Strait, and Point Hope, lying about midway between the other two, where civilizing influences are greatly needed. Dr. Jackson accordingly explained the condition of these settlements to a number of societies which he visited, and the opportunities for labor in the cause of humanity were promptly seized, the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church selecting Cape Prince of Wales, the Episcopal

Board of Home Missions choosing Point Hope, and the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions taking Point Barrow.

With the Secretary's approval agreements were entered into with each of these societies to contribute $1,000 toward the cost of their buildings and the expense of travel and supplies. From these new stations favorable information has already been received. The Congregational Society report that two missionaries sailed from San Francisco early in June, taking with them the frame of a house ready to be put up, and that they arrived safely at their destination, the society having already expended $4,500 on the mission. The Episcopal Board of Home Missions report that their missionary, provided with a building costing $3,000, had reached Port Clarence, 200 miles from Point Hope, July 3. The Presbyterian board reports that a well-qualified teacher sailed for Point Barrow on June 1, with supplies for two years.

For lack of transportation an inspection of the schools on the western islands has not been possible since their establishment in 1886. This season, through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy, permission was granted the General Agent to accompany the Government vessels on their annual cruise to the Arctic, and the commanders were instructed to land at the settlements where schools existed or were to be established. Dr. Jackson started on his long voyage early in May. He was at Afognak June 16, and at Cape Prince of Wales early in July. He is expected to reach Sitka on his return early in October, when he will present a full report of the conduct of the schools in Alaska for the year 1889–'90.

In the meantime an increase of the appropriation for the education of children in Alaska is recommended. The work has developed as far as can be expected with the present funds. Teachers who are sent to such distant and difficult fields should be thoroughly well qualified for the work and should be liberally paid for their labor and sacrifices. As an example of these a picture of devotion to the cause of humanity is vividly drawn by the general agent as follows:

> The school year at Klawack opened with sorrow, in the death of Mr. Currie, who was the first teacher the school ever had. Mr. Currie was a native of North Carolina, a graduate of Hampden and Sidney College and Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. He gave his life to Indian education. He did valuable work as teacher among the Choctaw Indians, and when a call came for some one to go to a remnant of Indians in southeastern Texas that were in danger of extinction, he went to them. While there his school-house was burned and his life threatened. To escape the malaria incident to a long-continued residence in that section, he came to Alaska and took charge of the newly opened school at Klawack under circumstances of great heroism. Far away from any officer of the law he battled alone against intemperance and witchcraft. Upon one occasion four men attempted to carry away one of his pupils (a girl) on the charge of witchcraft. Mr. Currie rescued her, keeping her at his house. A few days afterwards they returned, re-enforced by a party of Hydahs, on another attempt to get possession of her. While some of them vehemently claimed her, others stood near the missionary with open knives. Finally the brother of the girl was intimidated into paying a ransom for her. This Mr. Currie could not prevent, but the girl at least was saved.

Mrs. Currie, being herself a teacher of long experience, was, on her husband's death appointed to his place. Her isolation from all companionship (she was the only white woman in the place, and for eleven months looked into the faces of but two white women), the absence of any officer to enforce the law or look after the peace of the community; the prevalence of drunkenness, witchcraft, and other heathen practices, greatly interfered with the efficiency of the school. This is one of the most difficult places to conduct a school in all southeastern Alaska, and needs a strong, self-reliant, energetic man for teacher. Such an one the board of education hope to secure.

Mrs. Currie, with true Christian heroism, unflinchingly remained at her post until the close of the school year, when she resigned to return to her friends in the East.

But a few of many points, however, have been occupied either by the Government or missionaries. There are many places where schools would be welcome and would do great good, but for the establishment and maintenance of which an additional appropriation will be necessary.

The General Agent furthermore submits the following recommendations, in which the Secretary concurs:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. An inspection of the schools of western Alaska by the General Agent. In view of the fact that he has been unable to reach those schools for three years, and as the time has come for establishing new schools in that region, some of which have already been recommended by the Territorial board of education, and as it is probable that a Government vessel will be sent next summer to that section to convey Government officials, it is recommended that arrangements be made for the transportation of the General Agent.

CHANGE IN SUPERVISION.

II. In order that the General Agent may, for the next two or three years, give the larger part of his time to developing the school work in western Alaska, it is recommended: First, that the General Agent be relieved for the coming year from the local superintendency of the Sitka district and be given the local superintendency of the Kodiak and Unalaska districts; second, that a superintendent be appointed for the Sitka district.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

III. The recommendations of 1886–'87 and 1887–'88 are renewed, which recommendations were also indorsed by the Territorial board of education, that legislation by Congress be made permanently appropriating a sum of money for the education of the children of Alaska, without distinction of race.

The present method of supporting the schools of Alaska by an annual appropriation from Congress is very unsatisfactory. As Congress one year votes $25,000, and the second nothing, and the third $15,000, it can readily be seen that neither can the school-board of teachers arrange for the schools until after Congressional action has been taken, nor until such action is had can they be sure that there will be any schools. And not only that, but some years the action of Congress is

not known in Alaska until three months after the fiscal school year commences. A failure on the part of Congress any one year to make the necessary appropriation would close the schools, scatter Government property, and throw the teachers out of employment thousands of miles away from home and friends. The disadvantages of the present system need but to be stated to be seen.

In the Western States and Territories the general land laws of the country provide that sections 16 and 36 in each township be set apart for the use of the schools in said States and Territories. In some of the States this has been a munificent endowment. But Alaska has no townships and no law by which they can be surveyed, and when, in the course of time, the general land laws are extended over it the nature of the country and the peculiar climate and the requirements of the population will prevent to any great extent the laying out of the lands in sections of a mile square. Thus while no school fund is practicable for years to come from the lands, the General Government derives a regular revenue from the seal islands and other sources, a portion of which could be used in the place of the proceeds of the sale of school lands.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

IV. The operation of the obligatory attendance law, which was enacted by the Territorial board of education and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in 1887, has been recently suspended by order of the United States Commissioner of Education.

In view of the importance of some suitable law for securing the more regular attendance at school of the children of Alaska, the Territorial board of education, at its semi-annual meeting, June 14–19, took the following action:

Whereas it is the invariable experience of all who have been engaged or interested for years in the difficult task of attempting to educate and civilize the natives and creoles of Alaska that the greatest obstacles to success are—

First. The want of adequate means of securing the regular and general attendance of the children of these people at the various Government schools; and

Second. The stolid indifference, superstition, and fear of change on the part of the greater number of the parents of such children; and

Whereas experience has also demonstrated that wherever native policemen have been employed and paid heretofore a moderate compensation for gathering these children into the school-rooms, and thus compelling attendance, not only is the average attendance itself largely increased, but an interest in the progress of the pupils and the success of the schools themselves has been gradually and permanently created in these native and creole parents; and

Whereas the Government of the United States is annually appropriating large sums of money for the purpose of educating and civilizing these people and employing competent and zealous teachers for that purpose, who are making great sacrifices by enduring severe privations, general discomfort, and personal isolation among an alien and barbarous race of people: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Territorial board of education, That the Hon. Lyman E. Knapp, the governor of the district of Alaska, is hereby requested and urged to embody in his forthcoming annual report to the Department of the Interior the suggestions we have made herein, with the recommendation that Congress take the subject of compulsory

education of the natives and creoles of Alaska into consideration, and in addition to making the usual appropriations for the schools of the district, add thereto such enactments as will compel the regular attendance of the pupils at such schools as are already established or may be hereafter provided.

The recommendations of former reports on this subject are hereby renewed.

With the granting of an obligatory attendance law, and even without it, the appointment of a native policeman in the native villages where schools exist, whose duty shall be to see that the children are in school, will greatly increase the present attendance.

It is therefore recommended that an allowance of $10 or $15 per month be allowed from the school fund for the employment of such men.

V. That Congress appropriate $75,000 for education in Alaska for the year ending June 30, 1892.

VI. That the salary of the general agent of education be increased to $2,400 annually.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The catalogue of this institution for the past year shows 365 students, representing nearly all of the States and Territories and several foreign countries, classified as follows:

Theological	40
Medical	107
Law	29
College department	22
Preparatory	31
Normal and industrial	136

Of these 78 completed their course.

In the industrial department instruction is given in printing, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, mechanical drawing, and other useful handicrafts.

A suitable structure for instruction in the different mechanical arts is greatly needed. A building, equipped as required for a school of technology and gymnastics, can be erected for $100,000, and for this purpose the trustees ask an appropriation of $25,000 to be expended in the present fiscal year. They also desire to employ a librarian and teacher of book-binding in addition to those to whom salaries have heretofore been paid. These requests are recommended to favorable consideration.

The following items of appropriation are recommended:

For new building for industrial department	$25,000
For salaries	23,800
Care of grounds	1,000
For repairs	2,400
Books and shelving	2,000
Current expenses	4,000
Total	55,200

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The management of this humane institution has continued to be most praiseworthy, and it is commended to the favor and liberality of the Government.

The report from this institution states that there have been 129 students and pupils instructed since July 1, 1889. Seventy-one of them have been in the collegiate department, representing twenty States, the District of Columbia, and Canada. Fifty-eight have been in the Kendall School.

The usual courses of study in the several departments have been continued with success, and a course of lectures on important subjects has been given to the students. Six young men were graduated from the college with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Five pupils received the diploma of the Kendall School.

The liberal action of Congress in providing for the assistance of students in response to suggestions in the last report enables the college to meet the full expense of their education.

The receipts of the institution from all sources amount to $64,830.14, and the expenditures were $63,970.47; balance on hand, $859.67.

Estimates aggregating $66,000 are submitted for the coming year, and the directors propose, if the small increase asked for is granted, to extend the facilities already existing for normal teaching. The Secretary concurs with the statement that this is a great and growing necessity, as there is no school in the country devoted to training teachers for deaf-mutes.

MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

At the end of the last fiscal year it is stated that the District had 19 pupils in this institution. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 8 were admitted, 1 died, and 5 were discharged, leaving 21 at the end of the year.

The school appears to be prosperous and is doing thorough work. The younger pupils are taught on the kindergarten methods.

Two of the department graduates, Miss Catharine Grady and Mr. Harry N. Roby, are employed as teachers in the institution.

EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

During the year ten of the District children have received education and support at the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, under the provisions of the act approved June 16, 1880, at a cost of $2,467.65. The superintendent reports there seems to have been improvement in the mental condition of all but one of the beneficiaries.

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

The health of the inmates of this institution is reported to have been excellent and the mortality low. No contagious disease except "La Grippe" has prevailed. Sixty children were admitted during the year, of whom 11 were adopted. Applications for the adoption of children are rapidly increasing. The total number of employés is 22.

It is intended to start a training school for nursery maids in connection with the hospital.

The receipts during the year were:

United States appropriation	$6,000.00
Membership dues and contributions	566.00
Proceeds of entertainments	444.83
Endowment fund	241.20
Sale of cows	36.20
C. B. Bailey	16.00
Sale of bottles	8.90
Sale of old iron	1.75
Total	7,314.88

The expenditures were:

Salaries and wages	$3,053.84
Provisions, groceries, ice, etc	1,540.62
Nursery food, milk, cows' food	1,200.67
Druggists' supplies	621.74
Fuel and gas	707.75
Clothing, rubber goods, dry goods	697.05
Furniture, house furnishings, and baby carriages	314.31
Printing, advertising, and stationery	155.45
Miscellaneous	122.32
Repairs and improvements	530.07
Total	8,943.82

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The following table shows the work of this institution.

	White.			Colored.			Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Remaining June 30, 1889	29	9	38	85	74	159	197
Admitted	455	79	534	819	841	1,660	2,194
Born	4	1	5	91	102	193	198
Total	459	80	539	910	943	1,853	2,392
Total in hospital	488	89	577	995	1,017	2,012	2,589
Discharged	444	75	519	730	803	1,533	2,052
Died	20	4	24	165	94	259	283
Still-born	.....	.....	.....	11	11	22	22
Total	464	79	543	906	908	1,814	2,357
Remaining June 30, 1890	24	10	34	89	109	198	232

In the dispensary there were 5,962 prescriptions compounded for outside patients.

Three hundred and fifty-four surgical operations were performed. There were 94 cases of alcoholism treated, 12 of which were colored. There were 198 cases of women treated during confinement, 5 white and 193 colored, only 46 of whom claimed to be married. In the hospital 228 cases of venereal diseases were treated and in the dispensary 541. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions 128 ex-soldiers were admitted and treated, and, on the recommendation of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, 13 were cared for while waiting for transportation.

There have been four fire-escapes erected, two on the main building and one upon each of the female ward buildings.

Congress having made an appropriation of $2,500 for that purpose, the intention is to build a two-story four-room house for the treatment of contagious diseases.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The report of the Board of Visitors discloses the following noteworthy facts regarding this institution:

Number of inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year: Males, 1,075; females, 322; total, 1,397. Admitted during the year: Males, 274; females, 71; total, 345. Whole number treated during the year: Males, 1,349; females, 393; total, 1,742. Discharged: Males, 82; females, 15; total, 97. Died: Males, 112; females, 28; total, 140. Inmates at end of fiscal year: Males, 1,155; females, 350; total, 1,505. Increase within the year: Males, 80; females, 28; total, 108. Of the admissions for the year, 115 were from the Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

There are still 5 inmates living who were admitted prior to June 30, 1855.

During the year the Toner Building has been opened as a distinct hospital for the sick, with trained nurses and all modern appliances.

The infirmary annex, for which appropriation has been made, is now under contract and is expected to be completed during the fiscal year.

A thoroughly tested fire-steamer of most approved pattern has been purchased and engine-house built. A fire brigade has been organized from the inmates. With the addition of two additional reservoirs there will be an efficient fire force with appliances ready to be used on any part of the buildings.

The great humidity of the present cropping season has proved very detrimental to the agricultural and horticultural products of the institution, nevertheless those products have amounted to $26,638.28, without consideration of forage crops consumed to the value of $8,794.80.

Many of the male patients have been employed in farm work, as in excavating for the new building. In this regard the farm affords the

opportunity of substantial benefits to the patients as well as yielding a small profit to the hospital.

For estimates and other details reference can be made to the text of the report.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

The Architect of the Capitol reports the following improvements made on buildings and grounds during the fiscal year:

The heating and ventilating of the Supreme Court room has been improved, so that a constant supply of air may be had and diffused throughout the Chamber.

To furnish air undefiled by gas and smoke, a tower over 400 feet from the Senate wing has been erected in the western grounds, from which a tunnel a hundred superficial feet in capacity runs to the fans which supply air to the Senate Chamber and terrace rooms.

The coal-vaults at the wings have been enlarged, and hydraulic lifts placed at the eastern front. For that at the south front, a long tunnel has been constructed to connect with the terrace rooms.

A large amount of painting has been done and the building kept in a good condition.

As yet no definite arrangements have been made for the purchase of the electric lighting plant for the House of Representatives, or the acceptance of that for the Senate wing; but these plants have been used to great advantage during the present session of Congress, the Government paying only for the services of the workmen engaged in operating them during the session. By the use of these plants a saving in the cost of gas has been effected.

It is stated that as a measure of economy such plants should be purchased. It is understood that the Westinghouse Company has expressed to the Committee on Rules a willingness to change the system of the Senate plant, furnished by them, from a high tension to a low tension at their own cost, and if this change should be made the purchase of the plant is recommended. During the past season electric lighting has been extended in the building and introduced in the terraces, so that now there are in use an equivalent of 492 sixteen candle-power lights on the House side and 682 sixteen candle-power lights on the Senate side.

The marble and granite work of the terrace have been completed, and a number of the rooms fitted up ready for occupancy by committee, nine of which rooms have been occupied during the present session of Congress. All the others will be made ready by the next meeting of Congress.

The Capitol Grounds have been kept in good condition. The north roadway, running from Pennsylvania avenue to the eastern front of the Capitol, has been resurfaced, under a guaranty by the contractor that the same shall be kept in good repair for a period of five years. The

pavement at the east front of the Capitol, laid in 1877, is in a cracked and patched condition, and should be resurfaced in a manner to correspond with the roadway recently improved. An appropriation for this purpose is recommended.

The lot recently purchased for Senate stable and engine-house has been graded and fenced and carriage sheds and a workshop erected thereon.

The alterations and improvements of the Fish Commission building, authorized by Congress, have been completed, and various repairs and improvements have been made to the court-house and the Botanical Garden building and walks.

THE TERRITORIES.

IDAHO.

The census this year shows a population of 84,229, an increase, since 1880, from 32,610, or considerably more than double its former number of inhabitants.

The area of Idaho is 86,294 square miles, or 55,228,160 acres. Of this there are classed 16,000,000 acres as agricultural lands, 20,000,000 acres as grazing lands, and 10,000,000 acres of forests.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in 1890 is $25,581,305. This does not include any lands unpatented, and many fine farms in high cultivation are yet unsurveyed. Nor are the miners taxed, and they are estimated to represent a value of $50,000,000. The total bonded and registered indebtedness to October 1, 1890, was $239,267.95.

The Governor in his report earnestly recommends that, in justice to many of the citizens now occupying lands to which they have no title and to those who are seeking homes, liberal appropriations should be made for the survey of public lands, and in this the Secretary concurs.

It is also recommended that all agricultural lands requiring irrigation be conveyed to the State by the United States. The Governor's argument is that if these lands were under State control a system would be perfected whereby the State could contract for their irrigation and be re-imbursed by their sale after they should be reclaimed. This subject is discussed by the Secretary under the heading of public lands, and his recommendations there made. The Governor also suggests that if the forest lands were placed under State control foresters would be appointed who would protect them from the foraging of speculators and the ravages of fire. He thinks that under wise legislation the timber might be disposed of but not the land, and that if properly managed a new growth of timber would follow these old forests and they could be perpetuated.

The new status of statehood has already attracted a considerable tide

of home-seekers, and it is said that inquiries are being made at the Land Office from every part of the Union.

The Governor endeavors to show the necessity for Congress to make liberal appropriations for selection and survey of school lands, as otherwise actual settlers will have secured all the most desirable lands before school lands can be selected. The Secretary strongly recommends favorable attention to this subject.

Idaho has a total railroad mileage of 941 miles, with a total assessed valuation of $5,266,065. Over this railroad there were exported during the year ending June 30, 1890, 202,087 tons of products and imported 183,864 tons. The value of the home products marketed during the same time was $10,395,150. Thirteen out of the eighteen counties of Idaho are in the arid belt, and will require irrigation to reclaim the land. In the other five counties of Shoshone, Kootenai, Latah, Idaho, and Nez Percé the soil is of the deepest and richest black loam, with occasional mixture of sand and clay, and the rain-fall is sufficient without irrigation. The governor states that from 35 to 60 bushels of wheat of excellent quality can be raised to the acre in these counties.

Stock-raising is one of the principal industries. The past winter was the most severe ever experienced, and the losses in cattle were very great. The system is being greatly modified and hereafter cattle men will provide supplies and not depend upon the winter ranges, as formerly. An abundance of feed this summer has put the cattle into excellent condition for the coming winter.

MINING.

Since the discovery of gold in 1860, the mines of Idaho have yielded about $175,000,000. At first the efforts were confined to placer mining; then quartz mining was undertaken. But the want of transportation and high freights have much retarded the development of these industries. Each year now, however, shows an increase. It is stated that there are mammoth lead-silver mines awaiting railroad facilities for development, and evidences of great universal wealth are given, which industry and enterprise will bring to the surface in the near future.

The increasing demand for labor due to new industries has been steadily met by new arrivals from the States. There is harmony between labor and capital, and wages are liberal, ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 per day for ordinary labor, and from $4 to $6 for skilled labor.

Referring in a very interesting report about the Indians, to the recommendations of a year ago, the Governor again urges that the Indians should be required to select lands in severalty. This would destroy their tribal relations and make them self-reliant and self-sustaining. The majority of the Nez Percés have already taken homes in severalty, and they are making marked advance in civilization and prosperity. It is strongly urged that Congress should immediately ratify the treaty recently negotiated with the Cœur d'Alene Indians for 250,000 or

300,000 acres of land. The peace and security of a number of settlers demand it.

The United States Assay Office is located at Boisé City, and is greatly appreciated by the gold mining interests, as the Government purchases and pays transportation on all bullion, the assay value of which is over 500 fine.

The Territory has constructed without Government aid a capitol building and furnished it elegantly, at a total cost of $85,000.

The last legislature provided for the establishment of the University of Idaho to be located at Moscow. The site will consist of 20 acres and the building will cost $60,000.

The Governor presents a most interesting report of the present and projected irrigation of the State, accompanied by specially prepared maps showing the canal system of the Upper Snake River basin and the irrigable area of the Snake River Valley in Idaho.

At present there is no highway or wagon road connecting northern and central Idaho, but under a recent act of the legislature such a road is now being constructed.

MORMONS.

The legislature passed a registry law requiring all who registered to take a rigid oath against bigamy or polygamy, and declaring the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of Idaho as the supreme law, notwithstanding the teachings of any church or organization. The leaders of the Mormon Church declared the law unconstitutional and carried it to the courts, and upon final adjudication by the Supreme Court of the United States its constitutionality was affirmed. This is known as the "Idaho test oath." The new State having been admitted without the elimination or alteration of any of the constitutional restrictions and prohibitions against bigamy or polygamy, the Mormons made no attempt to vote at the late election. The Governor thinks they will abandon these practices under a recent official manifesto of the president of the Mormon Church. This may restore them to citizenship.

Idaho is now beyond the Territorial status, having been received into statehood by the act of Congress approved July 3, 1890. Under the provisions of the constitution of the State, and in compliance with the proclamation of the Governor, elections were held for State, county, district, and township officers on the 1st of October, 1890.

There is much more of interest and importance in the very able report of the Governor, which will be published in full, and to which it is not deemed essential here to refer.

WYOMING.

Wyoming was admitted to the Union by act of Congress approved July 10, 1890. The report of the Governor of the Territory, from which most of the facts hereinafter stated have been gathered, is therefore the last that will be made to the Secretary of the Interior.

The first census of Wyoming Territory was taken in 1870, and showed a population of 9,118; that of 1880, 20,789. The census of this year shows a population of the present State of Wyoming of 60,589, exclusive of Indians, or an increase of 191.45 per cent.

According to the report of the Governor the total assessed valuation of property in 1870 was $6,924,357. In 1890 it is $30,665,499.11, and it is supposed that this does not represent more than one-third of its actual value.

September 1, 1890, there was a cash balance in the Treasury of $94,914.02 and a bonded indebtedness of $320,000, which represented a part of the expenditures for public buildings.

The people of Wyoming have invested $10,000,000 in works of irrigation, and the length of irrigating ditches exceeds 5,000 miles. The rain-fall averages about 14 inches on the plains and perhaps three times as much in the mountains.

The soil of the State is rich, and needs no fertilizer but rain or irrigation. Hay and small grains are very profitably cultivated. The State has an enormous area of coal land, and its mineral paint is said to be of excellent quality. It has in reserve an untold wealth in its undeveloped resources. Live-stock raising and extensive mining operations furnish an excellent market for all kinds of products.

The people are largely American, young, vigorous, and industrious, and the percentage of illiteracy is very small. Provision is made by law for free public libraries and a small tax is levied for their support, and the law provides for compulsory education. Most of the counties have substantial and commodious court-houses, and the cities and towns have a high class of municipal government. The public buildings are commensurate with the growth in population and revenues. The Territorial public buildings have a value of $500,000, and the school property is estimated at $1,000,000.

School lands were leased in two classes, one known as "agricultural and grazing," and the other as "grazing." No lease was made for a longer period than five years, and all leases were subject to cancellation within six months after the Territory should become a State. The proceeds were appropriated to the support of the public schools. Heavy forests cover 7,000,000 acres of Wyoming and there are about 15,000,000 acres having more or less timber.

More than three-fourths of the lands of Wyoming are yet open for settlement under homestead and other United States land laws, and offer rich fields for emigrants desiring a new country and early privileges of selection. There are 15,000,000 acres of land unsurveyed. Upon vast tracts of this land, the Governor states, there are immense oil-fields, coal-beds, and boundless forests of valuable timber. He considers that the policy of Congress in the matter of public surveys, restricting the appropriations to the survey of agricultural lands, has been a great disadvantage in the way of retarding development, and

recommends a far more liberal policy in the future. He also states that the public debt, including territorial, county, and municipal, amounts to a trifle over $1,000,000, while the public property, exclusive of land grants, is worth $2,000,000. Wyoming has about 1,000 miles of railroad.

AGRICULTURE.

In agricultural pursuits there is noticed an increased development by the opening of new districts. Irrigation has been very successful in redeeming the arid regions, and by reason of the numerous streams of water, said to number 600 in the Territory, this artificial means of producing fertility has yet vast possibilities ahead of it.

The pasturage is of excellent quality and stock-raising, the oldest industry, represents a vast amount of capital. The number of sheep and horses especially has increased during the year.

MINING.

The Governor states that beyond doubt mining presents the greatest possibilities of any of the various resources of the present State of Wyoming.

The coal area is said to exceed 30,000 square miles. Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, asbestus, mica, magnesium, sulphur, graphite, kaolin, fire-clay, glass sand, granite, marble, slate, sandstone, and limestone, are also being developed. An extensive oil region promises to be one of the principal factors in the development of the new State. A number of flowing wells are now plugged awaiting better transportation facilities or pipe lines. The vast undeveloped resources of this country and the unoccupied territory open for every industry, offer splendid inducements for capital and well-directed labor.

The Governor says there is a constant demand for skilled mechanics and for women for house service. Mechanics receive from $2.50 to $6 per day, laborers $1.50 to $2.50 and house servants $15 to $30 per month and board.

The Shoshone Reservation is the only Indian reservation in Wyoming, and comprises over 1,500,000 acres in Fremont County. A large number of Shoshones and Arapahoes, who still maintain their tribal relation, are resident there. Some complaints are made of their wandering off the reservations, but this does not amount to more than at any other reservation. These Indians are not warlike, and efforts are being made to educate them in farming and other industrial pursuits.

Upon the subject of the preservation and protection of the forests and timber lands, the Governor renews his recommendations that some remedial legislation should be enacted. The great forest fires consume and devastate vast areas, while all the timber cut and used for all purposes does not amount to 5 per cent. of the quantity so destroyed. It is suggested that leasing the timber land under certain restrictions would largely remedy this evil.

The Governor submits a number of recommendations, including the the following: Largely increased appropriations for surveys and provisions for the correction by resurvey of erroneous and imperfect surveys. That the surveys be made to include grazing, mineral, and timber lands as well as agricultural. That the arid lands be donated to the State. That early action be taken to secure the full utilization of the waters of the mountain streams. That authority be expressly given for the taxing of the property when located on Indian reservations, and to punish white men for offenses against the State laws when committed on an Indian reservation. He renews the recommendation of one year ago that Wyoming be re-imbursed the $8,000 expended by it in preserving the Yellowstone National Park.

An examination of the finances, resources, educational and industrial condition, and the additional grant of one-half million acres of land by the Government, in the act of admission, for the establishment, maintenance, and support of charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions in the various parts of the State, would seem to warrant the conclusion that this new sister among the States enters upon her changed status with every promise of prosperity and future progress.

ARIZONA.

The Governor gives an interesting account of this prosperous Territory. It has an area of 113,000 square miles, and a population of 59,691 inhabitants. Its claims to statehood are ably supported by the Governor.

Its financial record shows that the total taxable property is worth $28,050,234. But it is said that this is not over one-half or one-third the true valuation. The average rate of taxation throughout the Territory is $2.93 on the $100. The total Territorial, county, municipal, and school debt amounts to $3,421,688.78. The items of the Territorial debt are set forth in the report. It is believed that the recent act passed by Congress will enable the Territorial authorities to fund all this debt at 5 per cent.

It is suggested that Arizona does not need the creation of a land court by Congress, but the Secretary is unable to approve the views of the Governor on this subject.

The railroad mileage of Arizona is 1,093 miles. It is stated that a north and south railroad line through the Territory is an absolute necessity. This has already received your examination and upon it you do not again probably require the views of the Secretary.

There are 701 miles of irrigation canals in the Territory, and 295,200 acres of land irrigated. The arable land which is practicably irrigable amounts to 5,550,000 acres.

The Governor solicits the General Government to grant to the Territory all the public lands within its borders for reclamation and develop-

ment. It is claimed that where irrigated Arizona has the richest soil, and is the best hay and vegetable and fruit country, in the world.

There were 200,000 head of cattle shipped from the Territory in 1889 and the first half of 1890.

The output of gold, silver, and copper mined in 1889 amounted to $4,510,343.20.

Arizona has timber enough for home consumption for many years, the pine forests of the San Francisco Mountains covering 1,750,000 acres.

The public school system is one of the best in the Union. The value of school property is $280,000; the expenditures for schools amount to $143,000. The number of children between six and eighteen years of age is 10,700, and of these 7,000 are enrolled in 190 public schools.

The Governor considers that the Territory should be permitted to select its school lands, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, without waiting for statehood. This the Secretary recommends.

The public buildings, all erected at Territorial expense, and all creditable structures, are the Territorial prison at Yuma, the university at Tucson, the insane asylum at Phœnix, and the normal school at Tempe.

The Governor states that the Indians are a continual menace and obstruction to progress, and requests their removal from the Territory. As an instance of the trouble they cause, it is said that in November, 1889, while Sheriff Jeff Reynolds, of Pinal County, and his deputy were taking eight Indian murderers to their punishment they were overpowered and killed and the Indians escaped. The murderers have since been run down and captured or killed, except one. Since that there have been several murders by Indians. The Navajos could muster 5,000 warriors, but they are peaceful. Otherwise they show few signs of civilization.

The Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas, Yumas, Mohaves, Hualapais, and Supais are peaceful and self-supporting, many of them farming. But the Apaches of the San Carlos Reservation are dangerous and, in the Governor's opinion, should be removed and the reservation thrown open to settlement. If this is not done he thinks the reservation should be reduced and the Indians disarmed. The Governor does not suggest the exact spot where these Indians to be removed would be entirely welcome. The subject is one of great difficulty, but it is hoped the earnest efforts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will bring about soon a better and more satisfactory state of affairs. Some of the Apaches, it will be remembered, are already in charge of the Department of War. Whether it wants any more may be well questioned.

MORMONS.

There are 12,000 Mormons in the Territory. It is expected that they will people the Territory more rapidly in the future than in the past, and in view of this, restrictive legislation, such as has been adopted in

Idaho, is recommended. The Secretary calls attention now to his remarks on this subject under the heading of Utah, where the subject is discussed.

The following recommendations are made by the governor and approved by the Secretary as noted:

(1) That an enabling act for the admission of Arizona as a State be passed by Congress.

(2) That all the public lands within Arizona be donated to the Territory, title to pass upon admission as a State.

(3) That all school lands within Arizona be donated to the Territory for school purposes, and provision be made for the selection of good sections in lieu of bad.

This Territory requires more than ordinary assistance to enable it to overcome the great obstacles inherent in its soil and surroundings, and with due safeguards the above requests ought to be granted.

(4) That the Apache Indians, who are now under military surveillance on San Carlos Reservation, be removed from the Territory and the reservation opened to settlement.

This is hardly practicable, for there is no place they could be placed without a great and reasonable resistance by the white people there. An Apache Indian is not a desirable neighbor; and while the good people of Arizona like him not, others who have never become accustomed to him at all like him less.

(5) It is further recommended that all Apache Indians on reservations under military guard be disarmed, and that they be prohibited from the possession of rifled guns and fixed ammunition, and that it be made a felony for any person to sell or furnish the Indians such guns and ammunition under similar penalties as are imposed for the sale of liquor to Indians.

This recommendation is approved. It has been necessary to keep a military officer as their agent for some years. Yet murders occur, and more than a hundred are now confined at Fort Union. It is a question of force, and the resistance to complete subjection to law and order should be made as small as possible.

(6) It is earnestly urged that if the Indians are not removed that the limits of their reservation be reduced, and the mineral and coal lands on the reservation be segregated and made available.

This is approved. But it is believed to be impossible without an outbreak, unless preceded by disarmament.

(7) It is requested that Congress appropriate funds for the erection of buildings to use in the public service in Arizona.

(8) It is recommended that the provisions of what is known as the "Idaho test oath," be made applicable in Arizona.

(9) That the act now before Congress which provides for a fourth judge in Arizona be passed.

(10) That the salaries of the present judges in Arizona be increased to $5,000 per annum.

(11) That appropriations be made by Congress to pay the Governors and secretaries of Territories the amounts allowed them by law under section 1845, Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878.

(12) That the pay of legislators in Arizona be increased to $10 per day.

(13) That Congress appropriate a reasonable sum for artesian well-boring in the Territory.

(14) That all public lands within the Territory be surveyed.

The requests from 7 to 14, both inclusive, are submitted upon the very able arguments of the Governor, who, the Secretary believes, is exceedingly well qualified to determine what the Territory most requires.

NEW MEXICO.

The Governor submits an extended and interesting report, conveying much valuable information in relation to the Territory.

The unsettled condition of titles to Spanish and Mexican land grants is discussed by the Governor as the matter of paramount consideration and importance to the people. But it is not deemed necessary to here dwell upon the subject, as the earnest efforts of the administration for the establishment of some competent tribunal to adjudicate these questions has resulted in the consideration by both houses of Congress of bills for the establishment of United States land courts for this purpose. It seems probable, and it is greatly to be desired, that an act may be passed before the close of the present Congress.

Referring to the feeling of extreme disappointment of the people on account of the failure of Congress to act favorably upon their application for admission to the Union as a State, the Governor says this feeling has been heightened by the recent admission of other Territories. Meanwhile, he states, the people have been proceeding in a dignified manner to arrange every preliminary that could possibly be required for admission. The constitutional convention which prepared a constitution in September, 1889, was reconvened on August 18, 1890, and during a session of three days perfected, by amendments, the constitution for submission to a vote of the people on October 7, 1890.

The census shows the population to be 144,862. The Governor estimated that it would amount to 180,000. The total registered vote in 1888 amounted to 42,871, which shows a larger proportion of voters to population than in the east, due naturally to the large number of miners and others without families.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year surveys upon Government land were approved and work was executed to the extent of 581 miles. The work has been limited by the insufficiency of the appropriation.

The surveyor-general recommends that a tract on the Upper Pecos, principally composed of mountains intersected by cañons, and admirably adapted for the purpose, be set aside as a national park. This recommendation is most heartily concurred in by the Governor, and is approved by the Secretary.

The Governor urges that if the Territory is not to be promptly admit-

ted an act should be passed giving her immediate possession of the school lands now reserved from entry that are unoccupied, as there is more urgent need for such aid now than will probably exist later.

IRRIGATION.

As in other Territories, there are in New Mexico vast areas of arid land which can only be redeemed for cultivation by irrigation. The total rain-fall at Santa Fé, where the only signal office of the Territory is located, was during 1889 only 7.89 inches, and this is said to be 2 inches more than the average. If all that territory over which the average rain-fall is less than 20 inches is rightly classed as arid, an enormous body of land in New Mexico can be reclaimed only by artificial means.

A large number of companies have been incorporated during the past year for irrigation, and those already in operation are producing most satisfactory results in the estimation of the Governor. One company has started, he mentions, a model farm, and has forty varieties of crops growing in perfection on land which only a year ago was part of a vast cattle range. Such evidence demonstrates the vast possibilities of the future of that region once styled the "American Desert."

The subject of irrigation and reservoirs is elsewhere discussed by the Secretary in this report.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The Governor states that the crops of all kinds are fully up to the average and the acreage has been increased. Yet sufficient grain or vegetables is not raised to supply the home demand. This presents a great inducement for farming and gardening on irrigable lands. The valleys of New Mexico seem to be specially adapted to fruit trees and vines, and the fruit produced is of excellent size and beauty. Foreign varieties of grapes and other fruits, and almonds, are found to here come to perfection. It is estimated that the Territory will ere long take high rank as a fruit-growing country.

STOCK RAISING.

Times have become better for the cattle industry. Pasturage has improved; buyers are plentiful, and prices advance. Sheep raising is one of the most prosperous industries in the Territory. The passage of the tariff bill has greatly enhanced the price of wool, and the local demand for mutton has increased the value of the flocks. It is said the wool clip for this year will amount to 10,000,000 pounds.

MINING.

The prospects of the mining industry are reported to be very bright, and the stimulus given to this industry by the tariff and silver legislation of the present Congress is resulting in the re-opening of silver and

lead mines which have heretofore been abandoned. The value of gold, silver, copper, and lead mined in 1889 exceeded $4,000,000. Increased railroad facilities will develop a great many other mines now inaccessible for transportation. The lumber industry is very prosperous and forests of great value cover portions of the Territory.

SCHOOLS.

There is a gradual improvement in the public schools. The Governor states that the want of a school fund is severely felt. Sufficient English-speaking teachers can not be secured for the small salaries payable from the current tax. For this reason he urges that they should have immediate possession of the school lands.

INDIANS.

The Governor gives a very interesting report of the Indians upon the several reservations, showing the prosperity and progress made by these tribes, especially the Pueblos and Navajos. Several fine schools, one at Santa Fé and the Government training school at Albuquerque, are doing excellent work in educating the Indians. In the latter, which accommodates over two hundred children, farming, carpentry, cooking, shoe and harness making, tailoring, sewing, laundry-work, and general house-work are taught. There are a number of other good Indian schools in the Territory. Agricultural and industrial pursuits are being conducted with considerable success upon the reservations.

BUILDINGS.

The capitol and the penitentiary are the only Territorial public buildings which are in a completed condition. The last legislature made provision for founding five new Territorial institutions as follows: The University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, an agricultural college and agricultural station at Las Cruces, the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro, and an insane asylum at Las Vegas.

The only one of these yet in operation is the agricultural college and experiment station, which receives an appropriation from the Government. The importance of this experiment station is clearly shown by the Governor. The observations taken and experiments made in agriculture and horticulture will be of especial value by reason of the peculiar natural condition of New Mexico as to altitude and climate.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

Among all the buildings in the United States, the Governor states, few possess so much historic interest and value as the Governor's Palace. For nearly three hundred years it has stood as the living center of everything of historic importance in the Southwest. It is older than the settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth, and through all these years,

under Spanish, Pueblo, Mexican, and American control, it has been the seat of power and authority. The ravages of time have made inroads upon the building and Congress has recently made an appropriation to aid in repairing and restoring it. It is now within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and the Secretary recommends it to the most favorable consideration and care of Congress.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

The undeveloped resources of this Territory will in the near future yield large returns to enterprise and labor. Great pine forests, the fertile wheat lands of the northern valleys and the broad acres adapted to alfalfa and other grasses, and especially to oats, which is said to be of a very superior quality, weighing from 34 to 40 pounds to the bushel, must sooner or later be changed into lumbering camps and farms.

There exists in New Mexico this strange and anomalous condition, that although wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, and fruits of almost every variety could be raised in great abundance and of most excellent quality, the people actually buy large quantities of all these products in other markets. The Governor estimates that the amount paid annually by the people for these few staple articles which could be profitably raised at home is over $1,200,000.

Public attention being drawn to these facts, the remedy will come with time and with the increase of population by immigration.

UTAH.

The population of Utah, as found by the census just completed, is 206,498, an increase of 62,535 since 1880, or about 43.44 per cent. From the Governor's report, it appears that from 1881 to 1889 the population increased 16,094 by Mormon immigration. Recently this has been chiefly from Scandinavian countries. The average annual immigration of this character is about 1,800, and is largely of the class of *assisted* immigrants. The increase in the value of property of cities and towns over 1889, as shown by the assessment rolls, is 139.6 per cent., while the increase of indebtedness of the same is only 27 per cent.

The total assessed value of property, real and personal, was in 1889, $51,917,312, and in 1890 $104,758,750, showing an increased assessed valuation of $52,841,421, or more than 100 per cent. during the year.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The acreage and settlement of public lands from the opening of the land office in March, 1869, to the 30th of June, 1890, amounted to 21,193,325 acres. The Governor again calls attention to the vast amount of unoccupied land, amounting to 31,000,000 acres, owned by the Government in the Territory. Under the law of October, 1888, sites for reservoirs have been reserved on which water may be stored to be

used for agricultural purposes, and it is anticipated that by means of artificial methods a fair amount of land may be reclaimed. Much of the unoccupied land can not be used profitably for other than grazing purposes, and the people of Utah are interested in raising horses, cattle, and sheep. Having spent large sums in improving their live-stock, they are anxious to have the Government take some action that will enable them to acquire title to the grazing lands, or at least secure their use to them.

This question is of growing importance with each succeeding year. There seems danger that the natural grasses on the unoccupied lands may be destroyed. With the destruction of such forage plants the land will cease to have any value. The Governor therefore recommends that the title to unoccupied lands be vested in the Territory, the proceeds arising from the sales to be used for the improvement of the water supply, or as an endowment for the public schools; and, in any event, that the General Government should take some action that will enable the people to secure title to the grazing lands.

Under present conditions, the title being vested in the Government, they are looked upon as lands which may be used by any one, and the man who to-day finds a place to feed his cattle, may be to-morrow surrounded by other men with cattle, and in a short time the forage which would supply a limited number is completely destroyed. This situation also aggravates the existing bitter antagonism between the sheep and cattle interests, and is proving a blight to them and to the Territory itself. It is predicted that unless something is done by the Government to protect the grazing lands, and to provide adequate protection to those engaged in raising live stock, this valuable industry will soon be practically destroyed.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The total grant to the Territory of school lands is 46,080 acres. The water supply having been appropriated for use on lands cultivated by settlers, when the school lands are offered for sale there will be no water to use upon them, and this will render the greater part of them practically valueless. It is suggested that the grant should be increased and the legislature should be authorized to take some action respecting the sale of lands already granted.

IRRIGATION.

The question of irrigation is receiving, as it demands, a great deal of attentive consideration by the people, as some artificial method must be employed to water the lands until a change of climate alters the natural conditions. The water supply in these arid regions is derived from the rivers which have their source in the heart of the great mountain ranges. They are fed by the melting snows and find their

way to the valleys below through deep cañons. The water is diverted from these cañon streams at or near the mouth of the cañon by means of canals and spread over the land.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The demand for a public building for Federal offices at Salt Lake City is again urged, as a measure of economy, and for the protection of the public records.

The Governor recommends that the old capitol building at Fillmore be given to the Territory, as it is gradually falling into decay, and contentions having arisen as to the title to the land on which it is erected, Capitol Square is being built upon by citizens.

The recommendation is renewed that the convicts confined in the penitentiary be placed at work, and that their surplus earnings be given to those dependent on them, or to themselves when their terms expire. As matters are, the innocent families are frequently the ones who are punished the most. The convict is well cared for and lives in utter idleness.

The insane asylum building is being greatly enlarged at a cost of $163,000, and when completed will be one of the finest institutions of the kind in the West.

The Deseret University has opened under very flattering auspices, and the Reform School was ready for the reception of inmates last fall.

The Industrial Home and Agricultural College, with other institutions, are mentioned favorably in the report and appear to be in a flourishing condition.

INDIANS.

In regard to the Indians, the Governor says there are about fifteen hundred, remnants of former Pi-Utes, Shoshone, Pah Vants, Piedes, and Ute tribes, scattered through the Territory. About six hundred of them are engaged in farming and stock-raising. The remainder roam at will, having renounced their tribal relations. They are degraded and ignorant and are engaged in hunting, fishing, begging, and too often stealing. He recommends some Government provision for their support and care.

Complaint is made that straggling bands of Ute Indians from the Uintah Reservation in Utah, the Pine Ridge Reservation in Colorado, and the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico, are at times permitted to leave their lands and are committing serious depredations upon the settlers of Grand and San Juan Counties. This irregularity will be corrected through the Indian Bureau.

Vigorous protest is again made against the removal of the Colorado Utes to Utah, and attention is called to the action of the Territorial legislative assembly at its last session, asserting that the removal of the

Indians would work injustice and hardship to many deserving settlers, and that the presence of the Indians would be a menace and hindrance to the settlement of Utah.

The Governor thinks Utah has its share of Indians in those on the two reservations already existing there.

STOCK, MINING, AND OTHER INTERESTS.

The live-stock industry is rapidly growing in the Territory. The wool clip for 1889 is estimated at 11,575,000 pounds; sheep exported at 260,000, and cattle exported at 30,000. Extensive stock-yards are about to be established at Salt Lake City, and also packing houses.

The mining industry has, it is claimed, been to a large extent the basis of all the real prosperity which has come to the Territory. The past year has been a very successful one to the miners, and many important discoveries have been made in the different mining camps.

The passage of the silver bill by Congress has had a most stimulating and beneficial effect. The yield of gold, silver, lead, and copper since 1878 has amounted to $78,495,045.46. The yield in 1889 was $8,830,080.50. A comparison of the yield of 1889 with that of 1878 shows an increase of over 73 per cent. in eleven years. About 60 per cent. of the amount is expended in the Territory for labor and supplies, affording a home market for surplus labor and products.

The report gives the following graphic description of the great manufactories of salt in the Territory:

The production from the waters of the Salt Lake, by evaporation, was commenced by the first settlers in the Salt Lake Valley. Since then the industry has grown to quite large proportions. Along the shores of the lake salt farms have been taken up. These farms are divided into blocks of 2 or more acres. A hard bottom is prepared and the salt water is run in to the depth of about 6 inches. Because of the dry atmosphere the salt crystallizes rapidly. As soon as a surface of salt is formed the water is drawn off, and, after a day or two, the salt is gathered into piles and is finally shipped to the mining camps, where it is used for chloridizing ores, and to points east and west. When the crude salt is refined it makes a superior article of table salt. The price of the crude salt now ranges from $1 to $2 per ton, but the price is being reduced by competition. The waters of the lake are about 18 per cent. salt.

The general business prosperity which commenced some two years ago has continued until now it has reached nearly all the central and northern counties. Millions of dollars have been invested in real estate and an era of building has succeeded. Vast beds of coal, iron, and other minerals only await development, and the steady tide of immigration and influx of capital indicate that they may soon be developed and utilized.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Territory are reported to be in a healthy condition as the result of this prosperity, which is expected to continue.

A bank statement, from a number of banks reporting the condition of their business June 30, 1890, as compared with the same date 1889,

and including fifteen new banks reporting, shows an increase of capital of 61.1 per cent., and increase of deposits of 62.7 per cent. The capital June 30, 1890, was $3,951,530 and deposits $9,572,286.45.

RAILROADS.

There are now 1,183 miles of railroad in the Territory and additional lines in process of construction. Over the Union Pacific lines above 777,971,796 pounds of freight have been carried during the past year, and over the Rio Grande Western 765,004,000 pounds.

SCHOOLS.

The last legislative assembly passed a public-school law which the governor applauds as a patriotic act. By this law the schools have been made free and have been classified. A provision has been adopted favoring compulsory education, but, as the Governor states, not so as to be effective. The different changes are set forth at length in this report. The following, in this connection, is deemed worthy of exact quotation, as expressing the Governor's opinion:

> With a free-school law in force throughout the Territory, the necessity for the schools established by the different religious denominations opposed to Mormonism will gradually cease.
>
> These schools have performed a valuable work. At a time when the district schools were under Mormon control and Mormon history and doctrines taught in them, they afforded the non-Mormons the opportunity of having their children educated under different and better influences.
>
> But denominational schools are opposed to the principles upon which our Government was established, and the non-Mormons will be glad to see the day come when the last one will have closed its doors forever.
>
> I know of no reason why I should qualify the opinion previously expressed, that the Mormon Church has determined to and is now engaged in the work of establishing church schools throughout the Territory. The number of these schools is being gradually increased, with but one object in view, that of teaching their children the principles of their religion as a part of their education.

The Governor again urges that the appointment of selectmen, clerks, recorders, superintendents of district schools, and assessors by the Federal Government is the only way to effect a permanent and thorough reform in the municipal and county governments. He thinks it absolutely necessary that some such action should be taken to secure a population in sympathy with the Government. Under the present system the Mormons are in control in a great majority of municipal subdivisions, and apostasy from Mormonism involves loss of friends, oppression, and many hardships. A bill reported by Senator Edmunds is thought to embrace a portion of the desired legislation.

POLITICAL.

Salt Lake City and Ogden, the two most important cities in the Territory, were carried by the Liberal party (non-Mormons) in the elections for members of the legislature in 1889, and for municipal officers,

in February, 1890, and are now under non-Mormon control. The same result followed the elections for school trustees in July, 1890.

At the general election in August, 1890, for county officers, the Liberal party carried only four counties and the People's party (Mormon) carried twenty-one. The governor thinks Congress should interpose with proper legislation.

While, he says, it may be true that no specific orders emanate from the church, directing the people in their political action, in other ways its influence is strongly effective. Subserviency to the leaders of the church, and blind faith in them by orthodox Mormons, subject both their thought and action to their leaders. Some improvement in this regard is being made by contact with other sects, through commercial relations, but the constant appeals of their leaders for Mormon unity still welds together the larger body of them.

The non-Mormons of Utah urge that they should have the benefit of a law similar to that passed by Congress for Idaho, which, in the bill providing for the admission of the State, made what is known as the "Idaho test oath" a part of the election law of the new State. They ask for the passage of the Cullom or Struble bill, and also the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate by Senator Edmunds.

The Governor's report is dated September 9, 1890, and at that time he states the that Mormons publicly claim that the church does not now sanction plural marriages, but at important meetings held under the auspices of the church, resolutions have been adopted vigorously declaring their intention to remain true to the old faith with all its teachings and practices; and that it is still generally believed by the non-Mormons that polygamous marriages are being entered into under the secret sanction of the church, which has been driven to such methods by the effective enforcement of the law.

Since the period at which the Governor wrote, however, great changes have taken place in the professions of the Mormons and the public declarations of the Mormon Church. There was handed to the Secretary of the Interior by John T. Caine, Delegate to Congress from Utah, a written communication of October 1, 1890, in which attention was called to the following declaration of Wilford Woodruff, president and highest authority of that church:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *September* 24, 1890.

To whom it may concern:

Press dispatches having been sent from Salt Lake City, which have been widely published for political purposes, to the effect that the Utah Commission, in their recent report to the Secretary of the Interior, allege that plural marriages are still being solemnized, and that forty or more such marriages have been contracted in Utah since last June or during the past year; also, that in public discourses the leaders of the church have taught, encouraged, and urged the continuance of the practice of polygamy:

I, therefore, as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, do hereby in the most solemn manner declare that the charges are false. We are not teaching polygamy or plural marriage, nor permitting any person to enter into its

practice; and I deny that either forty or any other number of plural marriages have, during that period, been solemnized in our temples or in any other place in the Territory.

One case has been reported in which the parties alleged that the marriage was performed in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City in the spring of 1889, but I have not been able to learn who performed the ceremony. Whatever was done in this matter was without my knowledge. In consequence of this alleged occurrence the Endowment House was by my instructions taken down without delay.

Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I do hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws and to use all my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise. There is nothing in my teachings to the church or in those of my associates, during the time specified, which can reasonably be construed to inculcate or encourage polygamy, and when any elder of the church has used language which appeared to convey such teaching he has been promptly reproved; and I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
President of the Church of Jesus Christ's Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Caine added in his letter that this declaration was entitled to great weight in any consideration that might be given the subject, and seemed indeed conclusive and "the very result at which the Government has been aiming so long."

In the conversation which took place when this letter was delivered, it was objected that Mr. Caine and the president of the church would have to meet the specification of forty cases with more than a general denial, and that the president was without authority to change the doctrines of the church; that this belonged, if to any, to the high council or general conference.

Mr. Young, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Caine have, with some others, presented the claims of their church to confidence and favor.

After the conversation with Mr. Caine there followed (October 6th) a general conference of the Mormon church, and the proclamation above set forth was unamimosly ratified. Addresses were there made to the people on the subject by the president and leading apostles. The news paper reports of these addresses furnished by the governor are annexed and should be read in connection with the proclamation. [Appendix D.]

What is expected because of these proceedings, is, no doubt, a removal of the Utah Commission; the preservation of the elective franchise to the members of the church in all the States and Territories, where they may be and a test oath may be required of them; a restoration of the property of the church; and possibly the admission of Utah to Statehood with or without a test oath against polygamy. The present laws should not, however, be changed on these professions alone. These can be unmade by the same body that has made them. The "revelation" sanctioning polygamy remains unchanged. The mormons, by their works, must prove their declarations to be made in good faith, abandon polygamy, and conform to the practices of our people in social and home life, acknowledge and prove their allegiance to the United

States Constitution by obedience to the laws made pursuant thereto by a loyalty equal in time and strength to their past disobedience. The present system of laws against Mormon practices has been constructed by legislative wisdom, sanctioned by judicial decree, and enforced by the Chief Executive of the nation. Its object is not attained by securing a proclamation of obedience from those who have so long resisted it. Its purpose will be accomplished only when the opposing system shall have lost its power, even if it regains the will, to work the evils of the past.*

UTAH COMMISSION.

At the summer session held after the August, 1889, election, provision was made for Salt Lake City election to be held February 10, 1890, by appointing a chief registering officer and seven assistants, and issuing a circular to guide them in their duties. Upon complaint of irregularities practiced by those officers, the Commission held a meeting at Salt Lake City on the 10th of December, 1889. After a full hearing, the Commission rendered its decision on December 19, acquitting the officers.

Instruction was given also that equal facilities be given all legal voters for registration; that the registrars might inquire diligently and reasonably in any legitimate mode as to persons maintaining the polygamous relation, and on other preliminary questions they should accept the affidavit of the voter; a refusal to be at their own risk of showing the falsity of the affidavit. The registrars were cautioned that in the exercise of these functions they acted judicially, and as there would be probably no redress for a wronged voter, justice should be most carefully administered.

The Commission, on January 20, 1890, again convened at Salt Lake City, and complaint was then made that the registrars refused inspection of the registration oaths. The registrars answered that this action was necessary to enable them to compare the signatures with names entered on the books to be used by the judges of election, and in this, as a discretionary power of their office, they were sustained.

Pending these proceedings application for mandamus was filed in the United States district court by some of the refused voters against two of the registrars, asking that the names of plaintiffs might be placed on the registration lists. On the 18th the court decided against the complainants.

There has arisen a difference of opinion relative to the legal meaning of the term polygamy, which it is believed should be settled by legislation. The Commission has been of the opinion that if the plural wife has died or been legally divorced, or there has been an open and notorious separation, that the polygamous status of the husband is at an end. But others hold that once a polygamist always a polygamist until amnestied by the president.

* There are other facts and comments to be found in the report of the Utah Commission, next following, and in the reports of the governors of Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Some of the registrars acted upon the latter opinion. The grounds for these views are stated at length in the report of the Commission.

They also make the following statements:

The municipal election of February 10 was fair and the Liberal ticket was elected by from 700 to 800 majority.

July 14, elections were held for school trustees in Ogden, Provo, and Salt Lake City, under the supervision of the Commission, and the Liberal party attained control of the school in the latter city.

At a general election in August for commissioners to locate university lands and for precinct officers the Liberals were successful in Salt Lake City.

Since September 1, 1879, elections have been held in twenty-four cities and towns, at which three hundred and thirty-two municipal officers were elected. These were in addition to five hundred and fifty-five Territorial, county, and precinct officers elected at the general election.

The Commission has appointed three hundred and forty-eight registrars, eleven hundred and forty-eight judges of election, and issued eight hundred and eighty-seven election certificates.

The numbers of registered voters in Salt Lake City and in the Territory are given in the report.

When the Commission took charge of the "Industrial Christian Home Association" there was a building under way which has now been completed and partially furnished as a large and commodious brick building for the occupancy of "dependent women who have renounced polygamy, and the children of such women of tender age; women and girls with polygamous surroundings, in danger of being coerced into polygamy; girls of polygamous parentage anxious to escape from polygamous influences, and women and girls who have been proselyted elsewhere and removed into the Territory in ignorance of the existence of polygamy." However, but few of these classes have availed themselves of this generous offer.

If the Mormon Church would declare against polygamy there is little doubt but that the people would generally accept the declaration as binding upon them, but instead of doing this every effort of the Government to suppress the crime is denounced as persecution. In April, 1890, Wilford Woodruff, a disfranchised polygamist, was chosen "Prophet, Seer, Revelator, and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in all the World." In his address to the conference, speaking of the book in which the doctrine of plural marriage is found, he said: "This book of revelations, like other records, will go down to the end of time and into eternity." Other leaders talked in the same strain.

President George Q. Cannon said, in February, 1890:

"The doctrine of polygamy was accepted many years ago as a revelation from God. That revelation stands; we can not wipe it out by a declaration of man. * * * Some of us believe the revelation is a command from God to take plural wives. I so consider it. * * * Others consider it as permissive."

In October, 1889, one Jesperson pleaded guilty to a plural marriage, consummated in May, 1889, in the endowment temple in Salt Lake City.

It is believed from the reports of registrars that 41 male persons have contracted plural marriage since June, 1889, and yet there are many communities where there are no anti-Mormons to act as registrars, and as the greatest secresy is observed it is probable that a very large proportion are not reported.

There have been 220 indictments for crimes against the marital relations since September 1, 1889. There have been 152 convictions, 39 indictments are pending, 202 cases have been reported to United States Commissioners, and 149 held to bail.

The recommendation of last report for legislation is renewed. In addition it is recommended that the Commission be authorized to issue binding instructions to the registrars; that the registrars be made personally liable for any willful act of commission or omission, and that a test oath similar to that of Idaho be prescribed.

Since the date of this report the president, Woodruff, has proclaimed an abandonment of the practice and doctrine of polygamy; and this has been confirmed by an order of the council or conference of the church. Comment and recommendations upon this subject are made by the Secretary upon the report of the governor of Utah, preceding this of the Commission.

Mr. Cannon, referred to in the Secretary's remarks, is a son of ex-President Cannon, above mentioned by the Commission.

ALASKA.

The Governor of Alaska comments upon the difficulty of acquiring exact information in regard to this Territory owing to its vast extent and the small means of communication, but states that the commerce of the Territory is large and important and yearly increasing in volume. The exports consist, for the most part, of furs, skins, deer-horns, ivory, bone, oil, gold, silver, and other valuable ores, bullion, fish and canned products of fisheries, fertilizers, Indian curiosities, berries, etc. The imports are goods of all kinds for trade with the natives and resident whites: coal, lumber, machinery, furniture, provisions, material for canning, and other manufacturing enterprises. In the matter of the fur trade the Governor states that about 100,000 full-sized sealskins were taken by the Alaska Commercial Company during the year and that probably half as many more were captured at sea and stolen by poaching vessels.

FISHERIES.

The importance of the Alaskan fisheries in a commercial point of view may be gathered from the number of vessels employed in that industry, though part of the carrying business in southeastern Alaska was given to the regular line of mail steamers. Excluding from enumeration the steam launches, tugs, fishing-boats, and scows employed by the various canneries in the direct work of taking and preparing the fish for market, the ships employed in transportation to San Francisco and ocean work were 106.

Thirty-six salmon canneries were in operation during the year, representing with their equipments a capital of over $4,000,000, and their pack amounted to the enormous number of 702,993 cases of 4 dozen 1-pound cans. The growing importance of the business may be illustrated by comparing the above figures with the results of former years. The record stands as follows:

Year.	Total pack.	Year.	Total pack.
	Cases.		*Cases.*
1883	36,000	1887	190,200
1884	45,060	1888	439,203
1885	74,800	1889	702,993
1886	120,700		

The Governor states that the seal fisheries are not confined to the catch on the Pribyloff Islands, where only 100,000 are allowed to be taken. Of those captured by the revenue-cutters because illegally taken in the waters of Alaska during the year, 2,468 skins were sold for the sum of $21,256, and it is claimed that more than 20,000 skins were successfully carried away by poachers to Victoria.

The importance of protecting the fishing business by appropriate legislation is strongly urged by the Governor. In many places the salmon fishing is overdone, and in many more, unwise and destructive methods are employed. Aside from the business interests of the white people, the actual subsistence of the natives is largely concerned. They are bound to their local resorts, fishing-grounds, and habits of their ancestors. They know no other way of life or means of subsistence.

MINING AND MINERALS.

The Governor states that attention was mainly given during the year to the practical development of claims already located, though a large number of new locations have been made. In working the quartz mines many of the ores are sent long distances to the smelters for reduction, while in other cases the ores are piled up awaiting the erection of mills.

There are thirteen stamp-mills in the Territory for crushing ores and obtaining the free gold, aggregating 525 stamps. Of these the mill of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, is said to be the largest in the world, having 240 stamps, 96 concentrators, and 12 ore crushers.

The ore worked by this company is of low grade, but from the convenience of reduction and transportation it has yielded an excellent profit on the investment. Sixty tons of ore from the Silver Creek mine gave an average return of $200 per ton. The smelting returns show that the lowest grade of ore shipped from the surface workings ran 66 ounces of silver and $4 in gold to the ton, while the first-class ore gave returns of 341 ounces of silver and $22 of gold.

Of the other minerals, coal has been taken out in small quantities at nine different places, and thus far is generally of bituminous character and burns freely. The deposits on the mainland have not been explored.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Under the statutes affecting this Territory the Governor states that title to public land can not be acquired except under the mining laws, and this condition of affairs operates to retard very materially the development of the country. There is no encouragement for any one to make improvements of which he has no assurance that he will have the enjoyment. The Governor reports that a few have ventured to make limited improvements upon the public lands with the hope that legislation recognizing claims based upon such expenditures, and settlement

rights, would not be long delayed, and legislation to rectify this state of things is urgently recommended by the Secretary.

The town of Juneau and Douglas City have attained a considerable size, while buildings and improvements by private individuals in other places also manifest the confidence felt that ultimate relief will be afforded. The growth of the towns and the agricultural interests of the country are, however, alike dependent upon future provisions by which title to public land may be secured. The immense value of the territorial exports, the employment of hundreds of vessels in the carrying trade, the business enterprises involving the investment of many millions of dollars, as well as those resources found sufficient to attract and hold enterprising citizens under conditions of uncertainity, all unite in the common plea for more favorable legislation in this direction.

TRANSPORTATION AND POSTAL FACILITIES.

The present report repeats and emphasizes the need of better postal and transportation facilities. The regular and distinctively public lines of transportation in Alaska are limited to the line of the Pacific Coast Steam-ship Company from San Francisco to Southeastern Alaska, and the small steam-tug carrying the mail from Fort Wrangel to Shakan and Klawak. The steamers of the coast line made twenty-nine trips last year, carrying the mails, and usually touching at seven places, and occasionally delivering freight and mails at ten or eleven places. The Klawak steamer touches at three places, making twelve trips, but has a very limited capacity for freight and passengers. The Alaska Commercial Company has accommodated those who desired passage, and has carried mail matter for the convenience of the isolated settlers of the Northwest and the cruisers in Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean.

There are eleven post-offices served with mail within the southeastern district, though some of them at rather infrequent intervals, Sitka, Juneau, Douglas, and Wrangel receiving mails from the States twice a month.

The Governor urges the claim of the Territory to better postal facilities, and bases his argument not only upon the growing business interests of the people, but the necessities of the government in the administration of public affairs.

LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Abundant proof of the great necessity for the establishment of some legal authority in various localities is given by a letter from the special agent in charge of the Alaska division of the Eleventh Census, in which he says that—

> Mining camps and fisheries attract during the summer a numerous assemblage of ignorant Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, and Chinese, who are easily led to excesses of various kinds. In four or five such locations shooting and stabbing affrays and

murders have occurred during the past summer, and in every case there was a total failure of justice owing to the absence of magistrates and the impossibility of reaching the court at Sitka.

An evil of another kind can also only be suppressed by the presence of local magistrates; that is, the introduction of the vilest kind of liquor manufactured by the Chinese laborers employed at the canneries. These men bring up their own supplies and in this way can easily introduce any quantity of this pernicious stuff without detection. Nearly all of this liquor passes into the hands of the native laborers and of the worst element among the fishermen. The Chinese peddle this vile beverage openly at $3 or $4 a bottle, and so extensive is this trade that the large amount of coin taken up by the various establishments for paying off laborers, amounting to many thousands of dollars, invariably becomes locked up in the hands of the Chinese towards the end of the season.

The gentlemen in charge of these large fishing establishments do their best to suppress the evil, but it is only in rare instances that they succeed in confiscating small quantities of the liquor, which they do not even dare to destroy for fear of strikes on the part of the Chinese employés and injury to their business.

The number of this class of population during the summer season I estimate as follows:

At the canneries of Nushegak, on Bristol Bay, about 350 whites and over 400 Chinese: at the canneries on the Alaska Peninsula, about 200 whites and 300 Chinese; at Karluk, about 600 white men and nearly 800 Chinese; at the canneries of Cook Inlet, about 150 whites and 200 Chinese; at the Prince William Sound and Copper River canneries, about 150 whites and 200 Chinese.

Very respectfully,

IVAN PETROFF,
Special Agent in Charge of the Alaska Division.

CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

The Governor's report on the condition of the native population is a very full and interesting paper, embracing much valuable information with respect to the different race-characteristics and customs of the various tribes, as well as those changes in their condition which have been brought about through contact with the white settlers, and closes with a renewal of the former suggestion of Government aid in the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of certain prevalent diseases which threaten the ultimate extinction of the native population.

EDUCATION.

Fourteen Government day schools have been in session during the year, eleven of which were attended exclusively by natives. The work of these schools is reported to be measurably satisfactory, though the attendance is not as full and regular as could be desired, and to remedy this evil the Governor again suggests a mildly compulsory system.

In addition to the above schools the Commissioner of Education has entered into contract for Government assistance of schools under the care of ten different missions.

Twenty-two other schools in connection with missions were maintained without Government aid; seventeen of these schools were under

the mission work of the Græco Russian Church. The Alaska Commercial Company, in accordance with their contract with the Government, maintain schools on St. Paul and St. George's Island, and these with the two homes for children under control of the Presbyterians at Juneau and Howcan, make the total number of schools forty-eight. Several new Government schools are under consideration.

MISSIONS AND CHURCHES.

The Græco-Russian church has been established in Alaska for many years, and has been an active force during the latter part of its existence, especially among the Sitka tribe of Thlinkets and the Aleuts. It has at the present time twelve churches, with resident ordained priests, sixty-seven chapels in charge of unordained assistants, seventeen parish schools, and about twelve hundred members within the Territory.

The mission movement began in 1878, except in the case of the Russian church, and there are now missions maintained by thirteen different denominations. The native Presbyterian church at Sitka numbers about three hundred. The industrial training school has one hundred and seventy students and twenty-one teachers.

The assertion sometimes made that mission work among the Alaskans is not productive of any good result is not borne out by the facts. The Governor says that the improvements in the lives of the children is reflected in a measure by the family, and that the missionaries and teachers can always be relied upon for co-operation in the work of the civil government.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

The Governor states that the people exhibit strong feeling upon the subject of having a delegate to represent them in the National Congress, and submits a copy of correspondence between himself and residents of the Territory to show the urgency of the demand.

SUMMARY.

The Governor's report closes with a statement of the more pressing needs of the Territory; his recommendation to remedy which is heartily concurred in by the Secretary.

(1) Provision for acquiring title to the public lands.
(2) The adoption of a townsite law.
(3) The definition of citizenship and qualification of voters as preliminary to future legislation authorizing elections.
(4) An extension of mail facilities.
(5) The establishment of hospitals and provision for supporting insane paupers.
(6) A steam vessel should be furnished for the use of the civil officers in the administration of public business.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

In the previous portion of this report relating to the public lands, the great importance of protecting the forests was dwelt upon at some length. Those in the Yellowstone National Park are composed in large part of great trees; the area of the woods is far-reaching, 83 per cent. of the 3,400 square miles being timbered, and the head-waters of some of the greatest rivers rise within its borders in the west. The loss of these forests would be disastrous to the vast valley-lands that the rivers irrigate and their preservation is alike necessary for the beauty and grandeur of the park and the safety of the lower valleys.

In regard to this it is necessary to state that during the last year the forest fires were more disastrous, as stated by the Superintendent in his report, than ever before known in the history of the park. Seventy fires occurred. One between the Yellowstone and Shoshone lakes was supposed to have been started by lightning; it became unmanageable and burned itself out. Another started south of the park and burned its way inward; and a third, a disastrous fire, was, it is said, the result of the grossest carelessness, taking a wide range and being controlled only by the greatest labor. The troops are reported to have worked day and night in the extinguishment of these different fires, and have no doubt had a severe experience in such service. There can be no blame for these disasters attached to either the Superintendent or the Department. The force under him is found to have been well trained and faithful, and when the Superintendent was here last spring, in anticipation of the trouble now detailed he was supplied with all he demanded at the time for battling with such conflagrations.

He recommends that to avoid these catastrophes there should be regular camping grounds established where campers should be required to stop, and also that there should be supplied two water tanks and the necessary draught animals for conveying the water to the locality of the fires to extinguish them, as water only can when it gets into the roots of the trees. Since his regular report, the Superintendent has written the Secretary that the last year's experience has been of great value to him in the matter of handling campers, and that all who have come within the park have been thoroughly instructed in the matter of making and extinguishing their fires, and that the park has passed through the ordinary season this year with no fires traceable to them. It should be remembered also that much sentiment is attached by our people to this and other parks, and that they rejoice in the pleasures derived from visits to them and are quick to condemn any severe losses they may there observe.

The rental obtained from such leases as the Secretary is authorized to make and other sources of income produce but a small amount of money to protect this very valuable property, and Congress would do

well, in the Secretary's opinion, to be more liberal in its appropriation. The present system of having a military officer and a company of cavalry detailed to take immediate charge of the park is probably the best, and should be applied to the different parks coming under the control of the Department of the Interior, and the money which would otherwise have to be paid to a civil superintendent could be well turned to the preservation of the woods, the animals, and the feeding-grounds.

WILD ANIMALS.

It is a standing order of the Department that none of the animals or birds in the park shall be killed or destroyed in their haunts. Anyone using fire-traps or other means of destruction, or introducing them into the park, is required to be immediately ejected on proof of his offense. This rule has been almost universally observed, and but few attempts have been made to violate it, the result of which protection has been that the animals and birds have become, it may be said, half tame. The buffaloes, however, break into small bands and seek the fastnesses of the mountains where they multiply, so that in the future large herds may be expected. Had not this park been established at the time it was it is probable that this whole remnant of the vast herds that once covered the plains would have been destroyed, and scarcely a living specimen of the millions of this animal that existed but a short time ago been left in its native range.

The report that a band had left the Park and were being slaughtered on the outside by hunters was immediately followed up and is believed to have been entirely unfounded. Herds of elk are to be seen in the winter, numbering several thousand. During the summer the Park is visited by a great number of these animals. The deer are driven to the highest elevations by the flies, and many thousands of our people leave the Park believing possibly that it has no such herds as really exist, if it possesses even a single specimen. The Superintendent suggests that a band of elk should be, at small expense, fenced in at Sylvan Lake Valley, and a herd of buffalo at Hayden Valley, as a showing of what the Park contains.

It has followed from the total prohibition of the use of fire-arms and the provision of the law that prohibits killing any of the animals there, that the bears and pumas have greatly increased, and as they find their natural prey in the buffalo, elk, and deer, they probably kill some of the calves and fawn. The Secretary has hesitated to order the destruction of the bear and other beasts because of the prohibition contained in the law, and the general demoralization that would take place if hunters were allowed to go through the Park for any purpose whatever. In another year it may be that orders should be given to the Superintendent to use his military force for this purpose, under strict instructions as to the duty to be performed. It is not believed that at present any great harm is being done by having these animals preserved, and

it may be that a number of them could be well disposed of by being transferred alive to the zoological gardens at Washington or elsewhere. It is a subject that will demand consideration when the question really requires solution.

FISH.

Last year the Fish Commission planted 7,000 young trout above the falls in Gardner River, Gibbon River, and Fire Hole River, and, as the Superintendent writes under date of August 31, two car-loads of trout had been planted in the Shoshone and Lewis Lakes, and another was about to arrive for those waters and the Fire Hole, and it was expected before the close of the season nearly all of the barren waters of the Park would be stocked, and in about three years there would be fine fishing everywhere. As is well known, some of the trout in Yellowstone Park are infested with worms. A very suggestive letter to the Superintendent, Captain Boutelle, U. S. A., has been written on the subject by Prof. Edwin Linton, who visited these waters in connection with Prof. S. A. Forbes during the past summer. Professor Linton makes the suggestion, to which, however, he does not commit himself entirely, but the Secretary begs leave to present it as a very interesting subject of investigation and speculation. It is that the larva infesting the lake-trout is non-sexual and corresponds to the parasitical animal in the common pork tape-worm, and as the sexually mature animals of the same genus as the larva found in the trout infest also the trout-eating pelican which frequents the lake, the animal would die in the fish if it were not allowed to mature in the bird.

In the language of the professor, this larva corresponds to—

> The "measles" of pork in the life of the common pork tape-worm, which reaches its adult condition in man. The parasite of the trout belongs to the order of worms that needs two different animals in which to complete the cycle of life. My search, after making some further examination of the trout themselves, was, therefore, for some animal that eats the trout, uncooked, and in which I could find a worm in the intestine, sexually mature, which would correspond with the immature form in the trout. I have examined some of the fish-eating birds that occur on Yellowstone Lake and find good evidence that the pelican is the final host of the parasite which infests the trout. I shall need to make a more careful examination of the material I have collected than is possible with my present appliances before I can publish it as certain that this is the true state of the case.
>
> I may say, however, that I have found an intestinal parasite, sexually mature, with eggs, in the pelican, which belongs to the same genus as the immature form occurring in the trout. Furthermore, collateral evidence alone makes out a very strong case against that bird. I found that the stomachs of the four pelicans I examined contained partly digested remains of fish, evidently average sized trout from the lake. The pelicans were shot on Molly Island, in the southeast finger of the lake, where they have a breeding-place and resort in large numbers. The pelican is the only fish-eating bird I have seen in any numbers on the lake. I am informed that it eats fish that have been left on the shores of the lake. The parasites occur in the same fish often of very different sizes, from a small cyst no larger than a small-sized shot, to larvæ in the muscular tissue a foot in length.

Certainly very strong established scientific data will have to be found before the bird is destroyed to save the fish, and, after all, it may be as difficult a matter to exterminate the pelican, with his wide range of breeding country outside the lake, as it would be to annihilate the fish. It is understood the worm-infested trout is confined to a very limited and well defined region of the waters.

ROADS.

Sixteen miles of new road, principally in Gibbon Canyon, were constructed last year by the Engineer Corps. The appropriation bill for the next year requires the work to be done by contract. The Superintendent suggests that, owing to the rough character of the country, breaks in the roads not to be anticipated by contract are continually occurring requiring repairs, and the work is liable to cost much more than under the present system. He recommends that this should, in preference, be continued, and as it seems a reasonable recommendation it is approved.

There has been a great deal of complaint during the past season as to the management of the transportation in the Park, and, although the Superintendent has expressed a most favorable opinion of Mr. Wakefield's ability to perform this work satisfactorily, the Secretary deems it best to have further investigation made. Mr. Wakefield is at present without authority to act independently in this business, and it is understood that he is not now working for the Park Association. It will be at least necessary for him to take the contract under the conditions and restrictions that are imposed upon all others who do business of any kind there.

The hotels are reported to have been in about the same condition as last year. The Superintendent criticises some of them, no doubt justly; and notice has been sent to the Association that they must bring their hotels into a better condition, and prepare more suitable accommodations for the ensuing season, or the forfeitures of their contracts will be enforced.

The elevator in the canyon spoken of in the Superintendent's report has been prohibited, and will not be erected until further orders.

A bill has been before Congress time and again prescribing just laws for the government of the Park under which those guilty of defacing its wonders, destroying its game, injuring its timber, or otherwise impairing the usefulness and beauty of the reservation would be punished adequately. The bill was carefully scrutinized by the Secretary and many scientific persons interested in the subject, but as it was amended so as to authorize the building of a railroad into the Park, the result was that the act has never passed. There are very strong reasons presenting themselves against the construction of a railroad in a reservation such as this is intended to be, and in the Secretary's last annual

report the subject was discussed, and the conclusion reached was expressed as follows:

So long as this tract of country shall remain a national preserve for science, curiosity, and pleasure, it will of course be an object of cupidity to the covetous, who will see or imagine countless ways in which its exhaustless wonders and resources can be turned into private advantage, and who will invent many artifices to beguile and circumvent the guardians of this national treasure into granting them footholds of one kind or another, whereby they can make personal gain of this great public benefit. If it is not to be thus frittered away, deprived of its most attractive features, and measurably lost to science and wonder, if not to pleasure, the best and surest way to protect it is to permit no trimming down, no incursions, and no privileges except such as may be deemed absolutely necessary for its protection and regulation, and for the proper accommodation and comfort of visitors.

The passage of the bill that is already before Congress is earnestly recommended, without the provision allowing a railroad to be built therein, and it is further recommended that there be incorporated in the bill a provision for marking more definitely the boundaries of the Park, and that a sufficient appropriation be given therefor.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The condition of affairs at the Hot Springs Reservation is peculiar. Many of the leases authorized by Congress have expired, but owing to pending legislation the Secretary has deemed it best to make no new ones until this legislation may mature. The former lessees under contract have become mere tenants at will, and are liable to be removed at any moment, with a forfeiture of their existing improvements. A great evil that has sprung up at this reservation concerns prices and service. A league has been formed, it is thought, and the public is thereby deprived of the free competition that the Government has a right to expect and require. This has arisen from the violation of the provisions of the leases prohibiting assignments without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior. These secret assignments have made it possible for a very few men to control the greater number of bath privileges. Six persons own Old Hale, Horse Shoe, Magnesia, Ramelsberg, and Lamar Springs, with one hundred and thirty-nine tubs, most of them being held illegally.

The old Hale, Independent, Palace, Horse Shoe, Magnesia, Ozark Rammelsberg, and Lamar, with 205 tubs, are now in the "pool," with George G. Latta president and C. W. Fry auditor. The earnings of these houses are pooled and distributed on agreed ratings. The pool is said to have existed since 1883. It is believed that the combination is in violation of the letter and spirit of the law and should not be tolerated. An act is pending in Congress giving the Secretary power of investigation and sufficient authority to crush this evil out, and, in order that the action when taken might bear evenly upon all, the delay mentioned has occurred.

This reservation is in the center of a State, and the inhabitants about it and on it are able to appeal to the State laws and courts for protection against one another. This is liable to lead, as it has already done, to complications with the United States. In a controversy not long since arising between partners, one of whom had a lease for a bath-house, the plaintiff endeavored to have the defendant's interest in this property seized and sold by a receiver in a suit in equity for the settlement of the partnership affairs. Learning of this intended invasion of the public property by the civil authorities of the State, the Secretary anticipated such action by ordering the Superintendent to expel the tenant at will and take immediate possession. This was done, but the Superintendent was arrested by the State authorities. Thereupon the United States district attorney at Little Rock was summoned to take charge of the case, and the State court concluded that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, and rescinded its order.

The property thus thrown upon the hands of the Superintendent was one of the main bath-houses on the reservation, and to have closed it would have caused a great privation to visitors dependent upon it for their "treatment." The Superintendent was therefore authorized to keep the house open and receive the ordinary charges made at the institution previously. The result has been that in the short period of his possession he has obtained over $2,900, which has been placed as a special deposit subject to the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether it can be used for the improvement of the reservation or must be turned into the Treasury absolutely. The receiver having been discharged from the equity suit and there being no longer any fear of intervention, the original lessee has been allowed to resume possession on the same terms with others in like condition.

The report of the Superintendent gives all the information that is probably to be expected in regard to this important Government reservation, and in it may be found many facts of interest. He says that it is subdivided into Hot Springs Mountain, North Mountain, Sugar Loaf Mountain, and West Mountain, together constituting the permanent reservation of 900.63 acres, together with 2,019 city lots, 1,270.10 acres in area, and 358.37 acres in streets and alleys. Of the city lots, 1,435 were awarded to individuals, 258 sold and donated, and 326 remaining the property of the United States. The permanent reservation is principally rough, rugged, and precipitous, covered by scraggy timber and underbrush, and without roads, and in most part even without bridle-paths. It is surrounded by a population estimated at 10,000, and it is made the duty of the Superintendent to guard and protect the trees, shrubs, sod, earth, rocks, or anything belonging to the reservation. He asks that he may have the means provided to enable him to perform this duty, and this is earnestly recommended.

The four mountain divisions of the reservations are beautiful sites for natural parks, and might be rendered very attractive with an ap-

propriation made for the purpose. This was recommended last year, and is now again most strongly advocated. It is discreditable to the Government to have these mountains, fairly within the city limits, and in the presence of all the great hotels, where so many of our citizens resort for health and pleasure, in the condition they now are. The bill pending in Congress gives the Secretary, through the Superintendent, control over the waters of these springs; a control that has long been needed, and without which there must occur the utmost waste and the greatest injustice.

As as been said, several of the largest springs are now under temporary tenancy of a very few individuals, who use and waste hot water, sometimes from bad plumbing and distribution, and partly because the bath-houses are built very close to the springs. The superintendent states that it is his opinion a great mistake was made in the first instance to lease for bath-houses the *sites upon which hot springs are situated*, and recommends that all sites or grounds on which there are hot springs should be preserved from lease or occupancy as the only way to control and protect the waters. This view is no doubt correct and should be enforced. Many of the bath-houses over these springs are now worn out and worthless, and when removed the leases should not be renewed.

The total amount of rents collected was $13,090.

The expenditures for salaries, repairs, improvements, etc., for the fiscal year were $5,247.47, leaving a net income to the Government of $7,842.53.

By a statement furnished by the register's office, it appears that there were, on the 26th of June, 1890, $9,315.44 standing to the credit of the reservation on the Treasury books.

Attention is also called to the last annual report of the Secretary in regard to this reservation.

In relation to the reservoir now under construction, some discussion has arisen as to whether the waters gathered therein will be as beneficial as if allowed to go to the bath-houses without this arrangement. Congress has already passed upon this subject by ordering the reservoir to be built and making an appropriation therefor. Contracts were duly made for the reservoir, the engine-house, pipes, machinery, and boilers, and all appliances necessary. The plans have been arranged, and the work commenced and will soon be completed. There are 65 springs, some with water at a temperature of 157°. The heat will be maintained in the reservoir to the degree of, probably, not less than 130° Fahrenheit. It is thought the water will thus be altogether unaffected in its remedial qualities, inasmuch as the heat of the water is natural as well when distributed from the reservoir as when received from the pipes leading to the springs directly, and is at a higher degree of heat than can be used in bathing. It has to be cooled by other water in any event

The Secretary has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it would be far better to proceed with the reservoir and the system already inaugurated than to change at the complaint of a few persons who may find it more to their interests to use particular springs for certain bath-houses than to be put upon that useful level that protects the public interests and by fair competition enables the greatest good to be obtained by the greatest number at these springs. Monopoly should be destroyed. The hot springs are God's gift, and the water should be distributed with as little taxation as possible to the sufferers who resort there. It is a place where the poor as well as the rich in their affliction should be protected by the Government.

THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved September 25, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described as township 18 south, and ranges 30 and 31 east, and also sections 31, 32, 33, and 34 in township 17 south, and range 30 east, and by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the adjoining tract described as townships 15 and 16 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, and also township 17 south, range 30 east, except above mentioned sections 31, 32, 33, and 34 have been set apart for a public park.

The act provided as follows:

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years of small parcels of ground not exceeding five acres, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for the purpose of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom; and, generally, shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

The park was not given a name by the act, and the Secretary finding it necessary in establishing the required rules and regulations for its government to give a name to the reservation, called it the Sequoia National Park. The reason for thus naming the park is more weighty than that it is the name of the trees, for the trees themselves were called Sequoia by Endlicher in honor of a most distinguished Indian of the half breed, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

Sequoyah, meaning "he guessed it," was the English method of spelling the Indian's name, and in transferring it to the tree the eminent botanist gave it a Latin terminal with substantially the same pronunciation as in English. By designating the park according to the tree the delicate and appropriate honor conferred by the scientist in naming the greatest of America's trees after the most intellectual of the aborigines who dwelt amid our forests, receives a national sanction, and as the towering shaft reared by nature remains a living monument to the fame of the "*Cadmus of America*," it is maintained and protected by our nation's respect and liberality.

The Governor of California, in a letter dated September 24, 1890, which was solicited by the Secretary, states in substance that the greatest difficulty will be in the extinguishment of private rights. No doubt the lands set apart for the park will be found covered with private claims, the annihilation of which will be exceedingly expensive. This cost should be borne by the United States Government, California extending all necessary protection in the way of legislation. The first step should be to procure absolute possession. Then it should be passed to the control of the General Land-Office, with instructions to appoint a forester. The United States district attorney should be notified of trespasses.

No improvements should be permitted by private persons.

It has cost California $100,000 to extinguish private claims in Yosemite. Letting out leases would inaugurate an extensive class of private claims which would cost $10,000 to get rid of.

In a resolution of California Academy of Sciences, August 4, 1890, it was stated substantially:

The groves are isolated, at an elevation of 4,000 to 7,000 feet, containing each from a few hundred to a few thousand trees averaging 15 to 20 feet in diameter and 200 feet in height, though some attain 300 feet. There are few less than 10 feet in diameter. One recently found was 41⅓ feet in diameter, 250 feet high, and had 6,126 annual rings of growth.

The preservation of these forests is of national importance on account of their influence on climate and water-fall. The Sequoia are rapidly dying out, as but few young trees are seen outside of the old groves.

Their destruction is useless, wasteful, and lamentable. At the mills millions and millions of feet of lumber are decaying upon the ground.

Trees 30 and 40 feet in diameter have been cut for curiosity's sake alone. The stump of the greatest of all, the Centennial tree, should be covered in with metal roofing; in this way it may be preserved one thousand years.

Simply withdrawing these lands from sale will not preserve the groves. A National Park well guarded and managed should be set off covering these groves.

The recommendations go further. The paper, with one from Mr. Frank J. Walker, is annexed to this report, as are also the rules established by the Secretary. (Appendix E.)

THE GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described as sections 5 and 6, in township 14 south, range 28 east of Mount Diablo meridian, and also sections 31 and 32 of township 13 south, range 28 east of the same meridian, were set apart for a public park. It was provided by the act in regard to this park the same as in the act establishing the Sequoia Park, as to its *mutatis mutandis*. The rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary were also the same in general effect.

The name "General Grant National Park" was adopted for the park by the Secretary, because this name had become, by common consent, that of the largest tree there, and which it is understood is among the greatest if not itself the very greatest of the "*Sequoia gigantea*." The propriety of adopting the name needs no explanation or defense. The people have already baptized the tree with the name of our great and noble general, and the park could not consistently be called aught else, unless it were "The Union."

THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

By act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described as townships 1 and 2 north, and townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 south, all of ranges 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 east; also townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 south, of range 25 east; and also townships 3 and 4 south, of range 26 east, excepting therefrom that tract of land known as Yosemite Valley, granted to the State of California for a public park by act of Congress approved June 30, 1864.

The provisions of law and the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary were in substance the same as those provided for the Sequoia National Park.

This reservation surrounds the Yosemite Valley; hence its name. It embraces over a million acres, and will need much attention and care to preserve it.

It is to be remarked that not one of these park laws has made any appropriation with which to carry its provisions into effect, and the Department has no means to spare for the purpose.

Whether the parks shall be put under charge of civil custodians or a military cavalry guard shall be sent to each is a subject now being considered and investigated.

Every effort will be made with the means at hand to preserve the trees and natural beauties of these very remarkable and very extensive

tracts of land, and to expel trespassers and punish those violating the law or the rules; but Congress must make an appropriation, or the Secretary of the Interior will be left with a gigantic responsibility and only dwarfed resources to meet it. The parks have already gained the favor of our people, and there would be probably no criticism of a reasonable expenditure to support them.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The first annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior in December, 1889, as required by the act of Congress approved February 20, 1889, incorporating the company. It appears therefrom that at a meeting of the incorporators, held in the city of New York March 7, 1889, the charter granted by Congress was unanimously accepted. After due publication books were opened for subscriptions to the capital stock, and 10,145 shares were subscribed for, at par, amounting in the aggregate to $1,014,500, of which amount $601,450 were paid into the treasury of the company in cash. The other assets of the company consist, at the date of the report, of property rights, privileges and franchises owned by it in Nicaragua and New York.

The plan of the work as outlined is—

> The construction of a breakwater at or near Greytown, on the Caribbean Sea, and dredging thence to the westward 10 miles through alluvial ground to the place where a lock of 31 feet lift will be built. At 2 miles beyond will be constructed a second lock or double lock of the combined lift of 75 feet, and a dam across the small stream Deseado, above which will be a basin affording 4½ miles of free navigation; then a rock-cut about 2¾ miles in length, followed by 12 miles of free navigation in the valleys of two small rivers, the San Francisco and the Machado. Here the waters will be raised by dams and embankments, so as to form basins, which will connect directly with the San Juan River, above a large dam to be built across that river. Said dam will raise the waters in the river and lake, and secure additional free navigation of 64 miles in the river and 56½ miles across the lake.
>
> On the western side of the lake the canal will enter a cut of slight depth in the earth and rock of 9 miles in length, issuing thence into the Tola basin, with 5½ miles of free navigation, which will be obtained by damming the Rio Grande. At this dam a series of locks will lower the level 85 feet, and the canal will proceed in excavation down the valley of the Rio Grande a distance of 2 miles to the last lock, a tidal lock of 20 to 30 feet lift, below which the canal will enter the upper portion of the harbor of Brito, 1½ miles from the Pacific.

On the 3d day of June, 1889, preliminary work of construction began at Greytown, and on the 8th of October the work of excavation was commenced. The government of the Republic of Nicaragua has officially recognized and declared by decree the commencement of construction of the canal in accordance with the terms of the concession.

The company has established permanent headquarters at Greytown, erected store-houses, hospitals, dwellings, and other buildings, constructed several miles of aqueduct, cleared parts of the San Juan and

Deseado Rivers, built several miles of broad-gauge railroad and 35 miles of telegraph line, and cleared the first part of the route of the canal. A large quantity of machinery, tools, lumber, piles, and other materials necessary for the establishment of the plant to be used in construction, has been landed at Greytown. A complete hospital service and ambulance corps has been organized in Nicaragua and sanitary arrangements in and about camps and headquarters have been perfected.

The work and statistics will appear in the report for the present year, to be made to the next session of Congress.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Number of employés of the Department of the Interior, its bureaus, and offices October 15, 1890, compiled from statements furnished by heads of bureaus and similar officers.

Bureau or class, etc.	Appointed by—			Total.
	President.	Secretary.	Subordinates.	
IN THE DEPARTMENT PROPER AT WASHINGTON.				
Office of the Secretary	3	163	.....	166
Office of the Assistant Attorney-General	.....	18	.....	18
General Land Office, including 18 on the transcribers' roll	6	425	.....	431
Office of Indian Affairs, including 5 on "depredations claims" and 4 on "allotments" rolls	2	84	.....	86
Pension Office, exclusive of 150 special examiners	3	1,856	.....	1,859
Patent Office	5	585	.....	590
Office of Education	1	39	.....	40
Office of Commissioner of Railroads	1	6	.....	7
Geological Survey	1	103	20	124
Census Office	1	2,270	.....	2,271
Total (miscellaneous bureaus, 3,321; Census Office, 2,271)	23	5,549	20	5,592
OUTSIDE DEPARTMENT PROPER, BUT AT WASHINGTON.				
Government Hospital for the Insane	.....	1	477	478
Visitors to Government Hospital for Insane	9	.....	.....	9
Under the Architect of the Capitol	1	.....	151	152
Freedmen's Hospital	.....	1	42	43
Visitors to Freedmen's Hospital	.....	5	.....	8
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb	.....	.....	38	38
Register of wills, recorder of deeds, Rock Creek Park Commissioners	5	.....	.....	5
Inspector of gas and meters, fuel inspector	.....	2	.....	2
Total	15	9	708	732
OUTSIDE DEPARTMENT PROPER AND NOT AT WASHINGTON. *In the land service.*				
Registers and receivers, district land offices, 122 each	244	.....	.....	244
Employés in district land offices	.....	.....	172	172
Surveyors-general	16	.....	.....	16
Employés in offices of surveyors-general	.....	.....	133	133
Special inspectors of the public land service	.....	2	.....	2
Inspectors of surveyors-general's and district land offices	.....	3	.....	3
Special agents of the General Land Office	.....	75	.....	75
Assistants to Special Agent J. A. Sibbald	.....	.....	15	15
Custodians of abandoned military reservations	.....	15	.....	15
Oklahoma town-site boards, including their four clerks	.....	16	.....	16
Appraisers of certain lands	.....	5	.....	5
Total	260	116	320	696

Number of employés, etc.—Continued.

Bureau or class, etc.	Appointed by—			Total.
	President.	Secretary.	Subordinates.	
OUTSIDE DEPARTMENT PROPER AND NOT AT WASHINGTON—Cont'd.				
In the Indian service.				
Indian agents	58			58
Employés at Indian agencies (75 appointed by Commissioner and 932 by Indian agents)			1,007	1,007
Indian inspectors	5			5
Special Indian agents		5		5
Special agents to make allotments of lands	12			12
Special agents on depredation claims		5		5
Superintendent of Indian schools and school superintendents	1		79	80
Employés in Indian schools			1,192	1,192
Indian police, including 55 in Alaska			822	822
Warehouse superintendent and employés (New York, 19; San Francisco, 3)		1	21	22
Board of Indian commissioners	10			10
Commissioners for negotiations	21	3		24
Miscellaneous		2		2
Total	107	16	3,121	3,244
In the pension service.				
Pension agents	18			18
Special examiners of Pension Office		150		150
Employés in pension agencies			419	419
Examining surgeons (1,042 boards)			3,460	3,460
Total	18	150	3,879	4,047
In the census service.				
Supervisors of census	170			170
Special agents to collect statistics of manufactures (number estimated)			753	753
Other special agents (number estimated)			410	410
Employés in offices of special agents			70	70
Total	170		1,233	1,403
Miscellaneous.				
Governors of Territories	5			5
Secretaries of Territories	4			4
Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company	5			5
Geological Survey: Temporary field employés, including many whose duties are partly in Washington and partly in the field		169	191	360
Alaska school service, under Office of Education			18	18
Alaska commissioners and clerk of court	5			5
Board of registration and election in Utah	5			5
Superintendent of the Hot Springs in Arkansas		1		1
Superintendent of construction of penitentiary, Wyoming and Idaho		2		2
Superintendent of construction of bath-houses, Hot Springs, Arkansas		1		1
Total	24	173	209	406
Grand total	579	455	8,762	9,796

SUMMARY—BY LOCATION.

In the Department proper, at Washington	5,592
Outside the Department proper, but at Washington	732
Outside the Department proper, and not at Washington	9,796
Grand total	16,120

SUMMARY—BY APPOINTING POWER.

By the President	617
By the Secretary	6,013
By subordinates	9,490
Grand total	16,120

SUMMARY—BY CLASS OF SERVICE.

	Appointed by—			Total.
	President.	Secretary.	Subordinates.	
Land service, including General Land Office	266	541	320	1,127
Indian service, including Office of Indian Affairs	109	100	3,121	3,330
Pension service, including Pension Office	21	2,006	3,879	5,906
Census service, including Census Office	171	2,270	1,233	3,674
Geological Survey, including Washington office	1	272	211	484
Patent Office	5	585	.....	590
Miscellaneous bureaus, not included in the foregoing	5	226	.....	231
Hospitals and institutions in District of Columbia	9	7	557	573
Territorial officers	14	.....	.....	14
Miscellaneous officers in District of Columbia	6	2	.....	8
Capitol, employés under Architect of the	.....	.....	151	151
Miscellaneous officers, etc., not in District of Columbia	10	4	18	32
Total	617	6,013	9,490	16,120

APPENDIX B.

[PUBLIC—No. 100.]

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States Court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, SEC. 1. * * * * * * *

SEC. 18. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to public schools in the State or States hereafter to be erected out of the same. In all cases where sections sixteen and thirty-six, or either of them, are occupied by actual settlers prior to survey thereof, the county commissioners of the counties in which such sections are so occupied are authorized to locate other lands, to an equal amount, in sections or fractional sections, as the case may be, within their respective counties, in lieu of the sections so occupied.

All the lands embraced in that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the Public Land Strip, shall be open to settlement under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, which shall not apply; but all actual and bona fide settlers upon and occupants of the lands in said Public Land Strip at the time of the passage of this act shall be entitled to have preference to and hold the lands upon which they have settled under the homestead laws of the United States, by virtue of their settlement and occupancy of said lands, and they shall be credited with the time they have actually occupied their homesteads respectively, not exceeding two years, on the time required under said laws to perfect title as homestead settlers.

The lands within said Territory of Oklahoma, acquired by cession of the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, confirmed by act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and also the lands acquired in pursuance of an agreement with the Seminole Nation of Indians by re-lease and conveyance, dated March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which may hereafter be open to settlement, shall be disposed of under the provisions of sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and under section two of an "Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *Provided, however,* That each settler under and in accordance with the provisions of said acts shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead on the land hereafter opened to settlement as aforesaid, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Whenever any of the other lands within the Territory of Oklahoma, now occupied by any Indian tribe, shall by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement, they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply: *Provided, however,* That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall before receiving a patent for his homestead pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, a sum per acre equal to the amount which has been or may be paid by the United States to obtain a relinquishment of the Indian title or interest therein, but in no case shall such payment be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The rights of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to such payment. All tracts of land in Oklahoma Territory which have been set apart for school purposes, to educational societies, or missionary boards at work among the Indians, shall not be open for settlement, but are hereby granted to the respective

educational societies or missionary boards for whose use the same has been set apart. No part of the land embraced within the Territory hereby created shall inure to the use or benefit of any railroad corporation, except the rights of way and land for stations heretofore granted to certain railroad corporations. Nor shall any provision of this act or any act of any officer of the United States, done or performed under the provisions of this act or otherwise, invest any corporation owning or operating any railroad in the Indian Territory, or Territory created by this act, with any land or right to any land in either of said Territories, and this act shall not apply to or affect any land which, upon any condition on becoming a part of the public domain, would inure to the benefit of, or become the property of, any railroad corporation.

SEC. 19. That portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the Public Land Strip is hereby declared a public land district, and the President of the United States is hereby empowered to locate a land office in said district, at such place as he shall select, and to appoint in conformity with existing law a register and receiver of said land office. He may also, whenever he shall deem it necessary, establish another additional land district within said Territory, locate a land office therein, and in like manner appoint a register and receiver thereof. And the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, when directed by the President, cause the lands within the Territory to be properly surveyed and subdivided where the same has not already been done.

SEC. 20. That the procedure in applications, entries, contests, and adjudications in the Territory of Oklahoma shall be in form and manner prescribed under the homestead laws of the United States, and the general principles and provisions of the homestead laws, except as modified by the provisions of this act and the acts of Congress approved March first and second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, heretofore mentioned, shall be applicable to all entries made in said Territory, but no patent shall be issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States at the time of making final proof.

All persons who shall settle on land in said Territory, under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, and of this act, shall be required to select the same in square form as nearly as may be; and no person who shall at the time be seized in fee simple of a hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory, shall hereafter be entitled to enter land in said Territory of Oklahoma. The provisions of sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall, except so far as modified by this act, apply to all homestead settlements in said Territory.

SEC. 21. That any person, entitled by law to take a homestead in said Territory of Oklahoma, who has already located and filed upon, or shall hereafter locate and file upon, a homestead within the limits described in the President's proclamation of April first, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, and under and in pursuance of the laws applicable to the settlement of the lands opened for settlement by such proclamation, and who has complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from date of locating upon said homestead upon payment to the United States of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for land embraced in such homestead.

SEC. 22. That the provisions of title thirty-two, chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to "reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands" shall apply to the lands open, or to be opened to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, except those opened to settlement by the proclamation of the President on the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *Provided*, That hereafter all surveys for town sites in said Territory shall contain reservations for parks (of substantially equal area if more than one park) and for schools and other public purposes, embracing in the aggregate not less than ten nor more than twenty acres; and patents for such reservations, to be maintained for such purposes, shall be issued to the towns respectively when organized as municipalities: *Provided further*, That in case any lands in said Territory of Oklahoma, which may be occupied and filed upon as a homestead, under the provisions of law applicable to said Territory, by a person who is entitled to perfect his title thereto under such laws, are required for town site purposes, it shall be lawful for such person to apply to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the lands embraced in said homestead or any part thereof for town-site purposes. He shall file with the application a plat of such proposed town-site, and if such plat shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall issue a patent to such person for land embraced in said town site, upon the payment of the sum of ten dollars per acre for all the lands embraced in such town site, except the lands to be donated and maintained for public purposes as provided in this section. And the sums so received by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid over to the proper authorities of the municipalities when organized, to be used for them for school purposes only.

SEC. 23. That there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the center of said highways;

but no deduction shall be made, where cash payments are provided for, in the amount to be paid for each quarter section of land by reason of such reservation. But if the said highway shall be vacated by any competent authority, the title to the respective strips shall inure to the then owner of the tract of which it formed a part by the original survey.

SEC. 24. That it shall be unlawful for any person, for himself or any company, association, or corporation, to directly or indirectly procure any person to settle upon any lands open to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, with intent thereafter of acquiring title thereto; and any title thus acquired shall be void; and the parties to such fraudulent settlement shall severally be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon indictment, by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

* * * * * *

Approved, May 2, 1890.

[PUBLIC—No. 114.]

AN ACT to provide for town site entries of lands in what is known as "Oklahoma," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands situate in the Territory of Oklahoma, now open to settlement, as may be necessary to embrace all the legal subdivisions covered by actual occupancy for purposes of trade and business, not exceeding twelve hundred and eighty acres in each case, may be entered as town sites, for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, by three trustees to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose, such entry to be made under the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven of the Revised Statutes as near as may be; and when such entry shall have been made, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide regulations for the proper execution of the trust, by such trustees including the survey of the land into streets, alleys, squares, blocks, and lots when necessary, or the approval of such survey as may already have been made by the inhabitants thereof, the *assessment* upon the lots of such sum as may be necessary *to pay for the lands embraced* in such town site, costs of survey, conveyance of lots, *and other necessary expenses, including compensation of trustees: Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior may when practicable cause more than one town site to be entered and the trust thereby created executed in the manner herein provided by a single board of trustees, but not more than seven boards of trustees in all shall be appointed for said Territory, and no more than two members of any of said boards shall be appointed from one political party.

SEC. 2. That in the execution of such trust, and for the purpose of the conveyance of title by said trustees, any certificate or other paper evidence of claim duly issued by the authority recognized for such purpose by the people residing upon any town site the subject of entry hereunder, shall be taken as evidence of the occupancy by the holder thereof of the lot or lots therein described, except that where there is an adverse claim to said property such certificate shall only be prima facie evidence of the claim of occupancy of the holder: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to make valid any claim now invalid of those who entered upon and occupied said lands in violation of the laws of the United States or the proclamation of the President thereunder: *Provided further,* That the certificates hereinbefore mentioned shall not be taken as evidence in favor of any person claiming lots who entered upon said lots in violation of law or the proclamation of the President thereunder.

SEC. 3. That lots of land occupied by any religious organization, incorporated or otherwise, conforming to the approved survey within the limits of such town site, shall be conveyed to or in trust for the same.

SEC. 4. That all lots not disposed of as hereinbefore provided for shall be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the municipal government of any such town, or the same or any part thereof may be reserved for public use as sites for public buildings, or for the purpose of parks, if in the judgment of the Secretary such reservation would be for the public interest, and the Secretary shall execute proper conveyances to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of sections four, five, six, and seven, of an act of the legislature of the State of Kansas, entitled "An act relating to town sites," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall, so far as applicable, govern the trustees in the performance of their duties hereunder.

SEC. 6. That all entries of town sites now pending on application hereafter made under this act, shall have preference at the local land office of the ordinary business of the office and shall be determined as speedily as possible, and if an appeal shall

be taken from the decision of the local office in any such case to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the same shall be made special, and disposed of by him as expeditiously as the duties of his office will permit, and so if an appeal should be taken to the Secretary of the Interior. And all applications heretofore filed in the proper land office shall have the same force and effect as if made under the provisions of this act, and upon the application of the trustees herein provided for, such entries shall be prosecuted to final issue in the names of such trustees, without other formality and when final entry is made the title of the United States to the land covered by such entry shall be conveyed to said trustees for the uses and purposes herein provided.

SEC. 7. That the trustees appointed under this act shall have the power to administer oaths, to hear and determine all controversies arising in the execution of this act shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall, with all papers filed with them and all evidence of their official acts, except conveyances, be filed in the General Land Office and become a part of the records of the same, and all conveyances executed by them shall be acknowledged before an officer duly authorized for that purpose. They shall be allowed such compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, not exceeding ten dollars per day while actually employed; and such traveling and other necessary expenses as the Secretary may authorize and the Secretary of the Interior shall also provide them with necessary clerical force by detail or otherwise.

SEC. 8. That the sum of ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act, except that no portion of said sum shall be used in making payment for land entered hereunder, and the disbursements therefrom shall be refunded to the Treasury from the sums which may be realized from the assessments made to defray the expense of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Approved, May 14, 1890.

[Laws of Kansas, 1868.]

CHAPTER 109.—TOWN SITES.

AN ACT relating to town sites.

ARTICLE I. Entry and disposal of town sites.
II. Perfecting title to town lots.
III. Vacating town sites.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Kansas:

ARTICLE I.—*Entry and disposal of town sites.*

§ 1. Town sites, how and by whom entered.
2. Deeds to be made by chief officer of town.
3. Probate judge entering town site for use of inhabitants, shall convey same to inhabitants.
4. Commissioners may be appointed; their duties.
5. Notice to be given of the time of apportioning lots.
6. The apportionment.
7. Tax levied, for what purpose.
8. Return of commissioners.
9. Probate judge to collect taxes and make deeds.
10. Party securing title to site to be re-imbursed.
11. Deeds to be acknowledged and recorded.
12. Who deemed occupants of town site.

SECTION 1. In all cases in which any of the public land of the United States in the State of Kansas has been, or shall hereafter be, selected and occupied as a town site, if the inhabitants of such town shall be at the time incorporated, it shall be the duty of the corporate authorities of such town, or, if not incorporated, then of the probate judge of the county in which such town site is situated, whenever called on by any of the occupants of such town, and the money, for the entrance of such town site, furnished, to enter such town site under the act of Congress in such case made and provided.

SEC. 2. When a town site is entered under the above recited act of Congress, by the corporate authorities of any incorporated town, deeds shall be made by the mayor, or other chief officer of such town for the time being, and said deed or deeds shall be attested by the city clerk or register, and shall be signed by such mayor, or other chief officer, under the corporate seal of said city, attested by said city clerk or register, if said city shall have a corporate seal; and, if it shall have no seal, under the scrawl [scroll] or private seal of said mayor or other officer, attested by the city clerk or register, as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. In all cases where town sites have been, or shall hereafter be, entered in

this State by the probate judge of the county, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, as prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of such judge, so entering such site, to convey the same to the occupants and inhabitants of such town site according to their respective interests, in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 4. At any time after the entry of any such town site, the probate judge of the county in which such town may be situated may appoint three commissioners, who shall not be residents of such town, or the owners of any interests therein; and it shall be the duty of such commissioners to cause an actual survey of such site to be made, conforming, as near as may be, to the original survey of such town, designating, on such plat, the lots or squares on which improvements are standing, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, together with the value of the same.

SEC. 5. Said commissioners shall, as soon as the survey and plat shall be completed, cause to be published, in some newspaper published in the county in which such town is situated, a notice that such survey has been completed, and giving notice to all persons concerned or interested in such town site that, on a designated day, the said commissioners will proceed to set off to the persons entitled to the same, according to their respective interests, the lots, squares or grounds, to which each of the occupants thereof shall be entitled. Such publication shall be made at least thirty days prior to the day set apart by such commissioners to make such division.

SEC. 6. After such publication shall have been duly made, the commissioners shall proceed, on the day designated in such publication, to set apart to the persons entitled to receive the same, the lots, squares or grounds to which each shall be entitled, according to their respective interests, including, in the portion or portions set apart to each person or company of persons, the improvements belonging to such persons or company.

SEC. 7. After the setting apart of such lots or grounds and the valuation of the same, as hereinbefore provided for, the said commissioners shall proceed to levy a tax on the lots and improvements thereon, according to their value, sufficient to raise a fund to re-imburse to the parties who may have entered such site, the sum or sums paid by them in securing the title to such site, together with all the expenses accruing in perfecting the same, the fees due the commissioners and the surveyor for their respective services, and other necessary expenses connected with the proceedings.

SEC. 8. Such commissioners shall make due return of their proceedings, to the probate judge, within ten days after the completion of their duties under this act, and shall, with such return, file all the papers, plats, valuations and assessments connected with such proceedings.

SEC. 9. The said probate judge shall then proceed to collect the taxes, levied as aforesaid, and he shall make deeds to the lots so set apart to the various parties entitled to the same: but no deed shall be made to any person until such person shall have first fully paid all the tax or assessment so levied against him; and in case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay such tax or assessment, so made against him, the probate judge may proceed to offer such lots and improvements for sale, to the highest bidder, first giving such public notice as may be required in case of execution against the lands and tenements of a debtor in the district court.

SEC. 10. The probate judge shall re-imburse the party or parties who may have entered and secured the title to such site, together with all necessary expenses incurred, out of the fund thus provided, taking their receipts therefor; which receipt shall be filed with the papers returned by the commissioners, and kept by him among the records of his court.

SEC. 11. Deeds made by the probate judge in pursuance of this act shall be acknowledged by him, and may be recorded with like effect as other deeds.

SEC. 12. All persons who select and lay out a town site, and their assigns, shall be deemed occupants of said town site and the lots embraced therein, within the meaning of the above recited act of Congress, and deeds shall be made accordingly.

ARTICLE II.—*Perfecting title to town lots.*

§ 13. Owners of land deemed a copartnership as to such property, when.
14. In case of death of member, lands to be deemed assets of copartnership; right of survivors.
15. Heirs at law of deceased partner shall fulfill agreement of ancestor, how.
16. Heirs to join with surviving partner in acknowledging and filing plat, when. *Proviso.*
17. Resident surviving partner may commence action against heirs, or non-resident partners or joint owners, when; proceedings.
§ 18. Deed of surviving partner, effectual to convey right, title, and interest of minor heirs or parties to action.
19. Acknowledgment of map or plat by surviving partners; its force and effect.
20. Surviving partners to give bond with surety, before commencing action.
21. Power of district court.
22. Agreement in certain cases valid, and may be enforced.

ARTICLE III.—*Vacating town sites.*

§ 23. Lands set apart for towns, but unoccupied as such, declared vacated; to be restored to their original condition under U. S. surveys.

§ 24. Procedure for deciding whether lands come under provisions of preceding section.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 25. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved, March 2, 1868.

NOTE.—This act took effect October 31, 1868. See Revised Statutes of Kansas, 1889, p. 7038.

OKLAHOMA TOWN SITES.

Regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior for the guidance of trustees in the execution of their trust.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1890.

To the trustees of town sites in the U. S. land districts, Oklahoma Territory:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress approved May 14, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for town site entries of lands in what is known as 'Oklahoma,' and for other purposes," I have prepared the following rules and regulations for your observance and direction in the execution of the trust thereby created:

1. In the performance of your duties you will bear in mind the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1004), by virtue of which the Indian title to said "Oklahoma" was extinguished and the lands therein made a part of the public domain, and special attention is directed to that part of the President's proclamation of March 23, following, opening a portion of the Territory of Oklahoma to settlement, which reads—

"Warning is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands, or acquire any rights thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect."

No person who went into said Territory in violation of said proclamation will be allotted any portion of a town site, and you will recognize no claim filed by such person in making your allotments.

2. As soon as you are officially advised by the Secretary of the Interior of the town site, or town sites, which you are to enter as trustees, and have qualified before an officer having a seal, and duly authorized to administer oaths, by taking and subscribing the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the town site of ————, or any part or parcel thereof; that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office, and execute the trust imposed upon me with fidelity; that I will impartially hear, try, and determine all controversies submitted to me fairly and justly, according to the law and the evidence free from bias, favoritism, prejudice, or personal influence of any kind or character whatever. So help me God. (Or, if by affirmation, 'under the pains and penalties of perjury.')"; you will proceed to discharge the duties imposed on you by law and these rules and regulations. Your several boards are, as required by the statute, composed of three trustees. Your several commissions have designated your respective boards, and each board will act as a separate body as to the particular town site to which it is assigned.

3. All applications heretofore filed in the proper land office will be prosecuted to final issue in your names as provided in section 6 of act under which you are appointed. In case you find a contest or controversy pending between a homestead entryman and the occupants of the town site to which you are assigned, involving the title to any portion of the land occupied for town-site purposes, you will at once, as a board, and before taking any other step or proceeding, make application at the local office in the district where the town site is situate to intervene and be made parties to the proceeding, and thereupon the case will be made *special* and disposed of as expeditiously as the transaction of public business will permit, as no entry can be completed until after the contests are disposed of. Publication of intention to make proof must be for five days, and the proof of publication may be as in ordinary

cases. The proof shall relate to actual occupancy of the land for the purposes of trade and business, number of inhabitants, and extent and value of town improvements.

4. The entry is to be made by you as trustees as near as may be conformably to section 2387 of the Revised Statutes and in trust for the use and benefit of the occupants of the town site according to their respective interests and at the minimum price, $1.25 per acre. No provision is made in the act for the payment of the entry fees and the price of the land, and as the entry must be made before the town site can be allotted, you may call upon the occupants thereof to furnish the requisite amount to pay the Government for said land, keeping an accurate account th reof, and giving your receipt therefor, and when realized from assessment and allotment, you will refund the same, taking evidence thereof, to be filed with your report in the manner hereinafter directed.

5. Section one of said act of May 14 requires me to provide rules and regulations for the survey of the land occupied for town-site purposes into streets, alleys, squares, blocks, and lots, or to approve such survey as may already have been made by the inhabitants thereof, and section five of said act makes the provisions of sections four, five, six, and seven of the act of the legislature of the State of Kansas entitled "An act relating to town sites," approved March 2, 1868, so far as applicable, a part thereof.

Section four of the Kansas act adopted requires you to cause an actual survey of the town site to be made, conforming as near as may be to the original survey of such town, designating on such plat the lots or squares on which improvements are standing, together with the value of the same and the name of the owner, or owners thereof; hence, if you deem it advisable to survey the town site assigned you, you will observe this rule in connection with the first proviso of section twenty-two of Oklahoma Territorial bill, approved May 2, 1890; but if the town site has already been surveyed by the inhabitants thereof and you are satisfied that the same is correct and in harmony with the spirit of the act under which you are appointed, you may approve and adopt such survey, making the designation on the plat thereof as required by said section four so far as the same is applicable under said act of May 14.

6. In any event, you will, as soon as you definitely fix the survey, cause to be designated on each of said plats the lots and blocks occupied, together with the value of the same, with the name of the owner, or owners, thereof; you will also designate all squares, parks, and tracts reserved for public use, or sites for public buildings, and all lots occupied by any religious organization which are subject to disposal under the provisions of said act. The designation of an owner on such map shall be temporary until final decision of record in relation thereto, and shall in no case be taken or held as in any sense or to any degree a conclusion or judgment by the board as to the true ownership in any contested case coming before it.

7. You will observe that no town site can embrace any greater number of legal subdivisions than are "covered by actual occupancy for the purposes of trade and business," and in no case can it exceed twelve hundred and eighty acres; hence, in making your survey of the land "into streets, alleys, squares, blocks, and lots," or the approval of such survey as may have been made by the inhabitants of the town site, when you deem the same sufficient, you will determine the area thereof by legal subdivisions so occupied for such purposes.

8. As soon as the survey and plat are completed as aforesaid, you will cause to be published, in some newspaper printed in the county in which said town is situated, a notice that such survey has been completed, notifying all persons concerned or interested in such town site that on the designated day you will proceed to set off to persons entitled to the same, according to their respective interests, the lots, blocks, or grounds to which each occupant thereof shall be entitled, under the provisions of said act. Such publication shall be made at least fifteen days prior to the day set apart by you to make such division and allotment. Proof of such publication shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the publisher of the newspaper in which such notice is printed, accompanied by a printed copy of such notice.

10. After such publication shall have been duly made, you will proceed on the day designated in the notice, except in contest cases, which shall be disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided, to set apart to the persons entitled to receive the same the lots, blocks, and grounds to which each party or company shall be entitled according to their respective interests, including in the portion or portions set apart to each person or company of persons the improvements belonging thereto, and in so doing you will observe that section 2 of said act of May 14, 1890, provides that any certificate or other paper evidence of claim duly issued by the authority recognized for such purpose by the people residing upon any town site subject to entry, shall be taken as evidence of the occupancy by the holder thereof of the lot or lots therein described, except where there is an adverse claim to said property such certificate shall only be prima facie evidence of the claim of occupancy of the holder. But any

person holding any such certificate who went into said Territory prior to the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, on the 22d day of April, 1889, in violation of said proclamation, shall not be held to have acquired any rights thereunder.

11. When the survey is finally completed it will be certified to by you in quadruplicate as follows:

"We, the undersigned, trustees of the town site of ————, Oklahoma Territory, hereby certify that we have examined the survey of said town site and approve the foregoing plat thereof as strictly conformable to said survey in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 14, 1890, and our official instructions."

One of said plats shall be filed in the land office in the district where the town site is located, one in the office of the register of deeds in the county in which the town site is situate, one in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and one retained in your custody for your own use.

12. Whenever you find two or more inhabitants claiming the same lot, block, or parcel of land, you will proceed to hear and determine the controversy, fixing a time and place for the hearing of the respective claims of the interested parties, giving each ten days' notice thereof, and a fair opportunity to present their interests in accordance with the principles of law and equity applicable to the case, observing as far as practicable the rules prescribed for contest before registers and receivers of the local offices; you will administer oaths to the witnesses, observe the rules of evidence as near as may be in making your investigations, and at the close of the case, or as soon thereafter as your duties will permit, render your decision in writing.

If the notice herein provided for can not be personally served upon the party therein named within three days from its date, such service may be made by printed notice published for ten days in a newspaper in the town or city in which the lot to be affected thereby is situated; or, if there is none published in such town, then said notice may be printed in any newspaper in the county, or if there is none published in the county, then in one printed in the Territory. The proof of such notice to be filed with the record, and may be made as provided in these rules and regulations in other cases. The proceedings in these contests should be abbreviated in time and words or your work may not be completed within the limits of any reasonable period of time or expense.

13. Any person feeling aggrieved by your judgment may, within ten days after notice thereof, appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office under the rules, (except as to time) as provided for appeals from the opinions of registers and receivers, and if either party is dissatisfied with the conclusions of said Commissioner in the case, he may still further prosecute an appeal within ten days from notice thereof to the Secretary of the Interior upon like terms and conditions and under the same rules that appeals are now regulated by and taken in adversary proceedings from the Commissioner to the Secretary except as modified by the time within which the appeal is to be taken. Such cases will be made special by the Commissioner and the Secretary and determined as speedily as the public business of the Department will permit, but no contest for particular lots, blocks, or grounds shall delay the allotment of those not in controversy.

14. All costs in such proceedings will be governed by the rules now applicable to contests before the local land offices.

15. After setting apart such lots, blocks, squares, or grounds, and upon a valuation of the same, as hereinbefore provided for, you will proceed to determine and assess upon such lots and blocks according to their value, such rate and sum as will be necessary to pay for the lands embraced in such town site, costs of survey, conveyance of lots, and other necessary expenses, including compensation of trustees as provided for in said act, and in so doing you will take into consideration:

First. The ten thousand dollars ($10,000) appropriated by said act of May 14, 1890, and such further sum as may be appropriated by Congress, before said assessment is made, for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of said act, which is to be refunded to the Treasury of the United States; but, of course, only so much thereof as it will be necessary to use.

Second. The money expended for entering the land.

Third. The costs of survey and platting the town site.

Fourth. The expenses incident to making the conveyances.

Fifth. The compensation of yourselves as trustees.

Sixth. The compensation of your clerk.

Seventh. The necessary traveling expenses of yourselves and clerk.

Eighth. All necessary expenses incident to the expeditious execution of your trust.

More than one assessment may be made, if necersary to effect the purposes of the act of Congress.

16. From each board the Secretary of the Interior will designate a chairman and a secretary. The secretary shall keep the minutes and a record of your proceedings, and an accurate account of all money received and paid out, taking and filing proper vouchers therefor in the manner hereinafter provided; he shall also be the disburs-

ing officer of the board, shall receive and pay out all moneys provided for in said act, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior; and he shall, before entering upon duty, take the official oath, and also enter into a bond to the United States in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, both as now prescribed and furnished from the Department of the Interior. The money in the hands of the disbursing officer shall at all times be subject to the control and order of the Secretary of the Interior, and the sum appropriated by Congress which is to be refunded to the Treasury of the United States shall be paid over to the Treasurer thereof at such times in such sums and in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

17. There shall be a clerk for each board, who shall also be a stenographer, if available, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall do all the clerical and stenographic work of the board and secretary thereto, and, under its control and direction, subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

18. The minutes of each day's proceedings shall be completed and written out in ordinary handwriting, or type-written, and duly signed by the chairman and secretary before the next day's business shall be begun, and shall not thereafter be changed, except by a further record, stating accurately the changes intended and ordered, and the reasons therefor. This is not intended to include the testimony or other than actual decisions, orders, and proceedings of the board.

19. All payments of money by the inhabitants of the town site for lots and blocks shall be in cash and made only to the disbursing officer, who shall receipt therefor in duplicate, one to be given the party making the payment, and the other to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and said officer shall charge himself with each payment on his books of account, and he shall deposit all sums received by him at least once a week, and, when practicable, daily, in some bank designated by the board, and he shall pay the same out only on his checks countersigned by the chairman of the board of which he is secretary, which checks, after they are honored, shall be filed with his accounts as vouchers.

20. Upon the payment to the disbursing officer of all sums assessed by you upon any lot, block, or parcel of land by the person entitled thereto, and not before, you will proceed to execute him a deed therefor pursuant to the terms of said act. All conveyances made by you shall be acknowledged before an officer duly authorized in said Territory to take acknowledgments of deeds. The form of deed and acknowledgment will be forwarded you.

21. All lots owned by any religious organization will, upon the payment of the assessments thereon, be conveyed by you to it directly, or in trust for the use and benefit of the same at its option.

22. You will ascertain and submit to the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing separately:

First. All lots not disposed of under the provisions of said act which are subject to be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the municipal government of the town or city controlling the town site which you are directed to allot.

Second. Such part thereof as may be reserved for public use as sites for public buildings.

Third. For the purpose of public parks.

23. You will be allowed ten dollars per day for each day's service when you are actually engaged and employed in the performance of your duties as such trustees; your necessary traveling expenses; and three dollars a day for your subsistence. But these sums may be reduced in either board at the will of the Secretary of the Interior if he deems it for any cause necessary.

24. The clerk of the board, when not a clerk already in government employment and assigned to the board for duty, will be allowed as compensation for his services at the rate of one hundred dollars a month; he will also be allowed his actual necessary traveling expenses. All expenses of members of the board and the clerk shall be reported to and adjusted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at the end of each week after you commence executing conveyances for the lots and blocks on the town site; before that, monthly on the first day of the month.

25. The account of all your expenses and expenditures, together with a record of your proceedings, which, with your oath of office, and all papers filed with you, the records in each case, and all evidence of your official acts, except conveyances, you will file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to become a part of the records therein.

26. Where any one occupying and filing for a homestead obtains a patent for a town site under section 22 of the Oklahoma Territorial act, approved May 22, 1890, such town site will not be affected by the provisions under which you are appointed, and you can not act in any such case.

27. You will correspond with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and only through him with the Secretary, so that a complete record thereby may be kept in the Land Office.

It is believed that the foregoing regulations, together with copies of the laws referred to therein, and copies of the rules and regulations furnished registers and receivers in contested cases and appeals will be found sufficient for the proper determination of all cases which may arise, but should unforeseen difficulties present themselves, you will submit the same for special instructions.

In view of the fact that the expenses incident to the allotment of town sites by the provisions of this act are necessarily burdensome to those interested therein, you will be expected to proceed as expeditiously as is consistent with a due regard to the proper performance of your duties in disposing of the trust herein imposed upon you. It is hoped that you will, from a sense of duty, relieve as much as possible the inhabitants of the town sites under your control from unnecessary delays, fees, and expenses.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

OKLAHOMA TOWN-SITES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1890.

To the trustees of town sites in the U. S. land districts, Oklahoma Territory:

To remove any doubts that may exist under regulations dated June 18, 1890, as to how the costs of contests are to be paid, you are hereby instructed that your first duty, as stated in section 10 and the last clause of section 13, is to proceed on the day designated in the notice published, to set apart, except in contest cases, the lots, blocks, and grounds, with the improvements, respectively, to each person or company entitled thereto. You will at this point, and before proceeding to contests, make assessment on all the lots embraced in the town site, so that each shall bear its fair proportion of all the expenses mentioned in section 15, and no further assessments shall be made on uncontested lots that may be required to meet expenses resulting from contests as to other property. You will then, and not before, proceed to dispose of the contested cases, and you will require each claimant to deposit with the disbursing officer of the board each morning, a sum sufficient to cover and pay all costs and expenses on such proceedings for the day, including the items mentioned in regulation numbered 15, because by section 8 of the act of Congress, under which you are to proceed, all disbursements from the appropriation made must be refunded to the Treasury of the United States. At the close of the contests, on appeal or otherwise, the sum deposited by the successful party shall be restored to him subject to the rules in such cases; but that deposited by the losing party shall be retained and accounted for by the disbursing officer of the board.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 4, 1890.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have yours of the 29th instant, pointing out the evil of false contests now being carried on among parties, referring to one, being W. S. Smith. I have caused a letter to be written to the trustees composing the boards of trustees, as follows:

"You will entertain no contests unless the contestant appears in person, or by attorney duly appointed under a power of attorney in ordinary form, signed and sworn to before a notary public, clerk of the court, United States commissioner, or other officer having the power to administer oaths, with his seal of office attached, or certificate of the county clerk, that he holds the office he claims. The object of this requirement is to prevent contests being carried on in the names of 'straw men' by unprincipled attorneys who pretend to represent them.

"Your attention is called to those provisions of the United States Statutes that make it a crime for any one to present a power of attorney falsely executed, or by which it is attempted to commit any fraud under the United States law."

I think that this letter to them will be sufficient to stop the evil complained of, which, if it were to be carried on to any considerable degree, would indeed be very injurious to the honest owners of the lots.

I thank you for your suggestion, and am always glad to hear from you and to respond.

Yours, truly,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Hon GEORGE W. STEELE,
Governor, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 18, 1890.

To the trustees of town sites in Oklahoma Territory:

It has been brought to my attention that the provisions of rule 42, for the guidance of registers and receivers in taking testimony in contest cases, which are made a part of the rules for your observance in allotting lots on town sites in Oklahoma, may delay the progress of your work by requiring each witness in the case on trial to await the transcribing of the stenographer's notes to sign his testimony before you can proceed to the consideration of another case. The rule is therefore, so far as your duties are concerned, modified in all cases or instances you deem fit to omit transcribing testimony until it is required for use in the case on appeal, or otherwise. You will, in such cases, direct the testimony to be written out, and, as a board, certify that the evidence so transcribed is the true and correct transcript thereof as given by the witnesses upon the trial, which certificate shall stand in lieu of the signature of the witnesses, and the evidence so certified shall be treated on appeal by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior and given the same consideration as though signed by each witness in accordance with the provisions of said rule 42.

Any witness may, however, be detained and required to sign whenever the board requires it. To this extent and no further is rule 42 modified.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

(Through the Commissioner of the General Land Office.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 21, 1890.

SIR: To avoid delays likely to occur in the prosecution of appeals in town-site cases in the Territory of Oklahoma, under existing rules, whether as to original location of lots, or otherwise, now pending, or that may hereafter arise, it is deemed advisable to modify the rules of practice relative to appeals, rehearings, and motions for reviews, relating thereto, so that time allowed for taking appeal and serving notice thereof, with due specifications of error and argument, shall in all cases be limited to ten days from receipt of notice of the decision, with a like period allowed the appellee after he or his attorney of record shall have received notice of said appeal, specifications of error, and argument, within which to file argument in response.

All motions for review and rehearing shall be filed within ten days after the judgment complained of, as herein provided for in case of appeal. If neither party shall present his appeal, or motion for review, within the time herein provided for, you will consider the case closed and proceed accordingly.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1890.

SIR: In view of the fact that I have recently spent a few days in Oklahoma making investigations respecting the local land offices, and the manner of transacting public business in said offices, I would respectfully beg leave to submit the following respecting the condition of the town lots in said Territory, and the manner in which said lots were obtained and are now held to the great injustice of the bona fide citizens of the United States, who claim title to said lots, and who are in the Territory under the provisions of the law of Congress and proclamation of the President of the United States, providing for the settlement of said Territory:

First. There are three classes of lot-holders in Guthrie, and probably in all of the other towns of the Territory, relative to whose status it would seem as if instructions ought to be given.

Second. The classes referred to may be divided as follows:

(1) That class of persons who entered the Territory of Oklahoma prior to 12 o'clock, noon, of April 22, 1889, and settled upon lots and who have received certificates for the same, and who still retain such lots.

(2) That class of persons who entered the Territory of Oklahoma prior to 12 o'clock

noon of April 22, 1889, and who afterwards purchased certificates entitling such parties to possession of lots from persons who were in the Territory in violation of law, and also from persons who came into the Territory legally.

(3) That class of persons who are holding possession by certificate or otherwise of lots upon which no improvements have been made.

It is a fact, and said fact is presumably within the knowledge of the Department, that all the valuable lots in Guthrie and the principal towns of the Territory were located by men who were in the Territory prior to 12 o'clock noon of April 22, 1889, and that such persons obtained control of the affairs of the towns and organized what are called "boards of arbitration." Such "boards," in determining the right of persons to hold lots, did not consider the entering of the Territory prior to 12 o'clock noon of April 22, 1889, any bar against a person holding lots, and, inasmuch as all the valuable lots were located by such persons, it follows that certificates were primarily given to men who were there in violation of law. Many persons coming within the class referred to sold the lots originally located by them and afterwards purchased other lots or traded their certificates for other certificates and are not now claiming any property by original location.

From a personal inspection of the cities of Kingfisher and Guthrie I observed that there are hundreds of lots where there are no improvements of any character more substantial than four or six posts with a single wire strung around the lot, and on many lots there are no improvements whatever.

Whether the framers of the act of May 14, 1890, intended to award such lots to the holders of the certificate is a very vital question to many bona fide citizens who have much better claim to the lots than have the holders of the illegal certificates which were issued by the arbitrary action of men who illegally entered the Territory and controlled the town organizations by virtue of their compact and organized system of action.

Upon this branch of the law the commissioners, it would seem, ought to have the most explicit instructions and interpretation of the legal propositions that will arise under the act of May 14, 1890, and confront the boards in dealing with this important matter.

The cities and towns of Oklahoma were located and settled in a day, and many persons located lots, the boundaries of which do not conform to the survey as run by the town authorities, but such persons have at all time since, in so far as the town governments would allow, held possession of their original locations.

Query: Did their right attach prior to the survey; and, if so, will they be permitted to retain possession of the parcel located by them?

Contests should be made easy and inexpensive, as the so-called "Sooners" and violators of law are in possession, and have held and received the income from the lots to the present, and the innocent citizens who are the law-abiding and wronged class, are the contestants, and have been out of possession and at all expense to the present and without return from the lots claimed.

As many abortions in the name of justice have already resulted in the Territory, plenty of time should be given the commissioners to adjust the interests and rights of the people under the act of May 14, 1890.

There is a firm of gamblers who came into the city of Guthrie prior to 12 o'clock noon on the 22d of April, who now hold a very large number of certificates for lots issued to "Sooners." These certificates were lost at the gaming table, or hypothecated to the firm for the chips or checks used as money at their gaming tables. If any instructions can be issued to the commissioners by which they can ascertain the source from which holders of certificates became possessed of same, and where the same were obtained without a valuable legal consideration to annul the certificates, such instructions would release many lots from present illegal holders.

On 8th of August last, some 200 lots were unclaimed by certificates, and on said date or within a day or two, these 200 lots were disposed of to straw men, in blocks of 25 to 85, and these certificates assigned to other parties to the scheme, by these straw men. Some have been assigned to innocent purchasers. The face of the certificate and the assignment on back are in the same hand-writing. That a most stupendous fraud was committed goes without saying, and the source of all titles should be closely scrutinized, and when illegal the certificates should be annulled.

Respectfully,

W. D. HARLAN,
Inspector, General Land Office.

Hon. J. W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX C.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the population of the United States according to the Eleventh Census. The large clerical force and improved methods have allowed a very rapid progress in the compilation and tabulation of results, and this report will be followed within a short time by other bulletins relating to the population. The special work of the census is so far advanced that bulletins relating thereto will now be issued at frequent intervals during the next few months. The field-work of the census is nearing completion, and by the end of this year will be practically finished. The work of tabulation is being rapidly pressed forward, in order to begin the publication of the volumes as soon as possible.

The population of the United States on June 1, 1890, as shown by the first count of persons and families, exclusive of white persons in Indian Territory, Indians on reservations, and Alaska, was 62,480,540. These figures may be slightly changed by later and more exact compilations, but such changes will not be material. In 1880 the population was 50,155,783. The absolute increase of the population in the ten years intervening was 12,324,757, and the percentage of increase was 24.57. In 1870 the population was stated as 38,558,371. According to these figures the absolute increase in the decade between 1870 and 1880 was 11,597,412, and the percentage of increase was 30.08.

Upon their face these figures show that the population has increased between 1880 and 1890 only 727,345 more than between 1870 and 1880, while the rate of increase has apparently diminished from 30.08 to 24.57 per cent. If these figures were derived from correct data, they would be indeed disappointing. Such a reduction in the rate of increase in the face of the enormous immigration during the past ten years would argue a great diminution in the fecundity of the population or a corresponding increase in its death rate. These figures are, however, easily explained when the character of the data used is understood. It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive and thorough investigation, that the census of 1870 was grossly deficient in the Southern States, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these States, but to affect very materially the rate of increase in the country at large.

These omissions were not the fault nor were they within the control of the Census Office. The census of 1870 was taken under the law which the Superintendent, General Francis A. Walker, characterized as "clumsy, antiquated, and barbarous." The Census Office had no power over its enumerators save a barren protest, and this right was even questioned in some quarters. In referring to these omissions the Superintendent of the Tenth Census said in his report in relation to the taking of the census in South Carolina: "It follows, as a conclusion of the highest authority, either that the census of 1870 was grossly defective in regard to the whole of the State or some considerable parts thereof, or else that the census of 1880 was fraudulent." Those, therefore, who believe in the accuracy and honesty of the Tenth Census—and that was thoroughly established—must accept the other alternative offered by General Walker, namely, that the Ninth Census was "grossly defective." What was true of South Carolina was also true, in greater or less degree, of all the Southern States.

There is, of course, no means of ascertaining accurately the extent of these omissions, but in all probability they amounted to not less than 1,500,000. There is but little question that the population of the United States in 1870 was at least 40,000,000, instead of 38,558,371, as stated. If this estimate of the extent of the omissions in 1870 be correct, the absolute increase between 1870 and 1880 was only about 10,000,000, and the rate of increase was not far from 25 per cent. These figures compare much more reasonably with similar deductions from the population in 1880 and 1890.

Omitting from consideration those States in which the census of 1870 is known or is presumed to have been faulty, the rate of increase between 1870 and 1880 in the remaining States has been very nearly maintained in the decade between 1880 and 1890. Referring to the principal table of the bulletin, the census of 1870 is known or

is presumed to have been deficient in nearly all the States of the South Atlantic and Southern Central divisions, while in the North Atlantic, Northern Central, and Western divisions no evidence of incompleteness has been detected.

The population of these three last-named divisions in 1870, 1880, and 1890, the absolute increase for the two decades, and the rate of increase, is set forth in the following table:

Year.	Population.	Increase in population.	Percentage of increase.
1870	26,270,351	.....	.....
1880	33,639,215	7,368,864	28.1
1890	42,693,682	9,054,467	26.9

It will be seen that the absolute increase between 1880 and 1890 exceeded that between 1870 and 1880 by 1,685,603, and that the proportional increase was but 1.2 per cent. less.

Population of the United States in 1890, *as compared with* 1880 *and* 1870, *by States and Territories, showing the increase by number and percentages from* 1880 *to* 1890, *from* 1870 *to* 1880, *and from* 1860 *to* 1870.

[The figures for 1890 in this table are not final, but are subject to revision.]

States and Territories.	Population.			Increase from 1880 to 1890.		Increase from 1870 to 1880.		Increase from 1860 to 1870.	
	1890.	1880.	1870.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
The United States	62,480,540	50,155,783	38,558,371	12,324,757	24.57	11,597,412	30.08	7,115,050	22.63
North Atlantic division	17,364,429	14,507,407	12,298,730	2,857,022	19.69	2,208,677	17.96	1,704,462	16.09
Maine	660,261	648,936	626,915	11,325	1.75	22,021	3.51	a1,364	a0.22
New Hampshire	375,827	346,991	318,300	28,836	8.31	28,691	9.01	a7,773	a2.38
Vermont	332,205	332,286	330,551	a81	a0.02	1,735	0.52	15,453	4.90
Massachusetts	2,233,407	1,783,085	1,457,351	450,322	25.26	325,734	22.35	226,285	18.38
Rhode Island	345,343	276,531	217,353	68,812	24.88	59,178	27.23	42,733	24.47
Connecticut	745,861	622,700	537,454	123,161	19.78	85,246	15.86	77,307	16.80
New York	5,981,934	5,082,871	4,382,759	899,063	17.69	700,112	15.97	502,024	12.94
New Jersey	1,441,017	1,131,116	906,096	309,901	27.40	225,020	24.83	234,061	34.83
Pennsylvania	5,248,574	4,282,891	3,521,951	965,683	22.55	760,940	21.61	615,736	21.19
South Atlantic Division	8,836,759	7,597,197	5,853,610	1,239,562	16.32	1,743,587	29.79	488,907	9.11
Delaware	167,871	146,608	125,015	21,263	14.50	21,593	17.27	12,799	11.41
Maryland	1,040,431	934,943	780,894	105,488	11.28	154,049	19.73	93,845	13.66
District of Columbia	229,796	177,624	131,700	52,172	29.37	45,924	34.87	56,620	75.41
Virginia	1,648,911	1,512,565	1,225,163	136,346	9.01	287,402	23.46	b70,859	b4.44
West Virginia	760,448	618,457	442,014	141,991	22.96	176,443	39.92	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,617,340	1,399,750	1,071,361	217,590	15.54	328,389	30.65	78,739	7.93
South Carolina	1,147,161	995,577	705,606	151,584	15.23	289,971	41.10	1,898	0.27
Georgia	1,834,366	1,542,180	1,184,109	292,186	18.95	358,071	30.24	126,823	12.00
Florida	390,435	269,493	187,748	120,942	44.88	81,745	43.54	47,324	33.70
Northern Central division	22,322,151	17,864,111	12,981,111	4,958,040	28.55	4,483,000	33.76	3,884,395	42.70
Ohio	3,666,719	3,198,062	2,665,260	468,657	14.65	532,802	19.99	325,749	13.92
Indiana	2,189,030	1,978,301	1,680,637	210,729	10.65	297,664	17.71	330,209	24.45
Illinois	3,818,536	3,077,871	2,539,891	740,665	24.06	537,980	21.18	827,940	48.36
Michigan	2,089,792	1,636,937	1,184,059	452,855	27.66	452,878	38.25	434,946	58.06
Wisconsin	1,683,697	1,315,497	1,054,670	368,200	27.99	260,827	24.73	278,789	35.93
Minnesota	1,300,017	780,773	439,706	519,244	66.50	341,067	77.57	267,683	155.61
Iowa	1,906,729	1,624,615	1,194,020	282,114	17.36	430,595	36.06	519,107	76.91
Missouri	2,677,080	2,168,380	1,721,295	508,700	23.46	447,085	25.97	539,283	45.63
North Dakota	182,425	36,909	} 14,181	{ 145,516	394.26	} 120,996	853.23	9,344	193.18
South Dakota	327,848	98,268		{ 229,580	233.63				
Nebraska	1,056,793	452,402	122,993	604,391	133.60	329,409	267.83	94,152	326.45
Kansas	1,423,485	996,096	364,399	427,389	42.91	631,697	173.35	257,193	239.91

a Decrease. b Of Virginia and West Virginia together.

Population of the United States in 1890, *as compared with* 1880 *and* 1870, *etc.*—Continued.

States and Territories.	Population.			Increase from 1880 to 1890.		Increase from 1870 to 1880.		Increase from 1860 to 1870.	
	1890.	1880.	1870.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Southern Central division	10,948,253	8,919,371	6,434,410	2,028,419	22.75	2,484,961	38.62	665,72	11.54
Kentucky	1,855,436	1,648,690	1,321,011	206,746	12.54	327,679	24.81	165,327	14.31
Tennessee	1,763,723	1,542,359	1,258,520	221,364	14.35	283,829	22.55	148,719	13.40
Alabama	1,508,073	1,262,505	996,992	245,568	19.45	265,513	26.63	32,791	3.40
Mississippi	1,284,887	1,131,597	827,922	153,290	13.55	303,675	36.68	36,617	4.63
Louisiana	1,116,828	939,946	726,915	176,882	18.82	213,031	29.31	18,931	2.67
Texas	2,232,220	1,591,749	818,759	640,471	40.24	773,179	94.45	214,364	35.48
Indian Territory(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	61,701	.....	.....	61,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,125,385	802,525	484,471	322,860	40.23	318,054	65.65	49,021	11.26
Western division.	3,008,948	1,767,697	990,510	1,241,251	70.22	777,187	78.46	371,534	60.02
Montana	131,769	39,159	20,595	92,610	236.50	18,564	90.14	20,595	.....
Wyoming	60,589	20,789	9,118	39,800	191.45	11,671	128.00	9,118	.....
Colorado	410,975	194,327	39,864	216,648	111.49	154,463	387.47	5,587	16.30
New Mexico	144,862	119,565	91,874	25,297	21.16	27,691	30.14	a1,642	a1.76
Arizona	59,691	40,440	9,658	19,251	47.60	30,782	318.72	9,658	.....
Utah	206,498	143,963	86,786	62,535	43.44	57,177	65.88	46,513	115.49
Nevada	44,327	62,266	42,491	a17,939	a28.81	19,775	46.54	35,634	519.67
Idaho	84,229	32,610	14,999	51,619	158.29	17,611	117.41	14,999	.....
Alaska (d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	349,516	75,116	23,955	274,400	365.30	51,161	213.57	12,361	106.62
Oregon	312,490	174,768	90,923	137,722	78.80	83,845	92.22	38,458	73.30
California	1,204,002	864,694	560,247	339,308	39.34	304,447	54.34	180,253	47.44

a The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

b Including 5,337 persons in Greer county (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

c Decrease.

d The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.

Geographical divisions.	Population.			Increase from 1880 to 1890.		Increase from 1870 to 1880.		Increase from 1860 to 1870.	
	1890.	1880.	1870.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
The United States	62,480,540	50,155,783	38,558,371	12,324,757	24.57	11,597,412	30.08	7,115,050	22,63
North Atlantic division	17,364,429	14,507,407	12,298,730	2,857,022	19.69	2,208,677	17.96	1,704,462	16.09
South Atlantic division	8,836,759	7,597,197	5,853,610	1,239,562	16.32	1,734,587	29.79	488,907	9.11
Northern Central division	22,322,151	17,364,111	12,981,111	4,958,040	28.55	4,383,000	33.76	3,884,395	42.70
Southern Central division	10,948,253	8,919,371	6,434,410	2,028,882	22.75	2,484,961	38.62	666,752	11.54
Western division	3,008,948	1,767,697	990,510	1,241,251	70.22	777,187	78.46	371,534	60.02

The general law governing the increase of population is, that when not disturbed by extraneous causes, such as wars, pestilences, immigration, emigration, etc., increase of population goes on at a continually diminishing rate. The operation of this law in this country has been interfered with in recent years by the late war, which, besides the destruction of a vast number of lives, decreased the birth rate very materially during its progress. It was followed by an increased birth rate, as is invariably the case under similar circumstances. The normal rate of increase has been, and is, greatly interfered with also by immigration, and it is difficult to estimate the effect of this upon our rate of increase. Approximation to it may, however, be reached by the following process: Between 1880 and 1890, 5,246,613 immigrants entered this country. Of these a part have returned to their homes or migrated

elsewhere. A considerable proportion, probably about one-eighth, have died. On the other hand, children have been born to them, and it is probable that the births have counterbalanced the deaths and the emigration, so that the net influence which immigration has exerted upon our population is approximately expressed by the number of immigrants. Subtracting this number from the numerical increase during the past decade, there remains a trifle over 7,000,000 to represent the actual increase of the inhabitants of this country in 1880. The rate of natural increase is therefore not far from 14 per cent.

Similar calculations for the population in 1880 and the decade preceding would, of course, be valueless on account of the imperfections of the census of 1870.

The table herewith submitted shows the population by States and Territories in 1890, 1885, and 1880, the numerical increase in each State between 1860 and 1870, between 1870 and 1880, and between 1880 and 1890, and the corresponding percentages of increase. This table, which gives the population only at ten-year intervals, is supplemented in the case of a few States by the following table, in which is given, in addition to the result of the Federal censuses of 1880 and 1890, the result of State censuses taken, with the exception of Michigan, in 1885, the census of that State having been taken in 1884. Comparing the results of these State censuses with those of the Federal censuses, it must be understood that the State censuses were taken under different authority, by different machinery, and by different methods from those employed in the Federal census.

States.	Population.			Increase.		Percentage of increase.	
	1890.	1885.	1880.	1880 to 1885.	1885 to 1890.	1880 to 1885.	1885 to 1890.
Colorado	410,975	243,910	194,327	49,583	167,065	25.5	62.5
Dakota	510,273	415,610	135,177	280,433	94,663	207.5	22.8
Florida	390,435	342,551	269,493	73,058	47,884	27.1	14.0
Iowa	1,906,729	1,753,980	1,624,615	129,365	152,749	8.0	8.7
Kansas	1,423,485	1,268,530	996,096	272,434	154,955	27.4	12.2
Massachusetts	2,233,407	1,942,141	1,783,085	159,056	291,266	8.9	15.0
Michigan	2,069,792	1,853,658	1,636,937	216,721	236,134	13.2	12.7
Minnesota	1,300,017	1,117,798	780,773	337,025	182,219	43.2	16.3
Nebraska	1,056,793	740,645	452,402	288,243	316,148	63.7	42.7
New Jersey	1,441,017	1,278,033	1,131,116	146,917	162,984	13.0	12.8
New Mexico	144,862	134,141	119,565	14,576	10,721	12.2	8.0
Oregon	312,490	194,150	174,768	19,382	118,340	11.1	61.0
Rhode Island	345,343	304,284	276,531	27,753	41,059	10.0	13.5
Washington	349,516	129,438	75,116	54,322	220,078	72.3	170.0
Wisconsin	1,683,697	1,563,423	1,315,497	247,926	120,274	18.8	7.7

In the State of Kansas the course of the population can be traced even more closely than in the other States represented in the above table. Since 1885 this State has taken a census each year, the results of which are shown in the accompanying table, together with the Federal censuses of 1880 and 1890:

1880. Federal census	996,096
1885. State census	1,268,530
1886. State census	1,406,738
1887. State census	1,514,578
1888. State census	1,518,552
1889. State census	1,464,914
1890. Federal census	1,423,485

In the principal table of this bulletin the States are grouped as North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Northern Central, Southern Central, and Western. This grouping is a natural one, and by the aid of it certain characteristic features in the development of the States are brought out. The North Atlantic section is primarily a manufacturing section. As a necessary result of the predominance of manufacturing there is a great development of urban population. Indeed, more than one-half the inhabitants are grouped in cities.

The predominant industry of the Northern Central States is agriculture, although in many of these States manufactures are now acquiring prominence. The industries of the South Atlantic and Southern Central sections are still almost entirely agricultural, while in the Western States and Territories the leading industries are agriculture, mining, and grazing.

In the course of the settlement and development of a country the industries commonly follow one another in a certain order. After the hunter, trapper, and prospector, who are commonly the pioneers, the herdsman follows, and for a time the raising of cattle is the leading industry. As settlement becomes less sparse this is

followed by agriculture, which in its turn, as the population becomes more dense, is succeeded by manufactures, and, as a consequence, the aggregation of the people in cities. We see in this country all stages of this progress.

In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont the rate of increase between 1870 and 1880 has not quite been maintained; indeed, in the last-named State there has been a trifling absolute decrease of population. In these States agriculture is in a very low condition, the soil is, as a rule, infertile, and markets are not especially easy of access; consequently the farming population has continued to migrate to the Far West. On the other hand, manufactures have not yet assumed sufficient prominence to retain population.

In the other States of this subdivision, with the exception of Rhode Island, viz, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, while farming is at quite as low an ebb as in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, manufactures have assumed so great prominence that they have not only sufficed to maintain the former rate of increase, but even to increase it. The rate in Massachusetts has increased from 22 to 25 per cent., in Connecticut from 16 to 20, in New York from 16 to 18, in New Jersey from 25 to 27, and in Pennsylvania from 22 to 23. It will be seen, furthermore, that this augmentation of the rate of increase is greater in the more Easterly States than in the three Western ones above mentioned, owing to the fuller development of manufacturing industries.

Turning to the table showing the results of the State censuses, it appears that during the first half of the last decade the rate of increase in Massachusetts was below the average of the decade, while in the last half it was much greater, a fact which indicates either that the rate of increase declined materially in the first half of the decade, or that the State enumeration was much less complete than that of the Federal enumeration in 1890. The case is somewhat similar in Rhode Island, although not in so marked a degree, the rates of increase between 1880 and 1885 and between 1885 and 1890 being respectively 10 and 13.5 per cent. In New Jersey the rate of increase seems to have been maintained quite uniformly throughout the decade.

In the Northern Central group of States various conditions prevail. In Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, and in Illinois, if the city of Chicago be dropped from consideration, the rate of increase has declined very decidedly. In Ohio it has fallen from 20 to 15 per cent.; in Indiana from 18 to 11; in Iowa from 36 to 17; in Missouri from 26 to 23 per cent., in spite of the rapid growth of St. Louis and Kansas City; and in Illinois, dropping Chicago from consideration, from 14.9 to 5.6 per cent. In these States the agricultural industry, which is still the prominent one, has begun to decline, owing to the sharp competition of Western farms. The farming population has migrated westward, and the growth of manufactures is not yet sufficiently rapid to repair these losses. The southern portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are under similar conditions, but the northern parts of these States, lying upon the frontier of settlement, have filled up with sufficient rapidity to repair either wholly or in part the losses of the southern parts. Michigan increased at the rate of 38 per cent. between 1870 and 1880, while between 1880 and 1890 the rate was but 28 per cent. The increase between 1880 and 1890 was cut into unequal parts by the State census taken in 1884. In the first four years of the decade the increase was 13.2 per cent., while in the last six years it was 12.7 per cent. As the rate of increase in this State is declining, the State census taken in 1884 corroborates the Federal census of 1890. In Wisconsin the last decade shows an increase of 28 per cent., as against an increase of 25 per cent. in the decade between 1870 and 1880. The State census of Wisconsin, taken in 1885, cuts the decad into two equal parts, and shows an increase during the first half of 18.8 per cent. and during the second half of but 7.7 per cent.

Minnesota increased 78 per cent. between 1870 and 1880 and 67 per cent. between 1880 and 1890, the numerical increase being over half a million in the past decade. The State census, taken in 1885, shows that the bulk of this increase occurred between 1880 and 1885. The numerical increase during the first five years was 337,025, and the rate of increase 43 per cent., while during the last half of the decade the numerical increase was 182,219, and the rate of increase 16.3 per cent.

During the past ten years the population of Dakota, considering the two States of North Dakota and South Dakota together, has increased from 135,177 to 510,273, or 277 per cent.; Nebraska from 452,402 to 1,056,793, or 134 per cent., and Kansas from 996,096 to 1,423,485, or 43 per cent. This increase has not, however, continued uniformly throughout the decade. In 1885 Dakota contained 415,610 inhabitants, or more than four-fifths of its present population. Nebraska contained 740,645 inhabitants in the same year, thus dividing the numerical increase quite equally between the two halves of the decade, but leaving the greater percentage of increase in the first half. In the same year Kansas by its State census had 1,268,530 inhabitants, showing that nearly two-thirds of the numerical gain was acquired during the first half of the decade. The industries of these States are almost purely agricultural, and are dependent on the supply of moisture, either in the form of rain or by irriga-

tion. Through these States passes what is known as the subhumid belt, a strip of country several degrees in width, in which during rainy years there is an abundance of moisture for the needs of crops, while in the years when the rain-fall is below the average the supply is deficient. In this region little provision has been made for artificial irrigation, the settlers having thus far been content to depend upon rain-fall. Into this region the settlers flocked in large numbers in the early years of the decade, drawn thither by the fertility of the land and by the fact that for a few years the rain-fall had been sufficient for the needs of agriculture. During the past two or three years, however, the conditions of rain-fall have materially changed. It has fallen decidedly below the normal, and the settlers have thereby been forced to emigrate. Thousands of families have abandoned this region and gone to Oklahoma and the Rocky Mountain region. This migration is well shown in the progress of Kansas, as indicated by its annual censuses. These censuses show a rapid increase in population from 1880 up to 1887; 1888 shows but a slight increase over 1887, while 1889 shows a reduction in the population, leading up to the further reduction shown by the Federal census in 1890.

Throughout the South Atlantic and Southern Central States the rate of increase has diminished, and in most of these States it has diminished very materially. A certain reduction in the percentage of increase, especially in the eastern part of this region, was to be expected, due not only to the operation of general laws, but also to the fact that there has been considerable migration from the States east of the Mississippi River to the westward and but little immigration. Taken together, however, these two causes by no means account for the reduction in the rate of increase in these States. The real cause is to be found, as was stated early in this discussion, in the imperfections of the census of 1870. These imperfections resulted in giving a comparatively low rate of increase between 1860 and 1870 and an exaggerated increase between 1870 and 1880. The following table, showing the rates of increase during the last three decades in these States, illustrates the imperfections of the census of 1870 in a somewhat startling manner:

States.	Per cent. of increase.		
	1860 to 1870.	1870 to 1880.	1880 to 1890.
Virginia	a 4.4	23.5	9.0
North Carolina	7.9	30.6	15.5
South Carolina	0.3	41.1	15.2
Georgia	12.0	30.2	18.9
Alabama	3.4	26.6	19.4
Mississippi	4.6	36.7	13.5
Louisiana	2.7	29.3	18.8
Kentucky	14.3	24.8	12.5
Tennessee	13.4	22.5	14.4

a Of Virginia and West Virginia together.

It is but reasonable to suppose that in these States, which were ravaged by war from 1861 to 1865, the rate of interest in the decade which includes the war period should be less than a normal one. Of all these States Virginia, whose soil was the principal theater of the war, must have suffered most severely, and during the period in question it increased at the rate of but 4.4 per cent. Next to Virginia Kentucky and Tennessee suffered the most severely, and yet they increased, respectively, 14 and 13 per cent. On the other hand, North Carolina, which suffered less severely, gained but 8 per cent., and South Carolina, which suffered less in comparison with Virginia, apparently remained at a standstill as regards population. Georgia gained 12 per cent., while Alabama and Louisiana gained but 3 per cent. and Mississippi but 5, although they were comparatively remote from active operations and suffered relatively little from the ravages of war. On the other hand, those States which suffered the most severely from the war have made during the decade between 1870 and 1880 the smallest proportion of gain of the Southern States, whereas the reverse should have been the case. Thus Virginia gained 23 per cent., Kentucky 25, and Tennessee 23, while the States that were farther removed from active operations were North Carolina, which gained 31; South Carolina, 41; Georgia, 30; Alabama, 27; Mississippi, 37, and Louisiana, 29 per cent. These startling discrepancies can be due only to the imperfections of the census of 1870, which were, as has been demonstrated, greatest in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, although they were not by any means wanting in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The industries of these two sections are almost purely agricultural. During the past ten years manufactures have obtained a slight footing and mining has made considerable growth in the mountain regions, but these causes have thus far produced but a comparatively trifling movement of population. The urban population, although great in proportion to that which existed formerly, is very small in proportion to the rural population of the region.

During the first half of the last decade Florida had a rapid growth. The population between 1880 and 1885 increased 73,058, or at the rate of 27 per cent. This rapid growth, however, received a serious check in 1887 and 1888 by an epidemic of yellow fever and by severe frosts. The growth since 1885 has, therefore, been comparatively slow.

Arkansas has continued to grow at a rapid rate, having increased 40 per cent. in the last ten years. Texas also has increased with great rapidity, the numerical increase of its population being 640,471, or over 40 per cent.

In the western section the conditions of growth have been very varied. In the earlier years of the decade the discovery of valuable silver and copper mines in the mountains of Montana in the neighborhood of Butte have drawn to that State a large immigration, which is engaged not only in mining, but in developing the rich agricultural resources. Wyoming has continued to grow with accelerated rapidity.

The census of Colorado in 1880 was taken on the top wave of a mining excitement, which had filled its mountains with miners, prospectors, and speculators, increasing its population enormously, especially in the mountainous country. The census of the State taken in 1885 was, on a superficial view, very surprising. It showed that most of the mining counties had lost population during the five years preceding. This loss was, however, more than made up by the growth of its cities and its agricultural counties. The census of 1890 shows still further reduction of population in the mining regions of the State and an extraordinary development of its urban population and its farming element. New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah show rates of increase which are small when the sparsely settled condition of these Territories is considered, while Nevada shows an absolute diminution of population of 17,939, or nearly 29 per cent., leaving it the smallest of all the States. This condition of things is a natural result of the failure of the Comstock and other mines, work upon which has practically ceased. Idaho has increased its population two and a half times. Its prosperity is mainly due to its mines, although people are now turning to agriculture in considerable numbers.

The growth of Washington has been phenomenal, the population in 1890 being nearly five times that of 1880. As is shown by the State census taken in 1885, this growth has been almost entirely during the last five years of the decade. The inducements which have attracted settlers are in the main its fertile soil and ample rain-fall, which enable farming to be carried on without irrigation over almost the entire State. The growth of Oregon, though less rapid, has been at a rate of nearly 80 per cent. during the past decade. The numerical increase has been 137,722, of which over four-fifths has been acquired during the past five years. The additions to its population are mainly in the valleys of the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

California, which increased 54 per cent. during the decade between 1870 and 1880, has maintained during the past decade a rate of increase of 39 per cent. This increase, though wide-spread throughout the State, has been most marked in its great cities and in the southern part.

The following table shows the relative rank in population of the States and Territories in 1890 and in 1880:

Relative rank of States and Territories in population.

1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.
1 New York.	1 New York.	26 Nebraska.	26 Minnesota.
2 Pennsylvania.	2 Pennsylvania.	27 Maryland.	27 Maine.
3 Illinois.	3 Ohio.	28 West Virginia.	28 Connecticut.
4 Ohio.	4 Illinois.	29 Connecticut.	29 West Virginia.
5 Missouri.	5 Missouri.	30 Maine.	30 Nebraska.
6 Massachusetts.	6 Indiana.	31 Colorado.	31 New Hampshire.
7 Texas.	7 Massachusetts.	32 Florida.	32 Vermont.
8 Indiana.	8 Kentucky.	33 New Hampshire.	33 Rhode Island.
9 Michigan.	9 Michigan.	34 Washington.	34 Florida.
10 Iowa.	10 Iowa.	35 Rhode Island.	35 Colorado.
11 Kentucky.	11 Texas.	36 Vermont.	36 District of Columbia.
12 Georgia.	12 Tennessee.	37 South Dakota.	37 Oregon.
13 Tennessee.	13 Georgia.	38 Oregon.	38 Delaware.
14 Wisconsin.	14 Virginia.	39 District of Columbia.	39 Utah.
15 Virginia.	15 North Carolina.	40 Utah.	40 Dakota.
16 North Carolina.	16 Wisconsin.	41 North Dakota.	41 New Mexico.
17 Alabama.	17 Alabama.	42 Delaware.	42 Washington.
18 New Jersey.	18 Mississippi.	43 New Mexico.	43 Nevada.
19 Kansas.	19 New Jersey.	44 Montana.	44 Arizona.
20 Minnesota.	20 Kansas.	45 Idaho.	45 Montana.
21 Mississippi.	21 South Carolina.	46 Oklahoma.	46 Idaho.
22 California.	22 Louisiana.	47 Wyoming.	47 Wyoming.
23 South Carolina.	23 Maryland.	48 Arizona.	
24 Arkansas.	24 California.	49 Nevada.	
25 Louisiana.	25 Arkansas.		

It will be seen that, as in 1880, New York still heads the list, and is followed by Pennsylvania. Ohio and Illinois have exchanged places. Of the other changes in the list the most marked are those of Texas, which rises from No. 11 to No. 7; Kentucky, which drops from 8 to 11; Minnesota, which rises from 26 to 20; Nebraska, which rises from 30 to 26; Maryland, which drops from 23 to 27; Colorado, which rises from 35 to 31; Vermont, which drops from 32 to 36; Washington, which rises from 42 to 34; Delaware, which drops from 38 to 42; Nevada, which drops from 43 to 49, and Arizona, which drops from 44 to 48. The average change in rank is 2.2 places.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, yours,

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX D.

EXHIBIT OF EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS RELATING TO PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT WOODRUFF AND CONFERENCE OF MORMON CHURCH, TRANSMITTED TO SECRETARY BY GOVERNOR THOMAS.

Remarks by President George Q. Cannon and President Wilford Woodruff at the sixty-first semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, October 6, 1890, immediately following the adoption by the general assembly of the manifesto issued by President Wilford Woodruff in relation to plural marriages.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

On the 19th of January, 1841, the Lord gave His servant Joseph Smith a revelation, the forty-ninth paragraph of which I will read:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, that when I give a commandment to any of the sons of men to do a work unto my name, and those sons of men go with all their might, and with all they have, to perform that work, and cease not their diligence, and their enemies come upon them, and hinder them from performing that work; behold, it behooveth me to require that work no more at the hands of those sons of men, but to accept of their offerings."

The Lord says other things connected with this, which I do not think it necessary to read, but the whole revelation is profitable, and can be read by those who desire to do so.

It is on this basis that President Woodruff has felt himself justified in issuing this manifesto.

I suppose it would not be justice to this conference not to say something upon this subject; and yet everyone knows how delicate a subject it is, and how difficult it is to approach it without saying something that may offend somebody. So far as I am concerned, I can say that of the men in this church who have endeavored to maintain this principle of plural marriage, I am one. In public and in private I have avowed my belief in it. I have defended it everywhere and under all circumstances, and when it was necessary have said that I considered the command was binding and imperative upon me.

But a change has taken place. We have, in the first place, endeavored to show that the law which affected this feature of our religion was unconstitutional. We believed for years that the law of July 1, 1862, was in direct conflict with the first amendment to the Constitution, which says that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." We rested upon that, and for years continued the practice of plural marriage, believing the law against it to be an unconstitutional one, and that we had the right, under the Constitution, to carry out this principle practically in our lives. So confident was I in relation to this view that in conversations with President Grant and his Attorney-General, ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon, I said to them that if my case were not barred by the statute of limitations I would be willing to have it made a test case, in order that the law might be tested.

We were sustained in this view not only by our own interpretation of the amendment to the Constitution, but also by some of the best legal minds in the country, who took exactly the same view that we did—that this law was an interference with religious rights—and that so long as our practices did not interfere with the happiness and peace of society or of others, we had the right to carry out this principle. In fact, it is within six or eight months that, in conversation with two United States Senators, each conversation being separate from the other, both of them expressed themselves, though not in the same language, to this effect: "Mr. Cannon, if this feature that you practice had not been associated with religion, it might have been tolerated; but you have associated it with religion, and it has aroused the religious sentiment of the nation, and that sentiment can not be resisted. So far as the practice itself is concerned, if you had not made it a part of your faith, and an institu-

tion sanctioned by religion, it might have gone along unnoticed." I do not give the exact language, but these are the ideas that they conveyed to me.

Now, we were very confident that this law was an unconstitutional one. President Daniel H. Wells will remember how he and I tried to get a case to test the constitutionality of the law during the lifetime of President Brigham Young. We wanted to get Brother Erastus Snow. It is the last thing that we should have thought of to put a man like he was in the gap if we had not been firmly convinced that the law was unconstitutional and would be declared so by the United States Supreme Court. We telegraphed to Brother Erastus in the South, thinking that his case would not be barred by the statute of limitations. He replied to us concerning it, and we found that it was barred. Brother A. M. Musser proposed himself, if I remember aright, to be a test case; but there was a defect in his case. We wanted this case, whenever it was presented, to be presented fairly, that there should be no evasion about it, but that it should be a case that could be tested fairly before the courts of the country. Finally, Brother George Reynolds was selected. I said to myself, when I learned the result, "it is the last time that I will ever have anything to do with a test case again which will involve the liberty of anybody."

I was promised when he was sentenced, by one high in authority and who had the right to make the promise, that he should be released, when the circumstances were told to him; for they were laid fairly before him, and he was told that the evidence had been furnished by Brother Reynolds himself, and that everything had been done to make it a test case; the Government had been aided in the securing of witnesses, and no difficulty thrown in the way. Afterwards, on the second trial, I believe Brother Reynolds' lawyers got frightened, and there was something occurred then that gave it a different appearance. But when the facts were related, as I stated, to one high in authority, he promised me that George Reynolds should be pardoned. There were those, however, in this city who were determined that he should not escape imprisonment, and the prosecuting attorney wrote a letter which changed the mind of this high official, as he afterward told me, and he declined to carry out that which I had received as a promise. But even then there were circumstances connected with this decision that made us reluctant to accept it.

Since that time the history of proceedings is before you and before the world. We have felt as though this command of God was of such importance to us, involving so many serious consequences, that we should do all in our power to have the world know the position that we occupied. There may be men among us who believed they would be damned if they did not obey this, accepting it as a direct command from God. Therefore, you can understand how tenaciously we have protested, and how vigorously we have endeavored, as far as we could, to make public our views upon this subject.

I suppose there are two classes here to-day in this congregation—one class who feel to sorrow to the bottom of their hearts because of the necessity of this action that we have now taken; another class who will say: "Did I not tell you so?" "Did I not tell you it would come to this?" "Did I not say to you that you ought to take advantage of and comply with this years ago, instead of enduring that which you have suffered since that time?" There may be men here to-day who pride themselves on their foresight, and who take credit to themselves because they foresaw, as they allege, that which we have done to-day, and would lead others to believe that if their counsel had been adopted, if the views that they presented had been accepted by the people, it might have saved very serious consequences to us all and left us in a better position than that which we occupy to-day. But I, for one, differ entirely with this view. I believe that it was necessary that we should witness unto God, the Eternal Father, unto the heavens and unto the earth, that this was really a principle dear to us—dearer, it might be said, in some respects than life itself.

We could not have done this had we submitted at the time that those of whom I speak suggested submission. We could not have left our own nation without excuse. It might have said, "Had we known all that you tell us now concerning this, we should have had very different views about this feature of your religion than we did have." But now, after the occurrences of the past six years have been witnessed by this entire nation and by the world, and by God the Eternal Father and the heavenly hosts, no one can plead as an excuse that they have been ignorant of our belief and the dearness of this principle to us.

Upwards of thirteen hundred men have been incarcerated in prison, going there for various terms from one or three months up to years. They have gone there willingly, as martyrs to this principle, making a protest that the heavens and the earth should bear record of, that they were conscientious in espousing this principle, and that it was not for sensual indulgence, because if sensual indulgence had been the object we could have obtained it without such sacrifices as were involved in obedience to this law—without going to prison, without sustaining wives and children, without the obloquy that has been heaped upon us because of this action of ours.

If licentious motives had prompted us, we could have secured the results in a

cheaper way and in a way more in consonance with universal custom throughout our own land and all Christendom. But the sacrifices that we have made in this respect bear testimony to the heavens and to the earth that we have been sincere and conscientious in all that we have done, and that we have not been prompted by a desire to use women for lustful purposes, but to save them, to make them honorable, and to leave no margin of women in our society to become a prey to lust, so that every woman in our land should have the opportunity of becoming a virtuous wife and an honored mother, loved and respected by her offspring and by all her associates.

If no other result has attended what may be termed our obstinacy these results are, at least, upon record, and they never can be blotted out. The imprisonment of these men, the sufferings—the untold, unwritten, yea, the unmentionable, it may be said, sufferings—of wives and children, they are recorded in heaven and are known to men upon the earth, and they form a chapter that will never be blotted out.

Latter-day Saints, there has been nothing lost in the five years that have just passed. We have lost no credit. There has been no honor sacrificed. We can look God in the face; that is, if we are permitted to do so, so far as this is concerned, we can; we can look the holy angels in the face; we can look mankind in the face without a blush, or without feeling that we have done anything unworthy of our manhood or of our professions and the faith that God has given unto us. This all of us can do, and if no other result has followed what may be called our obstinacy than these which I now describe they are grand enough to pay us for all that we have gone through.

But the time has come when, in the providence of God, it seemed necessary that something should be done to meet the requirements of the country, to meet the demands that have been made upon us, and to save the people. President Woodruff and others of us have been appealed to hundreds of times; I might say—I can say for myself—that I have been appealed to many scores of times to get out something and to announce something. Some of our leading brethren have said: "Inasmuch as we have ceased to give permission for plural marriages to be solemnized, why can not we have the benefit of that? Why can not we tell the world it, so as to have the benefit of it? Our enemies are alleging constantly that we still practice this in secret, and that we are dishonest and guilty of evasion."

Now, if we have really put a stop to granting permissions to men to take more wives than one, why should not the world know it and we have the advantage of it?" These remarks have been made to us repeatedly. But at no time has the Spirit seemed to indicate that this should be done. We have waited for the Lord to move in the matter; and on the 24th of September President Woodruff made up his mind that he would write something, and he had the spirit of it. He had prayed about it and had besought God repeatedly to show him what to do. At that time the Spirit came upon him, and the document that has been read in your hearing was the result. I know that it was right, much as it has gone against the grain with me in many respects, because many of you know the contest we have had upon this point. But when God speaks, and when God makes known His mind and will, I hope that I and all Latter-day Saints will bow in submission to it.

When that document was prepared it was submitted. But, as I said in this motion that has been made, President Woodruff is the only man upon the earth who holds the keys of the sealing power. These apostles all around me have all the same authority that he has. We are all ordained with the same ordination. We all have had the same keys and the same powers bestowed upon us. But there is an order in the church of God, and that order is that there is only one man at a time on the earth who holds the keys of sealing, and that man is the president of the church, now Wilford Woodruff. Therefore he signed that document himself. Some have wondered and said "Why didn't his counselors sign? Why didn't others sign?" Well, I give you the reason—because he is the only man on the earth that has this right, and he exercised it, and he did this with the approval of all of us to whom the matter was sumbitted, after he had made up his mind, and we sustained it; for we had made it a subject of prayer also, that God would direct us.

There never was a time in this church when I believe the leading men of this church have endeavored to live nearer to God, because they have seen the path in which we walked environed with difficulties, beset with all manner of snares, and we have had the responsibility resting upon us of your salvation, to a certain extent. God has chosen us, not we ourselves, to be the shepherds of His flock. We have not sought this responsibility. You know Wilford Woodruff too well to believe that he would seek such an office as he now fills. I trust you know the rest of us sufficiently to believe the same concerning us. I have shrunk from the apostleship. I have shrunk from being a member of the first presidency. I felt that if I could get my salvation in any other way, I prayed God that He would give it to me, after He revealed to me that I would be an apostle, when I was comparatively a child, and I have had that feeling ever since.

These apostles, all of them, feel the responsibility which rests upon them as leaders

of the people, God having made us, in His providence, your shepherds. We feel that the flock is in our charge, and if any harm befall this flock through us, we will have to answer for it in the day of the Lord Jesus; we shall have to stand and render an account of that which has been intrusted to us; and if we are faithless, and careless, and do not live so as to have the word of God continually with us and know His mind and will, then our condemnation will be sure and certain, and we can not escape it. But you are our witnesses as to whether God is with us or not, as well as the Holy Ghost. You have received, and it is your privilege to receive, the testimony of Jesus Christ as to whether these men who stand at your head are the servants of God, whom God has chosen, and through whom God gives instructions to His people. You know it, because the testimony of the Spirit is with you, and the spirit of God burns in your bosoms when you hear the word of God declared by these servants, and there is a testimony living in your hearts concerning it.

Now, realizing the full responsibility of this, this action has been taken. Will it try many of the Saints? Perhaps it will; and perhaps it will try those who have not obeyed this law as much as any others in the church. But all that we can say to you is that which we repeatedly say to you—go unto God yourselves, if you are tried over this and can not see its purpose; go to your secret chambers and ask God, and plead with Him, in the name of Jesus, to give you a testimony as He has given it to us, and I promise you that you will not come away empty, nor dissatisfied; you will have a testimony, and light will be poured out upon you, and you will see things that perhaps you can not see and understand at the present time.

I pray God to bless all of you, my brethren and sisters; to fill you with His Holy Spirit; to keep you in the path of exaltation which He has marked out for us; to be with us on the right hand and on the left in our future as He has been in the past.

Before I sit down I wish to call attention to one remarkable thing, and it may be an evidence to you that the devil is not pleased with what we have done. It is seldom I have seen so many lies, and such flagrant, outrageous lies, told about the Latter-day Saints as I have quite recently. I have not time to read the papers, but I have happened to pick up two or three papers and glance at them, and the most infernal (pardon me for using that expression) lies ever framed are told. It seems as though the devil is mad every way. "Now," says he, "they are going to take advantage of this, and I am determined they shall have no benefit of it; I will fill the earth with lies concerning them and neutralize this declaration of President Woodruff's." And you will see in all the papers everything that can be said to neutralize the effect of this. To me it is pretty good evidence that the devil is not pleased with what we are doing. When we kept silence concerning this, then we were a very mean and bad people; and now that we have broken the silence and made public our position, why, we are wicked in other directions, and no credence can be attached to anything that we say. You may know by this that his satanic majesty is not pleased with our action. I hope he never will be.

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF.

I want to say to all Israel that the step which I have taken in issuing this manifesto has not been done without earnest prayer before the Lord. I am about to go into the spirit world, like other men of my age. I expect to meet the face of my Heavenly Father—the Father of my spirit. I expect to meet the face of Joseph Smith, of Brigham Young, of John Taylor, and of the apostles, and for me to have taken a stand in anything which is not pleasing in the sight of God, or before the heavens, I would rather have gone out and been shot. My life is no better than other men's. I am not ignorant of the feelings that have been engendered through the course I have pursued. But I have done my duty, and the nation of which we form a part must be responsible for that which has been done in relation to this principle.

The Lord has required at our hands many things that we have not done, many things that we were prevented from doing. The Lord required us to build a temple in Jackson County. We were prevented by violence from doing it. He required us to build a temple in Far West, which we have not been able to do. A great many things have been required of us, and we have not been able to do them, because of those that surrounded us in the world. This people are in the hands of God. This work is in the hands of God, and He will take care of it. Brother George Q. Cannon told us about the lies that are abroad. It is a time when there have been more lies told about Mormonism than almost any other subject ever presented to the human family.

I often think of what Lorenzo Dow said with regard to the doctrine of election. Says he: "It is like this: You can, and you can't; you will, and you won't; you shall, and you shan't; you'll be damned if you do, and you'll be damned if you don't." That is about the condition we as Latter-day Saints are in. If we were to undertake to please the world, and that was our object, we might as well give up the ship; we might have given it up in the beginning. But the Lord has called us to

labor in the vineyard; and when our nation passes laws, as they have done, in regard to this principle which we have presented to the conference, it is not wisdom for us to make war upon sixty-five millions of people. It is not wisdom for us to go forth and carry out this principle against the laws of the nation and receive the consequences. That is in the hands of God, and He will govern and control it. The Church of Christ is here; the Zion of God is here in fulfillment of these revelations of God that are contained in these holy records in which the whole Christian world profess to believe.

The Bible could never have been fulfilled had it not been for the raising up of a prophet in the last days. The revelations of St. John could never have been fulfilled if the angel of God had not flown through the midst of heaven, "having the everlasting Gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come." Was that angel going to visit New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the world, and call the people together and preach to them? Not at all. But the Lord raised up a prophet. The angel of God delivered that Gospel to that prophet. That prophet organized a church; and all that He has promised in this code of revelations (the Book of Doctrine and Covenants) has been fulfilled as fast as time would admit. That which is not yet fulfilled will be.

Brethren and sisters, it is our duty to be true to God and to be faithful. Make your prayers known unto the Lord. The Lord has told us what He will do concerning many things. He will fulfill His word. Let us be careful and wise, and let us be satisfied with the dealings of God with us. If we do our duty to one another, to our country, and to the Church of Christ, we will be justified when we go into the spirit world. It is not the first time that the world has sought to hinder the fulfillment of revelation and prophecy. The Jewish nation and other nations rose up and slew the Son of God and every apostle but one that bore the priesthood in that day and generation. They could not establish the kingdom; the world was against them. When the apostles asked Jesus whether He would at that time restore again the kingdom to Israel, He replied: "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power." He did not say it would be established then; but He taught them to pray: "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven." It is a long time since that prayer was offered, and it has not been fulfilled until the present generation. The Lord is preparing a people to receive His kingdom and His Church, and to build up his work. That, brethren and sisters, is our labor.

I want the prayers of the Latter-day Saints. I thank God that I have seen with my eyes this day that this people have been ready to vote to sustain me in an action that I know, in one sense, has pained their hearts. Brother George Q. Cannon has laid before you our position. The Lord has given us commandments concerning many things, and we have carried them out as far as we could, but when we can not do it, we are justified. The Lord does not require at our hands things that we can not do.

This is all I want to say to the Latter-day Saints upon this subject. But go before the Lord and ask Him for light and truth, and to give us such blessings as we stand in need of. Let your prayers ascend unto the ears of the God of Sabaoth, and they will be heard and answered upon your heads and upon the heads of the world. Our nation is in the hands of God. He holds their destiny. He holds the destinies of all men. I will say to the Latter-day Saints, as an elder in Israel and as an apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ, we are approaching some of the most tremendous judgments God ever poured out upon the world. You watch the signs of the times; the signs of the coming of the Son of Man. They are beginning to be made manifest both in heaven and on earth. As has been told you by the apostles, Christ will not come until these things come to pass. Jerusalem has got to be rebuilt. The Temple has got to be built. Judah has got to be gathered, and the house of Israel. And the Gentiles will go forth to battle against Judah and Jerusalem before the coming of the Son of Man.

These things have been revealed by the prophets; they will have their fulfilment. We are approaching these things. All that the Latter-day Saints have to do is to be quiet, careful, and wise before the Lord, watch the signs of the times, and be true and faithful; and when you get through you will understand many things that you do not to-day. This work has been raised up by the power of Almighty God. These Elders of Israel were called from the various occupations of life to preach as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost. They were not learned men; they were the weak things of this world whom God chose to confound the wise, "and things which are not to bring to nought things that are."

We are here on that principle. Others will be gathered on that principle. Zion will be redeemed, Zion will arise, and the glory of God will rest upon her, and all that Isaiah and the other prophets have spoken concerning her will come to pass. We are in the last dispensation and fulness of time. It is a great day, and the eyes

of all the heavens are over us, and the eyes of God Himself and all the patriarchs and prophets. They are watching over you with feelings of deep interest, for your welfare; and our prophets who were slain and sealed their testimony with their blood, are mingling with the gods, pleading for their brethren. Therefore, let us be faithful and leave events in the hands of God, and He will take care of us if we do our duty.

I pray God that He will bless these apostles, prophets, and patriarchs, these seventies, high priests, and elders of Israel, and these Latter-day Saints, who have entered into covenant with our God. You have a great future before you. You have kept the commandments of God, so far as you have had the opportunity, and by receiving the gospel of Christ and being faithful your reward is before you. Your history is written and is before you. I will say that this nation, and all nations, together with presidents, kings, emperors, judges, and all men, righteous and wicked, have got to go into the spirit world and stand before the bar of God. They have got to give an account of the deeds done in the body. Therefore, we are safe as long as we do our duty. No matter what trials or tribulations we may be called to pass through, the hand of God will be with us and will sustain us.

I ask my Heavenly Father to pour out His spirit upon me, as His servant, that in my advanced age, and during the few days I have to spend here in the flesh, I may be led by the inspiration of the Almighty. I say to Israel, the Lord will never permit me nor any other man who stands as the president of this church, to lead you astray. It is not in the programme. It is not in the mind of God. If I were to attempt that, the Lord would remove me out of my place, and so he will any other man who attempts to lead the children of men astray from the oracles of God and from their duty. God bless you. Amen.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAFT MEMORIAL ABOUT NEVADA PARK.

A NATIONAL RESERVATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE SEQUOIA GROVES AND THE INTEGRITY OF THE WATERSHEDS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN AND TULARE VALLEYS.

At a meeting of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, August 4, 1890, Dr. Gustav Eisen gave a highly interesting and alarming description of the destruction and waste of many of the grandest Sequoias or Big Trees in certain localities of the Sierra Nevada, pointing out the importance and necessity of immediate action on the part of the California Academy of Sciences in petitioning the Government at Washington to permanently protect these forests.

Dr. Eisen proposed a motion to have a committee appointed to draft resolutions to be immediately presented to the Government.

President Dr. H. W. Harkness thereupon appointed a committee consisting of W. S. Chapman, J. R. Scupham, and Gustav Eisen to draft such resolutions. These are herewith submitted, viz:

Whereas certain parts of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California possess in their Sequoia or Big Tree Forests the most beautiful as well as the most wonderful forests in the world. These forests, or rather groves of big trees, very limited in extent, are isolated one from the other, and situated near the headwaters of certain streams at an altitude between 4,000 to 7,000 feet. The number of trees in each grove varies from one hundred to a few thousand trees. The average size of the Big Tree is from 15 to 20 feet in diameter at the base and 200 feet in height, but single trees reach 300 feet in height by 30 to 42 feet in diameter. The beauty of these Sequoias, as well as of the forest surrounding them, is indescribable and superior to any forests elsewhere on this earth. A tree recently cut measured 41½ feet in diameter, 250 feet in height and the rings of its wood numbered 6,126. Allowing one ring for each year, this tree was already 2,000 years old when the pyramid of Cheope was built, and it was over 4,000 years old at the beginning of the Christian era. Only one more tree of this size exists, the largest other tree being little more than 30 feet in diameter.

The preservation of these trees is of national importance not only on account of their influence upon the climate and water-shed for the irrigation of the land below, but also because of their great beauty, curiosity and rarity. They are the last remains of a gigantic creation which has now mostly disappeared and which is fast being exterminated from the face of the globe. The Sequoia trees are rapidly dying out and a few young or medium sized trees are found in or outside of the old groves. There are few trees which are less than 10 feet in diameter.

These magnificent forests have failed to succumb to six thousand years of storms, of snow and ice, of upheaval and climatic changes; the woodman's ax and the sheepherder's fire; the thoughtlessness and ignorance of the frontier settlers, and the cupidity of the lumberman are now laying them prostrate in every direction, and they vie with each other as to which can destroy the most. It is not much over thirty-five years since these trees were discovered; it is not now twenty years since they began to be better known, and already now is the destruction of them lamentable—nay, appalling and terrible. The Government land has been taken up to a great extent fraudulently, and mostly re-sold to powerful syndicates or to local mill men who are now destroying the forests. The reckless waste of timber must be seen to be understood; it is hardly possible to believe that intelligent beings could be guilty of such recklessness and purposeless destruction.

At a recent visit to one of these mills we found millions upon millions of feet of lumber rotting on the ground. Generally only a very small part of each tree is used for lumber, the balance is left to rot. Trees from 30 to 40 feet in diameter have been cut for curiosity's sake, in order that a small section might be exhibited and a few hundred dollars gained. Of other trees a small section is cut out for lumber, the balance is fired in order to get it out of the way and make room for new logs more readily managed.

At one mill where hundreds of these trees had been cut, about one-third of the lumber had been wasted.

If this destruction is to go on, as it surely will if not checked at once, there will be few of these Sequoias left ten years hence.

We believe that the preservation of these trees is of national importance. A national park covering the area occupied by these forests would prove not only of value as an attraction for the citizens of this republic, but would be of the utmost importance for the proper irrigation of the plains below. In course of time a certain proportion of trees of various kinds could be sold yearly, and the nation might derive a very large income from it.

Even the stump of the greatest of all the trees (the so-called Centennial tree) should by all means be saved by the greatest possible care—even to the covering it with the most indestructible material, such as iron posts, and corrugated iron roof made of galvanized iron so that neither time nor fire will impair its use materially, we think this stump will last perhaps for a thousand years if protected as it may and should be, and the cost could not be great.

Merely as an inducement to tourists and to visitors attracted by the wonderful works of nature, the money value of these forests is infinitely greater than the comparatively small sums derived from their destruction.

To simply withdraw these timber lands from settlement or from sale would not accomplish the desired purpose, as much of the timber would be illegally cut, while forest fires would be almost inevitable. A national park well guarded and managed would, in our opinion, be the only successful and permanent remedy against this forest destruction.

In deciding upon the area to be included in this national park, it is both desirable and necessary that certain adjacent lands containing other timber trees than the Sequoia should be included. The pine and spruce forests of the Sierra Nevada which border upon the Sequoia groves are hardly inferior in size and beauty, nor are they of less importance to this State or to the nation at large as pleasure resorts or as preservers of the integrity of the water-shed.

There exists also in the Sierra Nevada Mountains two places which in beauty and grandeur rival the better known Yosemite. These cañons or valleys are situated on the South Fork of King's River and on the Big Kern. It is desirable that these places should also be set aside as national parks, and that their timber and water-sheds should be preserved intact.

Therefore do we herewith beg to call your attention to the urgent necessity and desirability of saving the big tree forests of the Sierra Nevada for the benefit of this State, and for that of the nation at large.

And we do respectfully request you to establish a national park and reservation covering the territories described below, and to withdraw from entry for all future time all and any Government land in the Sierra Nevada Mountains which contain big trees.

We believe this can be done, first, by immediately withdrawing all the Government land in the localities described from entry; second, by purchasing the most desirable parts which contain big trees from those who now own the land.

We further respectfully request you to order a careful survey of all the Sequoia groves and proposed reservation in order to ascertain their extent and in order that the proper amount of ground may be preserved.

We will mention the following as among the natural curiosities and wonders to be found in the proposed park, for which we beg to propose the name Nevada Park:

(1) The center of the Sierra Nevada or the California Alps, crowned by Mount Whitney, and over fifty other peaks of altitudes varying from 10,000 to 15,000 feet.

(2) Glaciers found on the flanks of Mount Goddard and the Palisades.

(3) The Tehipitee Yosemite on King's River.

(4) The Grand Cañon of the South Fork of King's River, with the Cascades.

(5) The Grand Cañon of the Kern, the most magnificent on the Pacific coast, superior in scenery and grandeur to Yosemite, containing numerous falls and lakes, stupendous cliffs, etc.

(6) Shagoopa Falls, 3,000 feet descent.

(7) Extinct volcanoes.

(8) Big tree forests and groves found on the river systems of King's, Kaweah, Tule, and Kern.

We feel confident that future generations will more appreciate this act of our Government than the present generation possibly can, for as time passes and the lands adjacent become devastated, as they are now being so rapidly done, then, and only then, will the wisdom of this effort be fully seen and acknowledged.

At a meeting of the Academy September 1, the above committee tendered this final report, which was approved and adopted:

We herewith submit a map, showing boundaries of the proposed national reservation for the preservation of the Sequoia Grove and the integrity of the watersheds of the San Joaquin and Tulare valleys, and exhibiting the location of the various Sequoia Groves, to supplement and explain our former report.

W. S. CHAPMAN,
J. R. SCUPHAM,
GUSTAV EISEN,
Committee.

THE SEQUOIA FORESTS OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, THEIR LOCATION AND AREA.

[Read before the California Academy of Sciences, September 1, 1890, by Frank J. Walker.]

In the Standard Guide Book to the Pacific Coast, of a late issue, we read this statement. "There are nine groves of big trees in California;" and in the descriptive sketch following this remarkable statement, we find three of the nine groves mentioned as lying south of King's River, vaguely described as the King's River Grove, the grove in the basin of the North Tule, and the grove in the basin of South Tule. There are in the localities named as containing three, no less than seven distinct groves and forests of big trees, while in the enumeration given there is no mention whatever by the author of the several groves and forests of Middle Tule, Kern or Kaweah rivers, nor of the most southern grove on Deer Creek; in short, the omissions comprise some twenty distinct Sequoia groves and forests, aggregating an area of at least 25,000 acres. Few, indeed of the inhabitants of Tulare County, where most of the forests are found, have any conception of the wide extent of their Sequoia possessions; probably not one person in five hundred knows of the existence even of big trees on the Kern River slope, and many would dispute the fact—a fact I have never seen referred to in print—and yet there are no less than 2,000 acres in that region, and some of it the most dense forest growth of Sequoia gigantea known to man. And so with other groves; many of them are to the general public practically unknown and unexplored.

The accompanying map is the first ever published with an approximate showing of the area, location, or existence even of what is by far the larger part of our Sequoia possessions.

With reference to this map, it is my purpose in this paper to briefly mention what may be termed the Forests of Sequoia, and the neighboring groves; and in making the distinction between forests and groves, it will be necessary to draw a somewhat arbitrary line; and for this purpose we will classify as forests all areas of 1,000 acres or upwards, and all below that as groves. According to this distinction we can safely assume that all forests of Sequoia gigantea are to be found to the south of King's River, and nearly all of them in Tulare County; and with mere mention of the better known northern groves—the Calaveras, South Park, Tuolumne, Merced, Mariposa, Fresno and Washington—we will therefore confine our sketch to a discription of this region only.

The first, going southward, and probably the largest compact body of all, is located on the south slope of the South Fork of King's River, in Fresno County. It is designated on your map as Converse Basin Forest. Its location may be given more exactly as in the northeastern part of Township 13 south, range 27 east, and the northwestern part of Township 13 south, range 28 east, Mount Diablo meridian, the larger part being in the latter township. (Please bear in mind that all townships and ranges hereafter given are south and east of Mount Diablo meridian.) The area of this tract is about 5,000 acres. These figures can at best be but an approximation. For most part the Sequoia country is so broken and the variation of density of growth so great, and the limits so vaguely defined, that an exact estimation is almost impossible; besides, it is likely to be misleading, from the fact that it represents in some instances what may be called a heavy continuous growth, while in others it is more or less broken and scattering. In nearly all cases there is found mixed with the Sequoia a plentiful growth of other timber, principally yellow and sugar pine (*Pinus ponderosa* and *Pinus Lambertiana*), with a sprinkling here and there of fir, cedar, and other growths. However, I have aimed everywhere to keep my estimates of areas well within bounds.

This first forest, together with the one next in order, are owned by one of the leading lumber firms of California. And next Wednesday they celebrate at Sanger the completion of their 40 mile lumber flume, connecting their capacious mills in the mountains with the railroad on the plains. They propose to clean up everything as they go along, stripping the land bare and moving their mills and extending their flume from point to point as the timber supply becomes exhausted. It will probably take years for them to reach the Boulder Creek forest, in township 13, range 29, so named from the affluent of King's River, on whose slopes it is found. The area of this forest and neighboring groves can not be less than 1,500 acres, probably more. These two already mentioned lie together on the waters of King's River, in Fresno County, but the forest next to the south, the Fresno Big Tree forest, is on the divide between the waters of King's and Kaweah Rivers, partly in Fresno and partly in Tulare Counties. It lies in the contiguous corners of the four townships 13 and 14, ranges 27 and 28. Its original area can not be computed at less than 2,000 or 3,000 acres, but so much of it has been stripped that its limits are hard to determine.

Here have been the principal milling operations in sequoia for the past twenty years. Four sections of it, containing what is known as the "Fresno Big Trees," have already been reserved by the United States Government, it being the only reservation ever made in these southern forests for the purpose of saving the sequoia. This is the reservation recently confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, containing the famous big tree known as the "General Grant," said to be 40 feet in diameter.

Passing on to the west side of township 14, range 28, we find along Redwood Creek a forest of some 3,000 acres. This most magnificent growth has also passed from the possession of the Government to private ownership. Farther south we next come to a forest on the North Fork of the Kaweah River, in the northwest portion of 15 to 29, and extending northward across the line into 14 to 29. There is here upwards of 1,500 acres of Big Tree forest still owned by the Government. The whole township is timbered and well worth preserving aside from the sequoia.

A few miles southward brings us to the Sequoia tract, known as the Giant forest, located in the contiguous corners of townships 15 and 16, ranges 29 and 30, where there is found an area of some 2,300 acres of sequoia. This, although still in the hands of the Government, is claimed by individual locators by reason of their locations having been made in good faith and filed previous to the withdrawal from entry of these townships, as explained hereafter. It is generally thought that they will substantiate their claims and acquire the land, and public sentiment seems to favor it. Passing to the Middle Fork of Kaweah River, we find several groves, some of which are still in the hands of the Government, but there exists on this branch no sequoia tract that could properly be called a forest.

Southward, on the east fork of the Kaweah River, we come to what is designated as the Mineral King forest, from a mining district of that name, comprising, with the detached groves, some 3,000 acres; the main body is in township 17, range 30, the township whose recent restoration to entry gave rise to the movement culminating in what is known as the Vandever Sequoia Park bill, recently passed in the Lower House of Congress. In December, 1885, Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, withdrew from entry 18 certain townships, of which this was one. The reason for this suspension was the alleged fraudulent character of the surveys. We need not consider the condition of these surveys; but from the character of the country it would seem that the subdivision lines of township 17, range 30, could be more readily run with a ruling pen than with chain and transit; and at that time the compensation for either system of survey was supposed to be the same. But one thing is certain, on many of the Government plats you will search in vain for any trace of sequoia growth, even where the alleged lines run through sections now known to be heavily timbered with the mountain redwood. It is to this fact largely, no doubt, that the very existence of certain sequoia forests has so long remained unknown to the public.

The fact that several of the suspended townships contained big trees had nothing whatever to do, so far as we know, with influencing the acts of the Commissioner. But Commissioner Sparks "builded better than he knew," and the ultimate outcome of his order of withdrawal has been to preserve in the Government's undisputed possession several forests of these big trees that would otherwise have gone the way of all the rest, into the hands of speculators and lumbermen. Thus the matter remained *in statu quo* till the opening of the present year, the friends of sequoia preservation resting easy in the fancied security of their position, inasmuch as the Department had expressly declared its policy not to restore to entry these lands in advance of an official examination.

At the opening of the present year parties interested in acquiring timber by some means secured the release of the suspension of township 17, range 30. It was restored to entry May 23, and in less than six weeks the entire Mineral King forest was filed on by timber-land claimants and the tract effectually cleaned up. While thus the greed for big-tree timber was developing the supply was growing short, and attention of timber prospectors was turned to other forests, and it was found that in the township to the south, township 18, range 30, there was a forest practically unexplored that offered the best field for their next work. The same measures that had proved so successful in opening up township 17, range 30, were forthwith set to work to secure this more valuable prize. At this juncture a few citizens of Tulare County took steps to thwart the attempted spoliation of the sequoia forests.

As the forest in township 18, range 30, was the one the timber men most wanted, the inference was reasonable that it was the best of all for the Government to keep. We need not detail the ways and means adopted, but the ultimate outcome of the opposition has been the Vandever bill, embracing in its proposed reservation two townships and four sections to be set apart as a national sequoia park. The reservation includes the forest marked on your map as the Sequoia Park forest, and also the larger part of the Homer Peak forest, somewhere from 3,000 to 5,000 acres. South of these, following the sequoia belt, in township 19, range 30, we come to the Dillon Mill forest, of over 1,000 acres, with but little remaining to the Government,

and from which thousands of sequoia fence posts are being hauled this season. And still farther southward, partly in the southest corner of the same township, and extending into the corners of three other townships, is the Tulare River forest.

Much "cutting and slashing" for a period of years, of which Professor Eison told you at a late meeting, has here been going on; and during this time different mills have been drawing their supply of mountain redwood from this forest; still by far the larger part remains. Here exists a noted center of sequoia growth known as the "McFadyen 80" (acres), estimated by lumbermen to have on it timber sufficient for 8,000,000 feet of lumber. Only one mill is running this season. This, with the Pixley grove, we will estimate at 3,500 acres. About 6 miles directly south is the Putnam Mill forest, in townships 20 and 21, range 31, containing some 4,000 acres. A portion of this, that in township 20, range 31, is still owned by the Government, and is a very beautiful forest of over 1,000 acres.

In the northeast of this same township 21, range 31, and extending into the adjoining townships, is found the Fleitz forest, owned by a Michigan syndicate; while in the southeast portion of the same township and extending into township 22, range 31, are groves owned by the syndicate known as the "Kessing," the several tracts comprising an area of some 4,000 acres. Here again, in the southwest of township 22, range 31, the Government possesses a forest of somewhat uncertain value and extent, known as the Indian Reservation forest, and estimated at 1,500 acres. It is not generally known that there exists any sequoia on the Kern River slope, but there are on that side at least 1,500 or 2,000 acres in groves scattered along the slope from Freeman's Valley southward for some 15 miles. Only one of these tracts could be classed as a forest, that of Freeman Valley. Here is a tract of about 1,000 acres, a limited portion of which is probably the heaviest growth of *Sequoia gigantea* in the world. Unfortunately this also has passed into the hands of lumbermen.

One grove more remains to be mentioned, not because of its intrinsic merit, but because of its location, it being, so far as known, the southernmost limit of sequoia. It is that on Deer Creek, indicated on older maps as "Mammoth Grove." It contains less than 150 sequoias, scattered over an area of perhaps 300 acres.

This completes the list. The sequoia forests proper, therefore, extend over a belt of country beginning at Converse Basin, on the north, and ending with the Indian reservation forest, 60 miles to the south. The groves and forests together in this region are upwards of twenty in number, with an average distance between them of perhaps 3 or 4 miles.

Within this scope of country a moderate estimate of the sequoia would be, according to the foregoing figures and including a few unnamed groves, 37,500 acres, divided between the several river systems as follows:

	Acres.
King's River	7,500
Kaweah River	14,000
Tule River	14,000
Kern River	1,700
Deer Creek	300
Total	37,500

It has been sufficiently shown that there are in the State several forests and groves of big trees still belonging to the Government, aside from those embraced in the Vandever bill. To insure the safety of these, and to put them beyond the designs of timbermen, and above all to protect them from devastating forest fires, it is exceedingly desirable that they be reserved and placed under expert supervision. We need no reminder that the greed of timber and cattle men will soon work havoc with what remains, unless something be done to stay the devastation; and if we would save a portion we must begin at once.

Concerning the utility of the region embraced in these limits as the best natural reservoir for the storage of waters needed for irrigation, we need not dwell. But for a moment let me touch on the suitability of the country for a park because of its charming natural attractions. You need hardly be reminded of this. The heart of the Sierra, culminating in Mount Whitney, affords grand scenery of peculiar charm and great variety. Here are three Yosemites rivaling their noted prototype in many features, with a little world of wonders clustering around the headwaters of Kern, Keweah, and King's Rivers. We will simply mention the Grand Cañon of the Kern, where for 20 miles the mad waters of the California Alps, are crowned with nameless and unnumbered domes and towers. Then only a few miles across the divide, extends the cañon of King's River, with its wealth of impressive scenery, and some 8 miles farther to the north lies the valley of Tehipitee, the gem of the Sierra, with its wonderous dome of rock rising in rounded majesty some 6,000 feet from the level of the river-cleft meadow at its feet. Yet a view of the most impressive and characteristic scenery

of the region is to be earned by scaling one of the lofty peaks of the Keweah range At least 100 peaks here rise to altitudes exceeding 10,000 feet.

One can never forget the impression who has once looked out over the California Alps from the pinnacle of Miners' Peak. As I once before said in describing this scene, that "Here amid the companionship of peaks one beholds with speechless wonder the spectacle beyond. No satisfactory view of the Whitney Range can be found from the San Jonquin plains. The intervening Keweah Range veils the view of the higher peaks beyond. But here, standing on the crest of the Keweah Sierra, one looks across the Grand Cañon of the Kern, and the encircling wilderness of crags and peaks is beyond the power of pen to describe. Mounts Monache, Whitney, Williamson, Tyndall, Keweah, and a hundred nameless peaks—the crown of our country,—have pierced the mantle of green that clothes the cañons below and are piled into the very sky, jagged and bald and bleak and hoary, a wilderness of eternal desolation."

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1890.

1. By act of Congress approved September 25, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described as township 18 south and ranges 30 and 31 east, and also sections 31, 32, 33, and 34, in township 17 south and range 30 east, and by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the adjoining tract described as townships 15 and 16 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, and also township 17 south, range 30 east, except above mentioned sections 31, 32, 33, and 34, have been set apart for a public park, and the same shall be known as the "Sequoia National Park."

2. The park by said acts is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and these rules and regulations are made and published in pursuance of the duty imposed on him in regard thereto.

3. No persons other than transient visitors will be permitted to be within the Park without written authority from the Secretary of the Interior.

4. No person shall cut, break, remove, impair, or interfere with any trees, shrubs, plants, timber, minerals, mineral deposits, curiosities, wonders, or other objects of interest in the park; and all of the same shall be retained in their natural condition.

5. The wanton destruction of the fish and game from within the park and their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit are forbidden by said acts; and no one shall carry into or have in the park any fire-arms, traps, nets, tackle, or appliances, or fish or hunt therein without a license in writing signed by the Secretary or superintendent of the park.

6. No one shall start or kindle, or allow to be started or kindled, any fire in grass, leaves, underbrush, débris, or dead timber, down or standing; and any one so offending will be held responsible pecuniarily for all damages that may result from such fire.

7. The sale or use of intoxicating liquors within the park is strictly forbidden.

8. The superintendent duly appointed by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the acts of Congress aforesaid.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR

THE YEAR 1890.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1890.

SIR: In transmitting the Annual Report of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, submitted herewith, I deem it proper to call attention to the increasing magnitude and importance of this office, and the great mass of laborious and intricate work annually performed by its officials. From comparatively a small beginning at its original organization by act of Congress of April 25, 1812, under the Treasury Department, it has grown with respect to the quantity, character, and multiplicity of the affairs committed to its charge, until its present force of officials, clerks, and other employés, many of whom are required to have legal or more than ordinary clerical ability, is unable to dispose of the vast accumulation of business with satisfactory expedition, and the necessity of its increase and additional office room is becoming yearly more apparent.

The result, however, of its administration during the fiscal year, as indicated in the accompanying report, is regarded as most gratifying under all the circumstances.

The great object of the Government is to dispose of the public lands to actual settlers only—to bona fide tillers of the soil—although liberal grants have been made by Congress to States and corporations for works of recognized public utility. To give effect to all the various statutes on the subject is the duty devolving on this office. Accordingly, an agricultural domain of nearly 19,000,000 acres—a domain almost equal to the aggregate area of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey—has, during the year been transferred to enterprising and industrious settlers, by patents issued to them for the above area, while the areas patented to the States, under the swamp grant, and to corporations, under special grants, have been great, although somewhat reduced, as compared with previous years. At the same time, the area of coal and mineral lands

patented has been greatly increased over that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, thus tending to the development of our immense deposits of coal and metals of every grade. The area patented to the States, under the grants for educational and internal improvement purposes, has increased 300 per cent.

This completed work, as shown by the following figures and facts, indicating increased population, increased coal and mineral development, and increased educational development and resources, is adverted to as a suggestive element in the national progress.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE OFFICE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED.

The class of patents embraced under this head includes all patents issued on final and commuted homestead entries, on pre-emption, timber culture, desert, private cash, town-site and other entries embracing land of an agricultural non-mineral character.

The number of such agricultural patents issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was 117,247, embracing 18,759,520 acres. The number issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, was 70,141, including an area of 11,222,560 acres, showing an increase during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, of 47,106 patents, and of 7,536,960 acres of land.

MINERAL PATENTS.

Of mineral and millsite patents, 1,407 were issued, as against 913 during the previous fiscal year, an increase of 494 patents. Of coal patents, 224 were issued, as against 155 patents during the previous year, an increase of 69, and including an area of 33,473.72 acres, as against an area during the previous year of 17,096.80 acres, or an increase in area of 15,376.92 acres.

In the following exhibit are shown the States and Territories in which mineral patents were issued:

Coal land and mineral and millsite patents.

States and Territories.	Coal lands.	Acres.	Mineral and millsite.
Alaska			5
Arizona			25
California	5	880.00	115
Colorado	127	19,004.96	591
Dakota			40
Idaho			42
Montana	9	1,040.00	289
Nevada			27
New Mexico	2	160.00	26
Oregon			10
Utah	19	2,890.84	113
Washington	37	5,654.34	3
Wyoming	25	3,843.58	21
Total	224	33,473.72	1,407

STATE SELECTIONS APPROVED.

The approvals during the year, under the different grants to the several states for educational and internal improvement purposes, and for public buildings, embraced an area of 539,779.84 acres.

The following exhibit gives the details by States:

State.	Grant.	Quantity granted.	Quantity approved up to July 1, 1889.	Approved during fiscal year ending July 1, 1890.	Total approved.	Remainder.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	University (*a*)	46,080	44,297.53	1,650.93	45,948.46	131.54
Arizona	do	46,080		36,890.14	36,890.14	9,189.86
California	School indemnity (*b*)			8,881.12		
Do	Internal improvement	500,000	492,052.87	5,612.73	498,265.60	1,734.40
Do	Seminary	46,080	44,822.16	1,154.07	45,976.23	103.77
Do	Agricultural College	150,000	148,499.00	1,220.82	149,719.82	280.18
Do	Public building	6,400	4,778.30	320.78	5,099.08	1,300.92
Colorado	Agricultural College	90,000	69,555.75	18,391.51	87,947.26	2,052.74
Florida	Internal improvement	500,000	*c*497,761.09	77.85	497,838.94	2,161.06
Louisiana	School indemnity (*d*)			63,621.49		
Minnesota	do (*d*)			1,015.95		
Missouri	Agricultural College	330,000	324,623.65	5,348.86	329,972.51	*e*27.49
Nevada	School indemnity	*f*2,000,000	*g*368,872.20	349,422.25	718,294.45	1,281,705.55
Washington	University	46,080	23,942.02	80.00	24,022.02	*h*22,057 98
Wyoming	do	46,080		46,091.34	*i*46,091.34	
Total				539,779.84		

a This is a second grant to Alabama of the same quantity for university purposes, the first grant having been previously adjusted.

b This is a grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections with indemnity following the grant. The exact quantity granted and indemnity due have not been ascertained.

c This total represents the quantity embraced in approvals that have been allowed to stand upon agreed adjustment.

d This is a grant of sections numbered 16 with indemnity following the grant. The exact quantity granted and the indemnity due have not been ascertained.

e Grant practically closed.

f This is a grant of quantity in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections restored to the public domain under act of June 16, 1880.

g This aggregate includes 9,228.36 acres indemnity selected under the original grant, and not under the grant of 2,000,000 acres made by the act of June 16, 1880.

h By approvals on July 2 of this year the remainder has been reduced to 1,238.79 acres.

i The grant is of 72 entire sections (46,080 acres if the sections contain exactly 640 acres each) but the 72 sections selected aggregated a few acres more than 46,080 acres.

The above stated acreage of 539,779.84 acres, as against an area during the previous fiscal year of only 132,350.61 shows an increase of 407,429.23 acres or over 300 per cent.

In Appendix K is a further detailed statement of adjustments of grants, with references to important decisions and rulings relative thereto.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS.

In the following statement is shown by States the acreage of swamp lands patented during the year, as also the acreage selected by the states and approved by this office, and the aggregate acreage of such lands patented to the States, since the date of the swamp grant:

Total during year of swamp lands.

States.	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Total patented since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama			999.42	411,189.26
Arkansas		160.00	3,483.62	7,647,709.36
California		8,073.02	4,062.90	1,469,460.25
Florida	970.51	59,099.56	53,595.76	16,124,725.74
Illinois		40.00	40.00	1,455,641.45
Indiana				1,257,963.05
Iowa		440.00	655.13	1,183,920.33
Louisiana, 1849	182.28			8,708,588.53
Louisiana, 1850			2,948.17	228,120.49
Michigan				5,667,304.64
Minnesota	15,253.53		85.56	2,890,592.81
Mississippi		406.54	406.54	3,250,153.20
Missouri			3,982.28	3,415,531.27
Ohio				25,640.71
Oregon	2,810.21	40,365.85	36,085.22	140,982.80
Wisconsin		17,905.52	2,977.87	3,332,900.51
Total	19,216.53	126,990.49	109,351.89	57,209,324.40

Number of lists of swamp and school lands prepared for approval 73
Certified copies of lists prepared and transmitted to governors of the several States and to local officers 110
Patents executed 24

During the previous fiscal year ending on June 30, 1889, an area of 259,721.45 acres was patented to the several States under the swamp grants, but during the present fiscal year, as shown in above table, an area of only 109,351.89 acres was patented to the States, a decrease of 150,369.56 acres.

RAILROAD LANDS PATENTED.

There were patented or certified, under the law, for the benefit of railroad companies, during the year, 363,862.15 acres, as shown in the following table:

	Acres.
Iowa	80.00
Louisiana	77,213.27
Minnesota	261,773.01
Wisconsin	24,795.87
Total	363,862.15

as against an area patented to railroads during the previous fiscal year of 425,046.02 acres, or a decrease of 61,183.87 acres.

INDIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS.

The exhibit following shows the area patented to the States, during the year, on private land claims, donations, Indian claims in severalty, and scrip locations:

Indian and miscellaneous patents issued year ending June 30, 1890.

	Acres.		Acres.
Indian Territory	43,444.12	Colorado	640.00
California	17,760.00	Arkansas	640.00
Florida	17,723.57	Washington	633.00
Louisiana	8,190.64	Mississippi	160.00
Wisconsin	7,231.70	Missouri	160.00
Oregon	4,871.53	Minnesota	153.00
Dakota	2,661.73	Indiana	50.00
Kansas	2,426.73		
Michigan	640.00	Total	109,056.02

or a decrease in area, as compared with the previous fiscal year, of 50,334.19 acres.

Recapitulation of patents issued,

Patents.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total net increase.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Agricultural	11,222,560.00	18,758,520.00	7,535,960.00		
Mineral	17,096.80	33,473.72	16,376.92		
State selections	132,350.61	539,779.84	407,429.23		
Swamp lands	259,721.45	109,351.89		150,369.56	
Railroad lands	425,046.02	363,862.15		61,183.87	
Indian lands	159,390.21	109,056.02		50,334.19	
Total	12,216,165.09	19,915,043.62	7,960,766.15	261,887.62	7,698,878.53

The following is a statement of the acreage of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

CASH SALES.

	Acres.
Private entries	38,617.79
Public sales	28.66
Pre-emption entries	2,204,905.07
Timber and stone land entries	509,896.61
Mineral land entries	35,396.81
Desert land entries	478,849.56
Coal land entries	16,198.34
Town-site entries	1,745.57
Lassen County desert land entries	400.00
Excesses on homestead and other entries	15,194.80
Abandoned military reservations	1,613.54
	3,302,846.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homestead entries (original)	5,531,678.60
Timber-culture entries (original)	1,787,403.14
Entries with military bounty land warrants	19,034.32
Entries with private land scrip	10,439.52
State selections, school and swamp	258,141.33
Railroad selections	1,752,758.86
Indian allotments	2,167.85
Entries with Valentine scrip	119.60
Entries with Sioux half-breed scrip	150.99
Entries with Porterfield scrip	5.22
Donation entries	785.81
Total	9,362,685.24
Total area of public land entries and selections	12,665,531.99

INDIAN LANDS.

	Acres.
Cherokee school lands	2,333.78
Ute lands	61,059.61
Sioux lands	57,096.87
Osage trust and diminished reserve	11,703.98
Osage ceded	96.11
Kansas trust and diminished reserve	333.85
Winnebago lands	457.77
Uintah lands	163.45
Total	133,305.42
Making a grand total of	12 798,837.41

RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash	3,302,846.75
Miscellaneous entries	9,362,685.24
Indian lands	133,305.42
Total	12,798,837.41

The foregoing does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the "original entries" of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Commuted homestead (section 2301, R. S.)	905,536.41
Commuted homestead act, June 15, 1880	4,348.38
Final desert land entries	244,534.94
Final homestead entries	4,060,592.77
Final timber-culture entries	423,048.70
Total areas previously reported	5,638,061.20

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

From cash sales	$6,349,174.24
Homestead fees and commissions	697,623.07
Timber-culture fees and commissions	173,145.00
Fees on locations of military bounty land warrants	599.00
Fees on scrip locations	17.00
Fees on donation claims	25.00
Fees on State selections	3,019.77
Fees on railroad selections	21,913.19
Fees on pre-emption and other filings	123,750.00
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc	101,604.04
Total receipts from public lands	7,470,870.31
Receipts from disposal of Indian lands	293,062.30
Timber depredations	16,585.00
Total	7,780,517.61

The filings made and the fees therefrom are stated in the annexed table.

Kind of filings.	Number of filings.	Fees.
Pre-emption	25,329	$65,164.00
Homestead	712	1,571.00
Coal	1,645	4,927.00
Lassen County desert	174	522.00
Town lot	2	6.00
Town-site	2	5.00
Valentine scrip	45	45.00
Girard scrip	1	.....
Mineral applications	1,293	12,930.00
Timber and stone applications	3,617	36,170.00
Total	32,820	121,340.00
Add to this mineral adverse claims	241	2,410.00
	33,061	123,750.00

The number and kinds of every character of entries made during the year, together with the cash receipts for the same, compared with the previous fiscal year, are shown in the following exhibit:

Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the year ending pared with year end

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.	
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.
FINAL ENTRIES.				
Public sales	7	28.66	$299.12	
Private entry	242	38,617.79	49,413.22	
Pre-emption	15,243	2,204,905.07	2,967,444.15	
Timber and stone	3,454	509,896.61	1,272,136.66	
Coal	118	16,198.34	252,264.70	
Mineral	1,314	85,396.81	185,825.16	
Town sites	5	1,745.57	2,781.06	
Town lots	5		238.00	
Abandoned military reservations	28	1,613.54	2,339.98	
Indian lands	1,004	133,305.42	293,062.30	
Desert lands	868	244,534.94	246,039.76	
Desert lands, Lassen County	3	400.00	500.00	
Commuted homesteads	6,065	905,536.41	1,227,965.77	
Commuted homesteads, act June 15, 1880	42	4,348.38	5,900.13	
Military bounty land-warrants	176	19,034.32		599.00
Private land scrip	91	10,439.52		13.00
Valentine scrip	3	119.60		3.00
Sioux half-breed scrip	1	150.99		
Porterfield scrip	1	5.22		1.00
Donation claims	4	785.81		25.00
Indian allotments	20	2,167.85		
Homesteads (final)	28,080	4,060,592.77		142,907.18
Timber-culture (final)	2,896	423,048.70		11,584.00
	59,670	8,612,872.32	6,486,210.91	155,132.18
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.				
Desert-land	1,594	478,849.56	131,253.94	
Timber-culture	11,935	1,787,403.14		161,561.00
Homesteads	40,244	5,531,678.60		554,715.89
	53,773	7,797,931.30	131,253.94	716,276.89
RAILROAD AND OTHER SELECTIONS.				
Railroad		1,752,758.86		21,913.19
Swamp		19,216.53		
Swamp indemnity		3,863.32		49.00
Educational, etc		235,061.48		2,970.77
		2,010,900.19		24,932.96
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.				
Final entries	59,670	8,612,872.32	6,486,210.91	155,132.18
Original entries	53,773	7,797,931.30	131,253.94	716,276.89
Railroad and other selections		2,010,900.19		24,932.96
Total	113,443	18,421,703.81	6,617,464.85	896,342.03
Deduct total of increase				
Net total decrease				

June 30, 1890; also amount of cash receipts for same, and increase or decrease as coming June 30, 1889.

Increase as compared with 1889.				Decrease as compared with 1889.			
Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
				1	174.94	$153.29	
				1,473	117,655.06	183,639.62	
				4,343	697,123.08	988,149.60	
1,093	175,376.78	435,830.56					
				68	12,629.80	218,675.50	
10	408.23	5,839.46					
	325.65	710.48		1			
				61		1,236.70	
19	1,235.80					395.02	
98	15,963.12					96,402.42	
224	37,475.16	56,188.71					
3	400.00	500.00					
				3,905	616,000.69	826,820.59	
				22	2,311.41	2,311.18	
12			29.00		448.88		
				62	6,402.82		892.00
				4	193.70		7.00
				2	66.81		
1	5.22						
				4	1,272.24		40.00
				88	8,412.96		
2,531	378,883.97		13,610.95				
2,380	356,888.77		9,520.00				
6,371	986,972.65	499,069.21	23,160.95	10,004	1,462,692.48	2 267,843.92	139.00
253	70,039.60	6,829.16					
				5,010	763,666.08		69,117.00
				1,939	497,551.66		49,960.69
253	70,039.60	6,829.16		6,949	1,261,217.74		119,077.69
					459,090.13		5,350.76
					1,990,855.53		
					3,175.92		42.00
					50,548.36		766.38
					2,503,669.94		6,159.14
6,371	986,972.65	499,069.21	23,160.95	*10,094	1,462,692.48	2,267,843.92	139.00
253	70,039.60	6,829.16		6,949	1,261,217.74		119,077.69
					2,503,669.94		6,159.14
6,624	1,057,012.25	505,898.37	23,160.95	17,043	5,227,580.16	2,267,843.92	125,375.83
				6,624	1,057,012.25	505,898.37	23,160.95
				10,419	4,170,567.91	1,761,945.55	102,214.88

*Net decrease in final entries, 3,723; in acres, 475,719.83.

ENTRIES PENDING.

It is shown by the official records that on June 30, 1889, there were 276,751 final entries of all kinds pending, and that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, there were 208,064 of such entries pending, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 68,687 entries.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS AND CLAIMS PENDING.

RAILROADS.

Railroad selections amounting to 29,776,955.76 acres were pending at the close of the year, an increase over the amount pending at the beginning of the year of 332,704.12 acres. There were also Oregon wagon-road selections pending to the amount of 304,926.67 acres. In Appendix F will be found a detailed statement of these selections and the companies for whose benefit they are made.

EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF PATENTS.

Patents are executed in the name of the party making an entry or location, except in cases where the statute expressly recognizes the right of an assignee to take patent in his own name. (See departmental decision of July 27, 1880, in case of Whittaker *v.* Sou. Pac. R. R., 7 Copp, 85.)

The recitals and description of land in patents in all cases follow the register's certificate of entry or location, as prescribed by law.

When patents are ready for delivery they are, in all cases, transmitted to the local office at which the location or entry was made, where they can be obtained by the party entitled thereto, upon surrender of the duplicate receipt, or certificate, as the case may be, unless the duplicate shall have been previously filed in this office with a request that the patent be delivered as requested by the person sending the same; and in no case is the patent delivered, either from this or the local office, except upon receipt of such duplicate, or, in case of its loss from any cause, upon the filing in lieu thereof of an affidavit made by the present bona fide owner of the land, accounting for the loss of the duplicate, and also showing ownership of the tracts or a portion thereof embraced in the patent.

Patents are delivered free of charge.

BOUNTY LAND BUSINESS.

Of revolutionary bounty land scrip, authorized by the acts of August 3, 1852, and June 22, 1860, and founded on Virginia military land-warrants granted for services in the war of the Revolution, four claims, including 1,488½ acres, were satisfied during the year by the issue of scrip. The number of such claims pending is 313, embracing an aggregate area of 102,404$\frac{1}{16}$ acres. The latter include only such as await the removal by claimants of minor defects to perfect their claims.

In commuting these Virginia military land-warrants into scrip a difficulty occurs of no small magnitude, rendering the progress of the work necessarily slow. Such land-warrants were issued mainly to citizens of Virginia and other Southern States. One of the results of the late war of the rebellion was that many of these claimants either lost their lives or were dispersed over the States. This, with other facts, renders it difficult for claimants to establish "present proprietorship."

From the commencement of operations under the several acts up to June 30, 1890:

	Acres.
Under act of 1847, 88,263 patents were issued, including an area of.....	13,212,120
Under act of 1850, 189,133 patents were issued, including an area of.....	13,167,040
Under act of 1852, 11,991 patents were issued, including an area of.....	694,240
Under the act of 1855, 262,597 patents were issued, including an area of ..	34,075,310
Total.....	68,148,710

There were located in the several land States and Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890 (or, if before, not heretofore reported), under the several acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, before mentioned, warrants covering 24,040 acres.

ACCOUNTS.

Mistaken methods and practices which had grown up in the accounts division of this office, has caused a great accumulation of official business in arrears at the opening of the fiscal year which obstructed the operations of the division, and unnecessarily consumed much valuable time in work of no practical consequence. These methods and practices during the year were abolished. The clerical force was rearranged and in effect its value increased by the transfer of clerks from unimportant or unnecessary to valuable work. The pressing business of the division has thus been expedited, and greater efficiency effected.

The duties of the division, under section 456, Revised Statutes, in auditing "all public accounts relative to public lands," are elaborate and responsible, and involve an amount of labor not easily estimated.

The aggregate of accounts adjusted amounts to $10,200,339, and the disbursements to $6,887,295.12, or an excess of receipts over disbursements of $3,313,033.88.

The multifarious work of this division is up to date, with the exception of the accounts of deputy surveyors.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

During the year the deposits by individuals to defray the expense of office work in connection with the survey of mineral lands in certain public land districts, are reported as amounting to $69,264.25, and deposits by railroads for field and office work in California, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Utah as amounting to $24,779.24, or a total by individuals and railroads of $94,043.49.

MINERAL LANDS.

One thousand three hundred and fourteen mineral entries, embracing 35,336.81 acres, were made.

One hundred and eighteen coal entries were made, embracing 16,198.34 acres.

One thousand four hundred and seven mineral patents and two hundred and twenty-four coal patents were issued, the coal patents embracing an area of 33,773.72 acres. This is an increase of over 50 per cent. of mineral and coal patents issued, as compared with last year.

One thousand six hundred and forty-eight current mineral and coal entries were examined, an increase over last year of about 60 per cent., and 1,958 suspended mineral and coal entries were re-examined, as against 1,544 for previous year.

Contests received were 75, an increase of 16 over last year, and 127 quasi-contests were received.

Of contest cases 265 were considered, as against 231 for the previous year, an increase of 34 cases. Of agricultural and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, 526 were examined.

Ex parte mineral entries are in arrears about two and one-half years.

Contest cases, quasi-contests, and ex parte coal entries are up to date.

The chief of the division submits the following draft of a bill for the relief of persons who have or who may hereafter make entries under the pre-emption or homestead laws:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who has made or who may hereafter make an entry, at any district land office, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, of any lands of the United States not known at the time to contain valuable deposits of mineral, shall have the right upon compliance with the requirements of the law under which the claim is initiated, to a patent for the land so entered, notwithstanding any discovery of mineral deposits upon or under the surface of any of said lands after the date of such entry: *Provided,* that this act shall not affect the status of any entry heretofore canceled.

Such proposed legislation, he believes, would be proper and just in view of the present law as interpreted by departmental decisions, which is, that this office will upon proper protest made that lands entered under the agricultural laws, but not patented, have since entry been discovered to be mineral in character, investigate the matter and cancel the entry if the facts charged in the protest are found to be true. He refers to the recent discoveries of phosphates in Florida as a demonstration of the hardship of the present law.

In addition to the great volume of work shown by the above statements, a vast amount of book-keeping, examining, copying, executive, and miscellaneous work was done, much of which can not be classified under any general head, including 107,649 official letters and decisions, covering 50,507 pages of letter record.

GREAT SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION.

By the act of March 2, 1889, providing for a division of the great reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota, into separate or smaller reservations, and the relinquishment to the United States of the Indian title to the remaining lands, it is provided that on proof of the proper relinquishment of those lands by the different bands of the Sioux Nation, under the forms or terms prescribed in article 12 of the treaty of April 29, 1868, between the United States and the Sioux Nation, the cession shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States.

Consequently, the President, acting on proper proofs of the cession, on February 10, 1890, made known and proclaimed that the Sioux Nation had lawfully ceded to the United States the lands outside of the separate reservations, and declared the act of March 2, 1889, "to be in full force and effect, subject to all the provisions, conditions, limitations, and restrictions therein contained." Circulars dated, respectively, March 3 and March 25, 1890, were addressed to registers and receivers, explaining and enforcing the provisions of the act.

The proclamation and circulars in plain language declare that the domain of the separate Indian reservation and the rights of the Indians must be inviolable, and that all the provisions of the act must be rigidly observed. Equitable instructions, under the law, have been issued to the proper officers for the protection of the Indians as fully as possible from wrong or impositions from whatever cause, and in their rights on the reserved lands, and on the lands on which they now reside; also for the protection of the lawful homestead and pre-emption settlers; for the determination of all contests between Indians and citizens, as to disputed claims to lands; for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the reservation; for the definition of boundaries; the disposition of school sections 16 and 36; the survey of the lands, and generally for the protection of the Indians in all their rights under the law and the treaty of cession. No purchase by citizens of the settlement or improvements of the Indians will be recognized as having any validity, and all filings and entries will be treated as subject to the Indians' right to take allotments. (See Appendix C.)

By this acquisition, while certain tracts of land estimated as containing 12,681,911 acres are reserved for the occupation of the Indians, the public domain receives an addition of about 9,053,935 acres, which will secure valuable homesteads to a large number of families, after deducting the grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for school purposes, and satisfying all claims for Indian allotments in the ceded country.

OKLAHOMA.

By the act of March 2, 1889, and the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, certain lands in the Indian Territory, known as Oklahoma, were opened to settlement under the homestead laws, and land offices established at Kingfisher and Guthrie. By the act of May 2, 1890, the tract of land known as the Public Land Strip, or "No Man's Land," with certain other lands, was added thereto, and these several tracts of land were created into a Territory to be known as Oklahoma, with a suitable government.

Naturally, under the conditions or circumstances attending the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, unusually heavy labor and much difficulty has been caused this office in the consideration and determination of settlers' claims under the agricultural laws, as also by the special town-site act of May 14, 1890, in determining their proper construction and in the preparation of instructions to local land officers for their government under them. In the circulars of the Secretary of the Interior, dated respectively June 18, 1890, and July 10, 1890, and in my circular of July 18, 1890 (see Appendix G) is contained the latest information respecting land matters in Oklahoma.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The appropriation of $20,000 for the survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations by the act of March 3, 1885, was exhausted in the execution of the surveys under the instructions of departmental letter of January 20, 1887.

No further instructions authorizing surveys of these reservations have been received since that date. Lack of funds has prevented a further compliance with the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, authorizing the survey, appraisal, and sale of these reservations, and it is urged that an appropriation of $20,000 will be necessary to complete their survey.

An official list of these reservations, seventy-five in number, and their acreage and present condition, will be found in Appendix C.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The draughting division was active in its labors during the year, and executed some important and most useful work. The map of the United States was revised and corrected from official surveys. Maps were compiled and tracings for maps made of a number of the States and Territories, and others are in rapid course of compilation. An edition of 14,000 copies of the map of the United States is now in press, and maps of States are in the publishers' hands.

A large number of railroad maps were examined and reported upon, and a larger number prepared with land-office designations. Much photo-lithographing work was performed under its direction, with much other and useful labor, a description of which, in detail, will be found in Appendix L.

CONTESTS.

The volume of contests under the different acts relating to the public lands decreased somewhat during the year. During the previous fiscal year the number of contest cases received was 8,179; those received during this year numbered 7,631 (a decrease of 548), while a larger number of cases during the year was finally disposed of, and a lesser number at the close of the year remained pending. The annexed statement embraces the principal transactions of the contest division during the year:

	Cases.
Contests on hand July 1, 1889	8,185
Received during the year	7,631
Total	15,816
Cases finally disposed of	8,470
Leaving pending July 1, 1890	7,346

Involved in these pending 7,346 cases is embraced an acreage of 1,175,360 acres. Other important work performed by the contest division will be found in detail in Appendix H.

Particular attention is called by the chief of this division to that class of contest cases in which no appeal is taken from the decision of the local land officers. On hand on July 1, 1889, and received during the fiscal year, were a total of 11,560 such cases, of which 7,374 were closed or disposed of during the year, leaving on hand 4,186 cases. Every effort was made to expedite the closing up of this class of cases, but it was found impracticable to accomplish more with the clerical force available for such work. It is believed, however, that a practicable remedy will be found through a proposed modification or amendment of the rules of practice.

PRE-EMPTION.

Owing to the vast accumulation of entries not reached for action, and the many thousand cases which were suspended under the merely technical rules of the late "Board of Review," the correspondence of the pre-emption division for the past year has been very heavy. Work was especially directed to relieve the over-burdened suspended files, and to reduce the surplus of accumulated cases. Great progress has been made. But the efficiency of the pre-emption service was "seriously crippled" by a reduction of its force by transfer to other divisions of some of its

experienced employés, while their places were unavoidably left unfilled or only partially filled by inexperienced clerks.

Entries.

	Suspended.	Not examined.
Osage entries all in Kansas	139	14,225
Other pre-emption entries	2,593	47,049
Total	2,732	61,274

In Kansas the Osage entries, on which full payments were made, not examined		7,954
Osage entries on which partial payments were made, not examined		6,271
		14,225
Cases pending June 30, 1889		88,754
Cases received during the year		24,008
		112,762
Disposed of during the year:		
Approved for patent	48,526	
Canceled or referred to other divisions	270	
		48,796
Pending July 1, 1890		63,966
Examined and suspended		2,692
Not examined		61,274
		63,966
Entries subjected to preliminary examination and suspension during the fiscal year		7,117

VACANT OR UNSETTLED PUBLIC LANDS.

Every effort in my power has been made to obtain at least approximate areas and their location in the several land States and Territories of vacant or unsettled public lands. The local land officers, in their respective districts, have labored faithfully to furnish this information. But with all their assiduity I have been unable to obtain completed returns from all the States for my report proper. But a complete statement will doubtless be included in appendix C of this report. To illustrate the value of this information, I will mention with reference to the Southern States, as to which many inquiries have been received in regard to particular localities, that 685,900 acres of vacant and surveyed land in the Montgomery district, Alabama, have been reported; in Louisiana, in the New Orleans district, an approximate of 825,669 acres; in Arkansas (entire), 4,902,329 acres; in Mississippi (entire), 1,407,480 acres; in Florida (entire), 2,283,626 acres surveyed and over 3,000,000 acres of unsurveyed lands. It is probable, however, that the larger part of the unsurveyed Florida lands have passed to the State under the swamp grants, or is swamp in character.

This information is regarded as important to the emigrant or citizen looking to a proper location on our public lands, and a statement, comprehending all the facts attainable will be pushed to an early completion.

RAILROADS.

The work of the railroad division, which consists chiefly in the determination of controversies affecting land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, and canals, and the examination of articles of incorporation and maps of location filed by railroad companies seeking to acquire the right of way over the public lands has continued to increase. This fact is due, in a measure, to the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556,), providing for the adjustment of the grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads; and the questions arising are in many cases, by reason of conflicting interests, very complicated, and the amounts involved often very large.

The said act provides for an immediate adjustment, where it appears that lands have been erroneously certified or patented on account of railroad grants, and that demand be made of the company receiving such lands for re-conveyance to the United States; and directs, in the event of failure to make such conveyance, that suit be instituted by the Attorney-General to re-invest the United States with title.

The said act also makes provision for the re-instatement of entries erroneously canceled on account of railroad withdrawals, and, upon certain conditions, for the confirmation of titles derived by purchase of the companies of lands shown to be excepted from the grants.

The demands made under this act have been numerous, and in some cases have resulted in the re-investment of title to the land in the United States; but in most cases the demand has been refused, or no response made thereto, and suits will be necessary.

The work of adjustment contemplates a disposition of every tract, prescribed by the granting act, situated within the primary or granted limits; an inspection of each tract certified or patented to the company within such limit, to determine whether such certification or patenting was proper; the listing of those tracts shown to be erroneously certified; and the determination for what tracts lost to the grant indemnity is allowable.

It is necessary, in making such an adjustment, that all questions of conflicting claims, either between settlers and the road, or between two roads, the grants for which conflict or overlap, be finally disposed of, so that a proper disposition of the land can be shown in the adjustment.

The question of railroad land-grant forfeiture for breach of conditions has been before Congress for a number of years without resulting in the passage of a general act of forfeiture, and this office, in order to avoid complicating the matter, has suspended action upon cases involving rights within the limits of such grants and opposite the portion of the roads constructed out of time, awaiting the action of Congress.

Selections by the companies opposite such portions have, with few exceptions, also been suspended, and certification or patenting withheld.

In some of the grants, notably the corporation grants, the lack of

surveys renders an immediate adjustment impossible, but recommendation, accompanied by estimates, has been made that a sum sufficient to complete the surveys be appropriated by Congress.

The adjustments of the grants for the following companies have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, viz:

Name of railroad.	When submitted.	Name of railroad.	When submitted.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas)	Aug. 18, 1888	Alabama and Florida	Feb. 26, 1890
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.	Nov. 17, 1888	Florida and Alabama	Do.
Dubuque and Pacific	Sept. 23, 1889	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	Do.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	Oct. 30, 1889	St. Paul and Duluth	Do.
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Nov. 12, 1889	Southern Minnesota Extension	Do.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Nov. 18, 1889	Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin)	Do.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé	Dec. 20, 1889	Alabama and Chattanooga	Feb. 27, 1890
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific	Jan. 25, 1890	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa)	May 19, 1890

An adjustment of the grant for the Coos Bay military wagon-road was submitted January 13, 1888.

The letters submitting the adjustments will be found following the tables in appendix F.

The adjustments of the grants for the following railroads have been approved, viz:

Name of railroad.	When approved.
Sioux City and St. Paul	July 22, 1887
Hannibal and St. Joseph	May 29, 1890
Grand Rapids and Indiana	June 20, 1890

The adjustments of the grants for the Hastings and Dakota Railway Company and the Florida and Peninsula Railroad Company are in course of preparation. Both of these roads have been entirely constructed, but a large portion of each was built out of time.

During the last year reports have been made, through the Secretary of the Interior, upon a number of bills referred by the several committees of Congress for expression of opinion.

The records and files of the railroad division are distinct from those of other divisions, and while record is made upon the tract books of selections made by the companies, and the approval or rejection of the same, yet those interested, after making an examination of the tract books, invariably resort to that division for confirmation of the record as shown in the public lands division.

The vital question presented in most of the controversies over which the railroad division has jurisdiction is, was the tract excepted from the operation of the grant? Which involves the further question, What claims serve to except land from the grant?

In the early administration of these grants the construction was generally in favor of the grantee, and the record of a claim was not deemed sufficient to defeat the grant, but its validity must be established.

A claim based upon settlement and residence, without an entry, was, therefore, not recognized; neither was a pre-emption filing upon which proof had not been made, or, in other words, that had not ripened into an entry.

In the case of Northern Pacific Railroad Company *v.* Anrys (8 L. D., 362), it is held that "a claim resting on settlement, residence, and improvement, and existing at the date when the grant becomes effective, is a claim contemplated by Congress in the exempting phrase, 'occupied by homestead settlers,'" and a review of this principle was refused March 4, 1890 (10 L. D., 258).

In the case of Malone *v.* Union Pacific Railway Company (7 L. D., 100), it was held that "the existence of a prima facie valid pre-emption filing, at the date when the right of the road attached, excepts the land covered thereby from the operation of the grant," and in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company *v.* Stovenour (10 L. D., 645) this principle was re-affirmed.

The change in the rulings made in these cases affects large bodies of land and disturbs adjudications heretofore made, as, under the act of March 3, 1887, it is mandatory upon the Secretary of the Interior to demand a reconveyance of title, if the grant is unadjusted and the lands have been erroneously certified or patented to or for the benefit of railroads. (Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, 9 L. D., 649; Prindeville and Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, 10 L. D., 575.)

The act of June 22, 1874, makes provision for the relinquishment of lands by railroad companies in favor of parties who have been erroneously permitted to make entry thereof, and the selection of other lands within the limits of the grant in lieu thereof.

Heretofore, in accepting such relinquishments and permitting selections in lieu thereof, no distinction was made between lands within the granted limits and those within the indemnity limits; but, under date of January 23, 1890, it was held that "lands within the indemnity limits of a grant do not afford a basis for relinquishment and selection under the act of June 22, 1874" that a certification on such a basis is erroneous, and proceedings for the recovery of title under the act of March 3, 1887, were directed. (St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company 10 L. D., 50.)

Of the certifications heretofore made under this act a large proportion is based upon the relinquishment of indemnity lands.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 363,862.15 acres of the public lands were certified or patented to States and corporations for railroad purposes; a decrease as compared with the previous year of 61,183.87 acres. The number of railroad patents issued was eighteen. For wagon-roads or canals, no certificates or patents were issued.

The mileage of land-grant railroads actually constructed up to the close of the last fiscal year was 18,070.71 miles, of which 40 miles were constructed during the year,

The lists of railroad selections at the close of the last fiscal year awaiting examination or action covered 29,471,709.09 acres; the selections for wagon roads in Oregon covered 305,246.67 acres; making an acreage of 29,776,955.76 acres embraced in pending lists of selections for railroad and wagon-road construction.

Public lands certified or patented to States and corporations up to 1890.

	Acres.
For railroad purposes (1850 to 1890)	51,379,346.21
For wagon-road purposes (1824 to 1890)	1,732,730.83
For canal purposes (1828 to 1890)	4,424,073.06
For river improvements (1828 to 1890)	1,406,210.80
	58,992,360.90

A statement of the annual report for June 30, 1888, (p. 232–241) shows the dates of filing of maps of location by land-grant railroad companies and the dates of withdrawal of lands made thereon. But one such map has since been filed (main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad about 20 miles westward from Huron in California), withdrawals on which were ordered April 15, 1890.

Articles of incorporation filed by thirty-six railroad companies for right of way through the public lands were approved during the year. The whole number of railroad companies claiming such right of way on July 1, 1890, under the general right-of-way act of March 3, 1875, was 360. A large number of maps of location, filed by these companies during the year, were returned, as failing to strictly comply with the prescribed forms of certificate and affidavit required to be attached to such maps.

A logging company managed to secure approvals of articles of incorporation and maps of location for a railroad. In its construction public timber was used. But it was subsequently learned that the road was not intended as a common carrier, as required by the act of March 3, 1875, under which the right of way was claimed, but merely as a private vehicle to facilitate or aid the company in its logging business, and consequently proper measures were promptly taken to procure a revocation of the grant of right of way.

SWAMP LANDS.

In the adjustment of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity, six special agents were employed during the year in making personal examinations in the field of lands claimed under the swamp grant, and were present on behalf of the Government at the taking of the testimony presented by the respective States relative to the character of

the land, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department, dated August 12, 1878.

During the past fiscal year, 19,216.53 acres were claimed and reported to this office under the acts of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, granting swamp and overflowed lands to the several States, making the total area claimed and reported under said acts 80,218,419.21 acres.

Lists embracing 126,990.49 acres have been formally approved to the several States during the past year, increasing the total amount thus approved to 59,100,462.67 acres, including 8,708,588.48 acres approved to the State of Louisiana, pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1849, under which act the approval has the force and effect of a patent.

Patents have been issued during the last fiscal year under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860 (Secs. 2479, 2480, 2481, and 2490, Rev. Stat.) for 109,351.89 acres, or a decrease as compared with the previous year of 150,369.56 acres, making the total patented under said acts and approved under the act of March 2, 1849, 57,209,324.43 acres.

No land was disposed of during the last fiscal year under the provisions of the swamp land grant of March 2, 1849. This grant applies only to the State of Louisiana.

Under the indemnity acts of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, during the past year, cash indemnity accounts amounting to $32,472.83 were examined and allowed, and the tracts patented to the several States as indemnity amounted to 7,906.63 acres.

The total amount of swamp-land indemnity adjusted and allowed since the passage of the indemnity act is 1,566,011.41 acres for cash entries of swamp land, and 588,126.23 acres patented in lieu of swamp lands located with military bounty land warrants and scrip.

The correspondence and general work relating to swamp lands have been kept up as far as possible, and a larger number of old cases has been finally disposed of this year than in the preceding one.

New selections are being made and reported constantly, and considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of such claims.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

During the year the following work was performed by the private land claims division.

Indian patents	354
Oregon and Washington donation patents	24
Claims in California patented	1
Claims in Indiana, Louisiana, Florida, and Arkansas patented	28
Claim in New Mexico, reported to Congress	1
Claims in Louisiana (act of June 2, 1858) satisfied with scrip amounting to 16,272.87 acres	29
Entries with certificates of location finally approved	147

The following is a statement of the condition of the work in that division on July 1, 1890:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated	14
Cases confirmed in New Mexico and Arizona and not finally adjudicated	27
Imperfect claims reported under acts of June 22, 1860, etc., to be reported to Congress by this office	2
Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Illinois, etc., cases awaiting action	2,935
Claims within the limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado in which awards were made by the register and receiver at Pueblo under act of February 25, 1869, not adjudicated	3
Claims within Las Animas grant in Colorado, act of February 25, 1869, on file, exclusive of one disposed of in 1874, and one withdrawn	24
Scrip locations pending	854
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action	59
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona, donation cases reported and not finally adjudicated	117
Indian allotments not patented	109

ARIZONA.

The surveyor-general reports that the work in his office relating to private land claims has received much of his attention during the last fiscal year. He states that:

> In October I reported the Peralta claim for almost 5,000,000 acres of land as a forgery and fraud through and through, and recommended the prosecution of the fabricators of the fraud. The Commissioner ordered the claim stricken from the docket, which order was complied with. There are several private land-grant claims in this office and undisposed of, and some before the honorable Secretary of the Interior on appeal on questions preliminary to final investigation and report.

THE ALLEGED GRANT TO DON MIGUEL DE PERALTA.

In the case alluded to above by the surveyor-general I rendered a decision on February 20, 1890, holding that the essential foundation of a recognizable claim under the laws of Spain and Mexico do not appear, etc., and ordering the case stricken from the docket. The letter containing said decision is given in the appendix, marked D.

An appeal from the decision was taken, and is now pending before the Department.

NEW MEXICO.

No progress has been made during the past year in the final adjustment of private land claims in New Mexico. The subject is one of vital importance to the people of that Territory, and many measures have been introduced in Congress, from time to time, looking to the speedy and just settlement of these rights of property asserted under treaty stipulations, but they have failed to become laws. I quote from the last annual report of the bureau upon the subject of said claims as follows:

> This bureau annually, for many years, has called special attention to the unsettled condition of private land claims in New Mexico (and also in Arizona and Colorado), asserted under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and Gadsden purchase.

More than a third of a century has elapsed since Congress, by the act approved July 22, 1854 (10 Stat., 308), provided the first machinery for the definite adjustment of these claims to portions of ceded or purchased territory, assuming that the valid claims were subject to recognition and protection by the United States, under treaty stipulations, terms of purchase, the laws, usages, and customs of the countries having the granting authority, etc. But few laws have been enacted touching said claims. The act of 1854 was supplemented by the act of February 28, 1861 (12 Stat., 172), the seventeenth section of which provides that the duties, powers, responsibilities, etc., of the surveyor-general of Colorado shall be the same as those of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and such instructions as he may from time to time deem it advisable to give him.

In the sundry civil appropriation act approved July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 291), the surveyor-general for Arizona is clothed with power to examine claims of this character in his jurisdiction and report upon the same, which reports "shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as shall be deemed just and proper."

Under the provisions of law referred to, supplemented by departmental instructions based thereon, the proper officers have investigated and reported upon numerous claims, embracing millions of acres, and those reports, with transcripts of the records on which they purport to be founded, have been duly laid before the legislative branch of the Government, which alone, under existing statutes, can finally confirm or reject them. The titles to some have been determined to be valid; they have been located and surveyed in place and carried into patent; but many are still pending before Congress (as per exhibits published in former reports), which tribunal has so far neglected to deal with them individually;

In the mean time it is evident that the claimants are to a greater or lesser extent enjoying the usufruct of the land, especially where preliminary surveys have operated in conjunction with official constructions of law to reserve the tracts claimed from entry and improvement by actual settlers under the public-land system, this without reference to the standing of the claims, prima facie, as set forth in whatever official reports have been made in the premises.

No claim has been directly rejected by action of Congress thereon to my knowledge; and in this connection attention is called to the "Rancho el paso de las Algodones," in Arizona, in which case special action by Congress has heretofore been recommended. There is a pressing necessity for further legislation looking to the final and speedy settlement of these demands upon the soil, to the end that the public domain may be separated from, and its surveys fixed and closed upon, the legitimate boundaries of private property.

Particular attention is invited to that portion of the surveyor general's report (which will be found printed in full in the appendix) relative to the *small holdings* by the large number of people in New Mexico who became citizens of this Republic as a result of war and annexation. Under a perfected colonization system of the former Government, and the equitable laws of the Latin races in matters pertaining to the soil, these small farmers were secure in their rights; and, although menaced by hostile savages, they clung to the same small parcels of irrigable land, subsisting and multiplying thereon, from generation to generation.

These people have no paper titles, and are almost totally ignorant of the land system of this Government.

This matter has been fully explained to Congressional committees in times past, and remedial legislation is much needed to protect the interests of such native-born New Mexican farmers. Their "preference

rights" to tracts so inhabited and cultivated should certainly be recognized, and made as clear by law as are similar rights of native or naturalized citizens under existing public-land laws.

I quote from the surveyor-general's report as follows:

GRANTS.

During the year the boundaries of the grant known as La Salina, which said grant was confirmed to the heirs of Henry Volcker (25 U. S. Stat., 1194), have been established. Prior to the survey an investigation was made for the purpose of furnishing information upon which to base special instructions.

Only one petition has been filed under section 8 of the act of June 22, 1854.

The claim above referred to is filed by the Indians of Isleta, who claim certain lands outside of the boundaries of the grant confirmed to them, and which is alleged to have been purchased by them in 1750. They claim to have been in actual possession of the land ever since the date of sale to the Pueblo. * * *

The failure of claimants to present their claims may be easily accounted for. It is a matter of some expense to present a claim before this office. Witnesses must be brought here and an attorney must be employed.

Even should the surveyor-general return a favorable report to Congress, the return for all this trouble and expense would be very small. Past experience shows that the report would probably not be acted on by Congress, without which action the opinion of the surveyor-general would amount to nothing, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the favorable opinion of the surveyor-general is no evidence of title.

There is no subject that more justly demands the immediate attention of the Government of the United States than this matter of unsettled land claims. The number and character of unsettled claims so far as they have been filed in this office is given in the annexed statement marked Exhibit C, but there is also a very great number of just claims that have never been filed.

New Mexico was first taken possession of by Spain through an expedition commanded by Coronado, just 350 years ago, before De Soto had reached the Mississippi. It was permanently settled before 1600. From that time until 1821 title to land within its borders was gradually passing from the Government of Spain to private parties. In a similar manner the Republic of Mexico, by wise colonization laws, endeavored to promote the settlement and private ownership of lands, while the Governors acting under her authority often gave away land with what seems to us reckless prodigality.

When New Mexico became a part of the United States, it contained a population of 80,000. Some of these were wealthy and held great tracts of land, often given them as a reward for military services.

Although smaller holdings of land are more consonant with our ideas of what is best for a free community, still it must not be forgotten that the Government of the United States agreed to protect these persons in the enjoyment of their property, whether they resided here and became citizens of the United States or removed southward and remained citizens of Mexico.

A large number of these claims have been adjusted under the provisions of the law of 1854, establishing the office of surveyor-general, and the remainder would soon be disposed of if Congress would act upon the reports of the surveyor-general. A careful re-examination and re-survey would, however, in many cases be desirable by reason of the conflicting reports of previous surveyors-general and in order that all the facts obtainable bearing on each case might be laid before Congress.

If, however, Congress should be unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding these cases, it should empower some tribunal to proceed to decide them.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

By far the larger part, however, of the 80,000 people who became citizens of the United States by the annexation of New Mexico were poor. They and their ancestors had been located where they were by the colonization plan pursued by Spain and Mexico.

About the time of the discovery of New Mexico Emperor Charles V of Spain decreed as follows:

"If in that which is already discovered in the Indias there should be any places and districts so good that it may be proper to found settlements, and any person should make application to settle and reside in them, in order that with a greater will and profit they may do so, the viceroys and residents may give them in our name lands, house-lots, and waters, in conformity with the disposition of the land."

This plan was pursued until the annexation of the territory by the United States. Under the Republic of Mexico the colonization laws and regulations became a very complete system, admirably adapted to the character of the people they were designed to benefit and to the character of the country to be occupied. The governing ideas always were that to any one without land land should be given as long as the Government had unoccupied land, and that it was better for the nation that the country should be settled and the land reduced to private ownership.

Generally the lands and waters were assigned to each person "in conformity with the disposition of the land" by an inferior officer (Alcalde) sent with them for the purpose. The result would be a placita with its outlying lands, something like the following: *

The Arabic figures indicate the house lot on which the man lives with his family, and the Roman numerals his farm lot, on which he raises the little crop of wheat and vegetables by which they subsist.

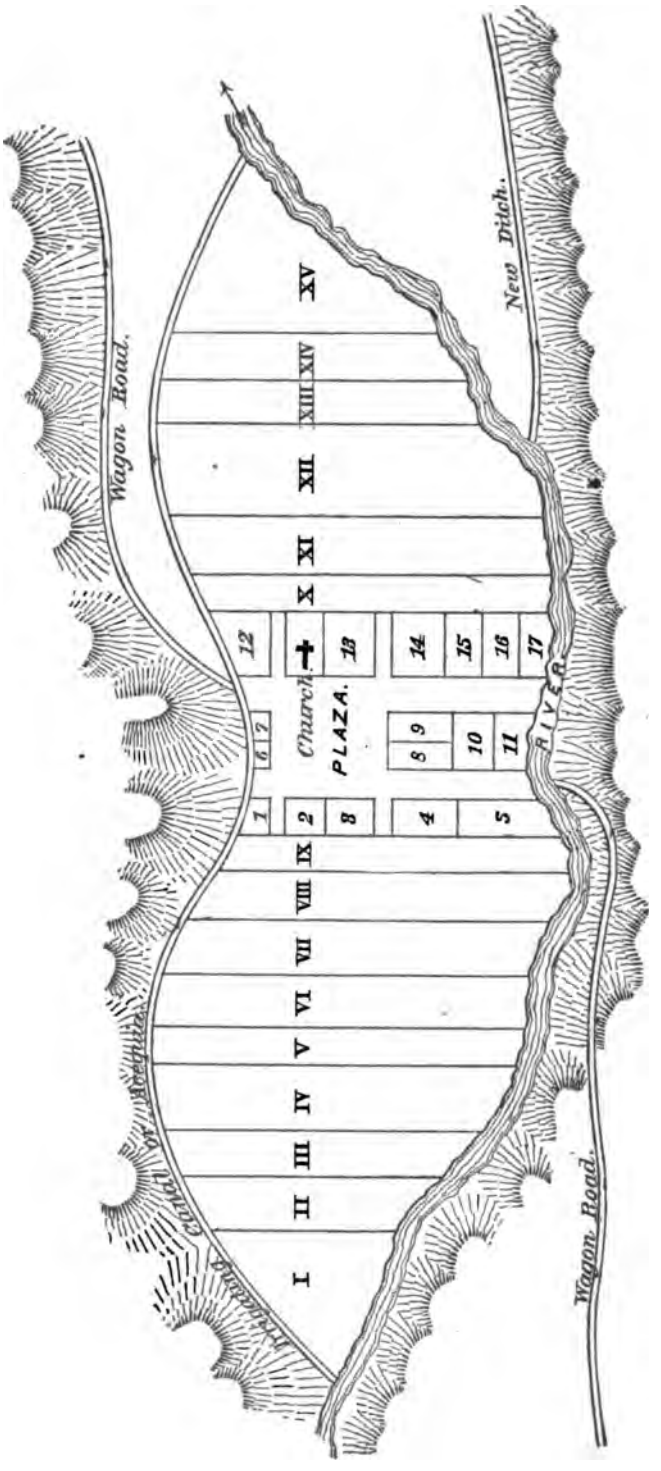
The moisture which causes his crop to grow comes not from the blue sky over his head, but from the acequia at the rear; and when his turn comes to use it he cuts its bank with his hoe, and the life-giving water quickly fills his first square of earth to the depth of a few inches, then, as the ground all slopes gently down toward the river, the water moves quietly on from cross-ridge to cross-ridge, leaving the square behind it so thoroughly soaked that under the warm sun of New Mexico they will produce luxuriantly of whatever may be requ red of them. From the nature of his cultivation his land must extend from the acequia downward as the land slopes; and so farms that look all out of shape to the Eastern man are the almost universal custom here, and they are more apt to grow narrower rather than wider, for if a man who owns a strip 200 yards wide and one-fourth of a mile long dies leaving four children, then each of them, without a will or deed, but simply because every one so understands it, becomes the owner of one-fourth of it, that is, of a strip of the full length and 50 yards in width. Again, the owner of lot 3 may, on marriage, acquire with his wife lot 14. Then he goes on cultivating the two without seeming to try to get his holdings consolidated.

Of course, the owners can not make entries under the land laws for land in such shapes. Their not living on the lands would also prevent entry.

The owners of all the farm lots up and down the river live together about the plaza, in which they can quickly rally in case of an Indian attack, the regulations requiring every man to be supplied with arms and horses for the common defense. Unitedly they dig the acequia and do other work for the common good; unitedly they rear the village church and maintain its worship. Sometimes the settlement was established by a formal grant, which gave to it also the land for ten or twenty miles on either side of it. In such cases it is specified that this is for the common benefit of the settlers, by furnishing them pasture land and wood land, and for those who should afterward join themselves to the new settlement.

The idea of the Mexican people always was that the large tract gave the settlement room to grow, and that any new comer or boy becoming of age who wanted a

* See next page


Wagon Road.
New Ditch.
Canal or Acequia
Wagon Road.
Church
PLAZA.
RIVER
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
XIII
XIV
XV
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piece of land out of the common stock to cultivate could have it, and could go on to improve it by taking out a new ditch or otherwise.

In view of these facts I think that everyone living in this community at the time that it was transferred to the United States had a certain interest in the outlying lands, and that they did not belong exclusively to the heirs or assigns of the one or more settlers mentioned in the original papers. I also think that every member of such a community, no matter how poor he may be, was included in the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, that Mexicans electing to becomes citizens of the United States "shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property." In order to protect them in their property in land, and to avoid taking it away from them and throwing it into the mass of its own property, the public domain, it was necessary for the United States to determine what the property of each one was. This should have been done at once. As it was not done, and matters were allowed to drift along in the old way, I consider that the Mexican custom as to the rights of new comers who joined themselves to a community, continued to run, and that every person now holding land on a grant made under the colonization laws has an interest in the outlying lands of the grant.

The question as to what each man owns should be settled at once. The whole prosperity of New Mexico depends upon it. The gravest evils have already resulted. Supposed interests in community grants have been brought up, and under them large tracts have been fenced and poor men have found themselves substantially shut up to their farm lots and thereby reduced to the greatest distress. While they could get a living from the farm lot combined with the herd of goats and sheep living on the common pasture, and with the privilege of the common timber lands, they can not get it from the farm lots alone. The result is widespread suffering, restlessness and trouble, which threatened the peace of the community.

I think the remedy for this is surveys, combined with authority given the land offices to issue patents to each man for what belongs to him. The deputy surveyor's going to such a community and telling the people that he has come to assist them in getting title to their homes, would be rendered every assistance. Let every farm lot of long occupancy be surveyed and shown on the township plat as belonging to its owner. Then if it be an unconfirmed community grant with outlying lands, assign to each one a wood lot, say of the same size as his farm lot, in payment for his inchoate right in these outlying lands. Lands that could be made very valuable can not be left as unfenced commons for the benefit of a few goats and cattle.

The system that was adapted to the old time and the needs of a sparsely settled community must now pass away and be replaced by the American plan of individual ownership and inclosed lots, and the sooner the Government makes the inevitable change, the better it will be for all concerned.

After the plat goes to the register, the indications of ownership thereon should be subject to contest by anyone claiming the same land, in the manner that entries are now.

But there would be but few contests. The ownership of lots in this country is well known, and universally acquiesced in, with rare exceptions. Long continued occupation, with the consent of the Government and all parties interested, constitutes as just a claim as property is held by anywhere. A settlement of these matters in accordance with justice will be a permanent settlement and will be the best for the Government, and best for all interests in New Mexico.

Certain title to the land is the foundation to all values. Enterprise in this Territory is greatly retarded because that foundation is so often found lacking.

COLORADO.

Nothing of importance is contained in the annual report of the surveyor-general regarding the few private claims in his district. From a special communication from him (to enable this office to reply, in part,

to inquiries by the United States Senate, resolution of June 20, 1890), the following extracts are furnished:

Of the Vigil and St. Vrain grant only one derivative claim, No. 2, awarded to Norton W. Welton, amounting to 760 acres, is pending before this office. (See letter of July 2, 1890.)

Of only two unconfirmed grants papers are on file in this office, namely: The Conejos grant and the Mendano and Zapato grant.

I can not find in the office any record of a decision taken in regard to these grants, but I presume that in the time of Surveyor-General Pelham, then surveyor-general for New Mexico and Colorado, these grants were declared invalid.

I can not find in the records any papers, petitions, or names of counsel or attorneys, who have prosecuted said claims since the time of Surveyor-General Pelham.

Below follows a synopsis of the papers on file in regard to the said Conejos and Mendano and Zapato grants, giving boundaries as claimed, names of claimants, etc.

CONEJOS GRANT NO. 80.

Petition to Hon. William Pelham, surveyor-general of New Mexico; José Maria Martinez, Antonio Martinez, Julian Gallajos, and Celedonio Valdez, in their behalf and of others, represent to be claimants and owners of a tract situated on the Rio de los Conejos, on the north bounded by the hill of the Garita; on the south by the mountain of San Antonio; on the east by El Rio del Norta, and on the west by La Sierra Montoza, each of the claimants having 200 varas in width, fronting on the river.

The original grant made by the Mexican Government being lost, they ask to make oral proof. They can not set forth the quantity of land included in the grant, no survey having been made. They do not state how many claimants, but ask confirmation by their attorney, J. Houghton, not dated.

Carlos Beaubien makes a statement under date of August 4, 1855, that in the year 1832 or 1833, he was with an alcalde, deceased, ordered to lay out the tract of Los Conejos and distribute the tract to the persons who asked the donation.

Thirty-six persons claim right to land, and petition Hon. Juan Andres Archuleta, prefect of the first district, also without date.

MENDANO AND ZAPATO GRANT.

Antonio Mattias Gomez and José Luis Baca de Sondaya, appear before the Governor, Facunda Melgares, by petition dated January 19, 1820, asking to forward an application to Mexico in order that they may be placed in possession of a tract, known to be public land, and as a grant commonly called the Springs of the Mendano and the Zapato and the Rito, which leads near the outlet of the Pedrogosa mountain, and which joins the Grand Lake.

The governor by date of March 14, 1820, states in his petition that this grant appears to him to be just, and approved the possession of the above-named petitioners.

Thence follows a decree dated Mexico, April 1, 1820, issued by the President *ad interim* of the Republic of Mexi co, stating that the petition of Antonio Mattias Gomez and José Luis Baca de Sondaya, addressed to the Senate, is granted, and the Governor is ordered in company with his alcaldes to designate the boundaries of the grant and give title papers.

The signature of the governor, Facunda Melgares, is different from his signature on papers of other confirmed grants on file in this office.

The governor also makes (order) that this grant shall be in force on common paper, there being none with stamps in this kingdom or in this jurisdiction under his charge.

A petition going at the present time from Santa Fé to Mexico to the Senate, to the President, and back to the petitioners in fourteen days, would be considered quick traveling and a speedy action taken. In the year 1820, it was utterly impossible

LOUISIANA.

Very few confirmed private land claims in Louisiana have been carried into patent during the fiscal year.

Upon this subject, I quote from the surveyor-general's report as follows:

It is certainly remarkable that years should be allowed to roll on, decade after decade, leaving the citizens totally unable to obtain patents on at least 5,900 private claims solely because the office possesses no "clerks" to prepare plats of survey. Time only adds embarrassments to this matter, and unless it is soon attended to, the embarrassments will certainly increase. But since my predecessors have urged the same matter for years past, I am satisfied that the Department is fully cognizant of all the facts in the premises.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S SCRIP.

Of the pending claims to this class of indemnity, under the provisions of section 3, of the act approved June 2, 1858 (11 Stat., 294), twenty-nine have been adjusted during the year, and the scrip, or "certificate of location," authenticated and delivered to the legal representatives of the deceased confirmees. The amount of land involved is 16,272.87 acres.

It is deemed proper to again call attention to the recommendations in this matter contained in the annual report of this office for the year 1888 (pp. 35, 36, 37, and 448).

FLORIDA.

There are a large number of confirmed and surveyed but unpatented private land claims in Florida. Conflicting surveys exist, which have not been adjusted as contemplated by the eleventh section of the act approved February 8, 1827 (4 Stat., 204). In relation to the original papers upon which these claims were based, the surveyor-general reports as follows:

THE SPANISH ARCHIVES.

Since 1849 this office has been the depository of that large mass of ancient documents of the Spanish provincial government, left at St. Augustine when the United States acquired title to Florida. These records contain the basis of titles to lands to an extensive amount, and probably contain, also, historical matter of much value.

In my opinion they are worthy of better care than they have heretofore received. It is believed that the Spanish land titles derived from them and preserved in other records, written and printed, are but a portion of the important matter still locked up in these archives, which contain the probate records, the original wills, the dockets of civil and criminal courts, and voluminous records of naval and military history.

These records are unique, and in case of loss can not be duplicated or restored They are not wholly safe from fire. They have long been subject to the destructive attacks of insects which perforated some of the volumes and bundles to an alarming extent, so that I have used means for destroying the moths. These original manuscripts are of much the same character and importance as those of some of the Pacific districts, where they have been honored with a special officer as keeper of Spanish archives.

I would respectfully recommend that provision be made for a competent clerk and translator, who shall index, translate, and preserve the valuable portions, and make their contents accessible to investigation, before the fading of ink and ravages of insects shall render them useless, or fire shall entirely destroy them.

A similar collection of Spanish archives of the province of West Florida was kept at Pensacola in care of an officer called "keeper of Spanish archives."

When that office was discontinued in 1849, the papers in his charge were retained at Pensacola. At the suggestion of your office I have made investigation, and find that only a small portion of these archives are extant, the remainder having been destroyed by fire.

CALIFORNIA.

One private land claim patent in this State was issued during the fiscal year; the "Rancho Cañada de los Baqueros;" area 17,760 acres.

UNDELIVERED PATENTS.

There yet remained in the office of the surveyor-general eleven undelivered patents for private land claims, upon which fees amounting to $2,262.33 are due. A list of the same with their respective areas, and names of the patentees will be found in the last annual report of this office on page 21.

SPANISH ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT.

Relative to this branch of the surveyor-general's office, I quote the following from his report:

In reference to this department, which is a very important one in connection with this office, I would state that upon the records therein rests the title to a large portion of the lands in the State, as well as containing in itself a full account of the early settlement of the State and all matters of public interest from which a complete history could be compiled. It appears to be in a satisfactory condition. Reference to former reports show that the Department must be fully advised of the past work performed and of the work outlined for the future, and for that reason I will condense the somewhat lengthy report made to me by the officer in charge.

The work has been great and laborious translating and indexing 959 expedientes, or records of proceedings, with all the title papers filed in the 813 cases presented for confirmation, and including as well copies and translations of the books of register of titles Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; books of records of possession Nos. 5, 6, and 7 have been completed and the originals carefully preserved. The volume entitled Miscellaneous Documents and Transfers, that shows the chain of title from the original grantees to the parties who presented any individual claim to the Board of Land Commissioners for confirmation, is now complete.

All original title papers and all other documents that in any way relate to the tracts of land referred to in the petition of the applicant, have been segregated so that whoever examines the transcripts will find the proceedings that were had upon the petition of any individual for a specified tract of land up to the date of the presentation of the claim to the land commissioners.

The completed work contains 18,200 pages of writing, in twenty-six large volumes, each indexed and two volumes containing 623 tracings of original maps or diseños. The work of compilation of the 302 volumes of Spanish archives has likewise been completed during the past fiscal year, and the work now being performed is that of classifying and assorting the innumerable subjects, after recording and indexing in chronological and proper order. The abstracts and translations of which the index

will be composed have been made by careful study from 280,639 pages of Spanish manuscript contained in these ancient archives, and it is expected that during the next three or four years the Government will have in its archives the most complete, descriptive, and interesting index of public records that has ever been made of Spanish archives.

The index will be arranged alphabetically and chronologically with proper side references, in such a way that any one desiring to know a certain fact contained in the volume will at once find what he wants in English, often reading in the index itself the exact words that were used by the writer of the document one hundred years ago.

The volumes, embracing a great variety of subjects, have been arranged differently, to facilitate reference, and are numbered from 1 to 302, the former way of indexing being absolutely unintelligible.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, surveys have been accepted, after an examination in the field and careful comparison with the examiner's reports and inspection of the plats and field notes in this office, as follows;

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona	597, 748. 27	Nebraska	23, 039. 51
California	162, 031. 41	Nevada	408, 357. 33
Colorado	473, 457. 72	New Mexico	237, 131. 78
Dakota	929, 992. 35	Oregon	84, 100. 46
Florida	2, 519. 33	Utah	576, 525. 50
Idaho	22, 148. 58	Washington	180, 122. 99
Minnesota	144, 855. 29		
Montana	620, 161. 42	Total	4, 462, 691. 94

The appropriation (approved March 2, 1889) for the survey and resurvey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was $200,000, of which sum $20,000 was authorized by the act to be applied to the examination of surveys, etc.

Said act specifically provided as follows, viz:

That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers; and the surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations.

With reference to rates of mileage the act further provides as follows, viz:

That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding $13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $11 for township, and $7 for section lines; or if, in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $15 for township, and $12 for section lines.

The terms of the appropriation act specially allotted the sum of $10,000 for the surveys of lands opened to settlement in the Territory of Montana under the act approved May 1, 1888; also allotted the sum

of $5,000 for the survey of the west boundary line of the White Mountains or San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona.

Deducting the specific allotments made by the act for surveys in Montana and Arizona and examination of surveys in the field (aggregating $35,000), the amount of the appropriation actually available for public surveys and re-surveys and applicable to all surveying districts was $165,000, which was apportioned to twelve districts, as provided in the following table:

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
Arizona	$5,000	New Mexico	$10,000
California	10,000	Oregon	10,000
Colorado	15,000	Utah	5,000
Dakota	25,000	Washington	20,000
Idaho	10,000	Wyoming	10,000
Minnesota	5,000		
Montana	15,000	Total	140,000

The sum of $25,000 was reserved for any contingencies that might arise in any of the several surveying districts, including Florida, Louisiana, and Nevada, to which no formal apportionments were originally made, although stated amounts for special surveys were subsequently apportioned to Louisiana and Nevada.

During the fiscal years, 1885–'86, 1886–'87, and 1887–'88, under official instructions, expenditures of the appropriation were confined to districts where existing settlements on the lands presented special claims for recognition. Said regulations were in effect first incorporated by Congress in the appropriation act approved October 2, 1888, and were embodied in the act approved March 2, 1889.

The annual surveying instructions for the several fiscal years as stated, which defined the class and character of the lands to be surveyed (except as to timber lands and other modifications), were continued in force, and additional surveying instructions for the fiscal year 1889–'90 were issued to all surveyors-general, and were transmitted July 26, August 16, 20, and 22, 1889.

The annual surveying instructions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1889.

The U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

——— ———:

SIR: By the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes, there was appropriated:

"For surveys and resurveys of public lands, including ten thousand dollars for surveys of lands opened to settlement in the Territory of Montana under the act approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and including five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the survey of the west boundary line of the White Mountains or San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona, two hundred thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear

mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers; and the surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, or if, in case of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines."

The said act also provides that an amount not exceeding $20,000 (out of the $200,000 appropriated for surveys) may be expended for examination of surveys in the field to test the accuracy of the work, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, etc.

From the $165,000 available for apportionment among the several surveying districts there is hereby apportioned to the district of ——— the sum of ———.

The fund provided for examinations will be retained under the direct control of this office, and expended in the main for the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners, who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. A few cases may arise when it will be found more convenient and less expensive to have examinations made under the immediate supervision of the surveyor-general, and in such cases the question of the assignment of sums sufficient to enable the surveyor-general to have the examination made will be considered.

The law requires that in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers; hence, in taking measures for the letting of contracts, it will be your first duty to ascertain the localities in which there are bona fide settlers, and the funds should be so applied as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers.

For several years past it has been the policy of this office to prohibit the survey of forests or heavily-timbered lands (see annual instructions dated September 15, 1885), but it is necessary, under the requirements of this appropriation act, to make some modification of this restriction. There are in some localities fine agricultural lands, which, although heavily timbered, are occupied in part by bona fide settlers, who at great labor and expense have improved the lands and made for themselves permanent homes to which they desire to obtain title. Whenever such cases arise, all the facts as to the character of the lands, the kinds and qualities of the timber, the number of settlers, and the character and approximate value of their improvements should be presented for the consideration of this office before contracting for the survey. Contracts will be allowed for the survey of timber lands only when their value for agricultural purposes is well established, and satisfactory proof given of their occupation by bona fide settlers who have made permanent improvements.

By the terms of the appropriation act the surveys must be confined to lands *adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations*. With regard to the survey of public lands this restriction is construed as pertaining to *subdivisional surveys*, and it will be necessary in some instances to extend standard and township lines over inarable lands in order to reach lands which are adapted to agriculture and occupied by actual settlers. In order, however, that the greatest possible benefit may be derived from the appropriation for surveys, the apportionment for your district should be applied as far as practicable to the survey of such townships containing arable lands and embracing settlements as are contiguous to existing lines, thus avoiding the expenditure of a large portion of the available funds for the survey of standard lines.

Instructions heretofore issued require that where a contract embraces the subdivision of a township, the survey of such township must be completed in its entirety, unless natural obstacles render such completion absolutely impossible. The object of this requirement (embraced in the annual instructions of September 15, 1885) was to prevent the practice of surveying the easier portions of a township and omitting the more difficult portions.

The carrying out of this requirement might in many cases necessitate the survey of portions of townships unfit for agricultural purposes, and such lands are not surveyable under the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Cases may arise, especially in mountainous regions, where a considerable portion of the lands are not adapted to agricultural purposes, while the arable portion is occupied by actual settlers, and as preference is to be given under the law to occupied land, the regulations are so far modified as to permit the survey of the cultivable portions of townships in which settlements have been made, leaving the uncultivable portions unsurveyed. In contracting for surveys in mountainous regions or in a tract of country where you know or have reason to believe that a portion of the lands are unfit for agricultural purposes, you will specially instruct your deputies as to the legal requirement to confine the surveys to lands adapted to agriculture, and direct them in surveying townships containing both classes of land to extend the subdivisional lines over *all* the lands in the township that can be properly classed as *agricultural*.

Contracts must state specific rates. Whenever practicable, contracts will be let, under existing regulations, at not exceeding the minimum rates ($9, $7, and $5), but you may, when necessary, allow a compensation not exceeding the intermediate rates ($13, $11, and $7), named in the appropriation act for the survey of the class of lands for which said rates are provided, and in letters transmitting contracts you will state *fully*, for the information of this office, your reasons for allowing such rates.

In case of a demand for surveys for which, owing to exceptional difficulties to be encountered by the surveyor, a compensation exceeding the intermediate rates must be paid, you will, before taking any steps toward letting a contract, forward a statement showing the reason why the survey is required, and specifically why augmented rates should be allowed, setting forth the lowest rates at which you can obtain the services of a competent surveyor, character of the land, and all particulars necessary to the formation of a judgment by the Department upon the question of authorizing such a contract.

You may proceed with the letting of contracts without the formality of advertising for proposals, but will use your best endeavors to secure the services of competent and reliable surveyors at as much less than the rates allowed by law as possible. Select as your deputies, as far as practicable, men of known skill and integrity, and when not heretofore known to the United States surveying service, you will require satisfactory evidence of their competency, honesty, and ability to carry their contracts to completion. In letters transmitting contracts with persons not heretofore employed, you will present a statement of the evidence of qualification furnished by them.

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, entitled, "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nations of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder," appropriates the sum of $100,000 for the survey of the lands opened to settlement under said act. This appropriation will not, however, become available until the acceptance and consent of the Indians to the provisions of the act shall have been obtained. In the event of acceptance and consent by the Indians, you will be duly instructed in the matter of the survey of the relinquished lands.

No contracts for resurveys will be entered into until express authority therefor shall have been granted by this office.

The regulations and requirements of the annual instructions bearing date September 15, 1885, so far as the same are not in conflict with the foregoing, are hereby con-

tinued in force, and you will be governed accordingly in the matter of surveying contracts and instructions to deputy surveyors.

In forwarding surveying contracts for the approval of this office, the letters of transmittal should contain in full the reasons which induced you to select for survey the region covered by the contract. All contracts for subdivisional surveys must be accompanied by evidences of settlement, in the shape of applications for the survey of the lands from bona fide settlers thereon, who will also be required to submit individual affidavits (so far as practicable) as to the nature, extent, and value of their improvements on the lands; also satisfactory proof that the lands are adapted to agriculture.

Very respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner

ARIZONA.

Out of the apportionment of $5,000 made to this district for the fiscal year two contracts were awarded, the total liabilities of which aggregated $1,100.

As explanatory of the limited amount of surveying contracted for during the fiscal year, the United States surveyor-general, in his annual report, states as follows, viz:

This limited amount of surveying arose from the restrictions in the matter of surveys. The Land Office instructions of July 26, 1889, advised me that "By the terms of the appropriation act the surveys must be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations."

This clause, as applied to this arid belt, as I understand it, practically limits surveys to lands that can be artificially irrigated, or grows some agricultural produce without irrigation; and lands here are not usually adapted to agriculture, except where so situated as to be artificially irrigated. The great bulk of the land locations, however, are located where the possibility of irrigation is exceedingly remote, and in many cases only exists in the possibility of artesian water. Still this land serves the purposes of homes, and wherever located ought to entitle the settlers to the same privileges of surveys as is accorded those who have been more fortunate in their selections.

It is a very common thing for homes to be established in Arizona on the plateaus adjacent to mountain ranges, where a spring of water can be obtained for household and other domestic purposes, which location may be convenient to some business in which the occupant is actively employed, such as mining, etc.

These locations make very suitable and convenient homes, though the soil can not be termed as agricultural, inasmuch as in many instances it is not even valuable for grass; still that it is desirable as a home, on account of some property interests of value in its neighborhood which settles it up, ought to entitle occupants of such lands to the benefit of surveys.

The instructions as applied to Arizona ought to be very liberal, and left largely to the discretion of the surveyor-general, whose knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the country will enable him to place the surveys where the largest number of persons will be benefited. The public interests are not subserved by depriving the surveyor-general of discretion in the placing of these surveys, as of necessity a surveyor-general must be acquainted with the wants of the people.

In addition to the contracts for public-land surveys a contract for the survey of the western boundary of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation was awarded May 16, 1890, to John C. Smith, United

States deputy surveyor; liability $3,000, payable from the annual appropriation for the fiscal year. Referring to said contract, the United States surveyor-general in his annual report states as follows:

The survey of the above line is of vast importance, inasmuch as it will determine the locus of very valuable mines, passing as it does through one of the richest mineral belts in the country. A direct north and south line would make a more desirable boundary than the present line, and could cut off valuable mines without doing the slightest injury to the Indians.

In connection with this, I desire to most earnestly renew my recommendation that a straight east and west line be established for the south boundary, by Executive order, so run as to cut off the coal-fields, which are reported to be from 2 to 6 miles on the reservation.

If upon development these fields were found to be extensive and the coal of good quality, it would be the incentive for developing the resources of this Territory more than anything that could be done. Cheap fuel is what is particularly needed in a mining country, and Colorado owes much of its prosperity to this fact. A straight east and west line, well defined, with stone monuments, would be a more comprehensive boundary for the Indians, and the land cut off is valueless to them, except for the collection of mescal, from which they make liquor.

CALIFORNIA.

The surveyor-general reports that under the apportionment of $10,000 for public-land surveys made to this district for the fiscal year he has let seven contracts, aggregating $2,367, and has issued special instructions for surveys in seven cases, the aggregate estimated liability of which is $896.45. There were also seven contracts let and one set of special instructions for surveys under the deposit system, aggregating $3,555.

The surveyor-general states that—

Much trouble regarding the completion of the surveys of the public lands in this State arises from the fact of very large fraudulent surveys in former years, which has caused the suspension of large tracts of Government lands embraced within 163 different townships, and the great number of settlers located thereon anxious to perfect title to their homes are thereby prevented from so doing. Under the present instructions from the honorable Commissioner, no surveys can be made of lands adjoining the suspended townships, and settlers upon those townships are thus placed in the same dilemma as those within the suspended townships. I can but call the attention of the Department and the honorable Commissioner to this condition of things, and to urgently recommend that the suits now pending against the parties making the alleged fraudulent surveys be vigorously pressed or otherwise disposed of, in order that the townships suspended may, by resurveys, be restored to the action of the laws governing the disposal of public lands.

Referring to the office work performed during the past year, the surveyor-general remarks that—

The force now employed is none too great for the transaction of the volume of business passing through the office, and is very satisfactory as regards those performing the work. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to decrease the number of persons now employed, and that some way may be found by which it can be maintained, notwithstanding the fact that the appropriation is much smaller than was recommended by this office.

The estimate submitted by the General Land Office for clerk hire in the office of surveyor-general of California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was $20,000, but the amount appropriated by Congress was only $10,000, and the office has been mainly dependent upon the special-deposit fund for the maintenance of a requisite clerical force; but this fund will be entirely exhausted before the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, hence it is especially necessary that the full amount estimated by this office for clerk hire in California during the next fiscal year be appropriated.

Regarding swamp and overflowed lands, the surveyor-general states that—

> There remain forty cases of land claimed by the State of California under the swamp-land grant of September 28, 1850, which are pending investigation by this office as to the character of the land. There is also a large amount of land held suspended from entry, owing to the fact that the State is not required to give the names of the parties who have filed upon it for the purpose of obtaining it through the State. The State is not careful enough in the designation of its representative, and this office in consequence finds it difficult to reach such representative.
>
> A law might be enacted, or circular instructions issued by the Department, that would enable the more expeditious disposition of these claims, if so framed as to require exact information as to the claimants under the State, and fixing a time within which the investigation should be commenced, and requiring a deposit sufficient to cover the expenses of the same at the time of the application for suspension, to be estimated by the surveyor-general.
>
> There is evidently much land held suspended under the present practice, which is detrimental to the interests of the United States.

COLORADO.

The original apportionment of the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was $15,000, to which was subsequently added as additional apportionments the sum of $2,190; making a total of $17,190. Under the several apportionments eleven contracts and four sets of special instructions for public surveys were awarded.

DAKOTA.

Of the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year the sum of $20,000 was apportioned to this district. Eleven contracts for public-land surveys were awarded, the aggregate liabilities of which amounted to $19,815.

CEDED SIOUX LANDS.

Section 25 of "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Reservation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes" (approved March 2, 1889), appropriated the sum of $100,000, to be applied and used toward surveying the lands opened to settlement.

The President, in pursuance of section 28 of said act, having in February last issued his proclamation ratifying the action of the Commission and the Indians with reference to the ceded lands, the survey thereof was authorized, and the United States surveyor-general notified in March last that $93,000 of the stated appropriation was available for the purpose. Under said authority twenty contracts for the survey of said lands were awarded, involving liabilities to the amount of $92,750; which surveys are now being prosecuted in the field.

Two contracts (liabilities $6,500) for the survey of the ceded lands situate in the State of Nebraska, payable from the stated appropriation, were also awarded by this office.

FLORIDA.

No apportionment of the annual appropriation for public-land surveys was made to this district. Two sets of special instructions (in lieu of contracts) for the survey of two islands were issued and approved, liabilities of which, $40 and $30 respectively, were charged to the reserve fund of said appropriation.

Referring to the recent discoveries of valuable and extensive deposits of mineral known as "phosphate rock," and applications for the appointment of United States deputy surveyors of mineral lands, the United States surveyor-general in his annual report states as follows:

> No surveys have been made by direction of this office under the laws relating to mining claims. I have received several applications for the appointment of United States deputy surveyors of mineral lands; but as I have received no authority to make such appointments, and no instructions whatever from your Department relating to these mineral lands, I have simply filed the applications for future action.
>
> Great activity has prevailed for several months past in various counties in Florida in prospecting and staking valuable and extensive deposits of the mineral known as phosphate rock, and at certain places the work of mining and shipping the substance is being conducted on a large scale. It can hardly be doubted that the discovery of these deposits in Florida, exceeding in extent and thickness all such beds previously known in the world, is an event destined to produce great increase of value not only in the mineral lands of the State, but the agricultural also. In the general effort to find and secure phosphate lands many have decided to proceed in accordance with the law of United States mineral lands, and are awaiting action by your Department in the premises.
>
> This remarkable discovery of unsuspected wealth within a few feet of the surface in scores of townships has caused large numbers of men to explore the country geologically with spades and boring apparatus. By such means other useful substances are said to have been found, such as marl, kaolin, fossil guano, slate rock, mica-schist, mica, zinc ore, and sulphur, and specimens thereof have been submitted to the tests of the State chemist; showing that Florida ought long ago to have received the benefit of a thorough geological survey.

In his annual report for the fiscal year the United States surveyor-general, referring to "swamp lands reclaimable for sugar farming," states that the unsurveyed portions of the State of Florida are said to consist of large areas of lands of said character. The following ex-

tracts from his report relating to said subject are herein embodied, to wit:

SWAMP LANDS RECLAIMABLE FOR SUGAR FARMING.

A very recent important agricultural development in this State is the establishment of sugar farms upon lands reclaimed by drainage. These sugar lands previously were vast watery areas of saw-grass growing upon deposits of pure muck of unknown depth. Of the quality of this material an eminent official chemist wrote of a sample that "it seems to equal the best potting mold, and partakes more of the character of a manure than of a soil." When drained and cultivated it produces from 30 to 40 tons of cane-stalks per acre of a quality equal to the best raised in Cuba.

There are many places in this State where extensive sugar mills like the successful works at St. Cloud may be operated upon reclaimed similar lands. The saw-grass marshes of South Florida are reported susceptible of drainage and reclamation. As soon as this is well done, they are likely to command a large price per acre, judging by past experience in Polk County.

The unsurveyed portions of this State are said to include large areas of such land; and as its prospective value, which in past years was considered nothing, is now shown to be considerable, it is respectfully suggested that this office be authorized to take advantage of any season of unusual dryness to extend the lines of survey in that region. Capitalists interested in cane culture are favorably impressed by the success achieved in Florida, and are said to be considering plans for draining and reclaiming tracts of saw-grass marsh, where canals of no great depth or extent, with ample difference of altitude, may be relied on to carry off the water to the Atlantic or the Gulf.

I would respectfully recommend that a portion of the general appropriation for surveys be set apart for this purpose, to be used under direction of the General Land Office in case the recent low stage of water in the regions referred to should again occur.

IDAHO.

The sum of $10,000 out of the appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year was apportioned to this district. Three contracts, the liabilities of which aggregated the apportionment, were awarded by the United States surveyor-general.

In addition to the public-land surveys several sets of special instructions were issued to Edson R. Briggs, United States deputy-surveyor, for surveys for allotments within the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, which were executed under the immediate supervision of the special Indian agent, and paid from the Indian appropriations.

With reference to the great and increasing demand for public surveys in Idaho, the United States surveyor-general, in his annual report, states as follows:

A great and increasing demand for public surveys exists.

Judging from the petitions and affidavits of residents on the lands this demand usually comes from bona fide settlers who have actual improvements, many of whom have been on their claims for a number of years and desire to acquire title to their homes. In some instances the survey of heavily timbered lands is sought. As a rule this office can not determine as to the advisability of surveys until the standard and township lines are run. Such exteriors should be surveyed over all portions of the State where practicable, in order primarily that the Surveyor-General may form an

intelligent opinion as to what townships should be subdivided, and secondarily in order to complete the public land system of surveys, as nearly as possible, over this entire surveying district. This would also enable settlers on unsurveyed land to denote, in their petitions for surveys, the township and range in which their claims are situated, an impracticable matter now over a large portion of Idaho, which has not been penetrated by public surveys.

I especially recommend an early extension of surveys in northern Idaho where a large number of people have settled within the last few years, and where many others desire to make their homes when surveys are assured.

The usual apportionment of the appropriation for such work each fiscal year is totally inadequate to meet the demands, and I suggest that at least the amount of my estimate, per letter of June 25 last, be apportioned to this surveying district from the appropriation for the coming fiscal year.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS IN IDAHO.

In his annual report for the fiscal year the United States surveyor-general for Idaho refers at some length to the proposed irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands by the Government. In view of the general interest manifested as to this matter not only in Congress, but in the several States and Territories, within which are situate the arid lands, the following extracts are deemed of interest as contributing to the present desire for further information regarding these lands:

Referring to my annual report of last year to your office, I desire to repeat a recommendation therein made: That either the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West be undertaken by the Government, or the lands be granted to the respective States and Territories upon such terms and conditions as will assure the construction of necessary canals and reservoirs for reclaiming all of the lands possible.

When thus reclaimed these lands in Idaho will support a dense population, afford homes for thousands of settlers, and be a source of wealth to their possessors and of revenue to the Government, both State and national.

The immediate enhancement in the value of lands now a desert waste would be so great as to far more than refund the cost of irrigation, and the work is of such character as should be undertaken either by the Federal Government or by the Territory or State, in order that the greatest good may result to the greatest number.

The matter of irrigation is of vital importance to Idaho, and is attracting widespread attention to this State. The calls upon me are so numerous for information in the premises, and the subject is one of such importance to your office in relation to our irrigable arid public lands, that I have deemed it advisable to incorporate as a part of this report the following from that originally submitted by me to Hon. George L. Shoup, governor of Idaho, as hereinbefore stated:

Irrigation in this State, to the extent of the normal flow of streams, has reached its limit in several counties, while in some it has been overdone notwithstanding the fact that we have 8,791,350 acres of good agricultural land capable of reclamation by water, of which only 740,350 acres are now reclaimed and in process of reclamation, being only 8 per cent. of what might be accomplished. This estimate does not include the large areas of agricultural land in Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Percé, and Shoshone counties, which are not arid and do not require artificial irrigation, except to a limited extent; nor does it include a considerable area in other portions of the State where the elevation is such as to insure a rain-fall sufficient for the growing of crops.

Thus it appears that about 8,051,000 acres of irrigable land—now arid—belong to the Government, and ever will belong as a heritage for sage-brush and jack rabbits until storage reservoirs and main canals are constructed.

It therefore remains for Congress to devise the plan and formulate the proceedings by which this water, which is in excessive abundance, shall be brought to these lands and maintained and controlled for the greatest good to the greatest number.

Hundreds of millions of pounds sterling have gone and are still going from England to India, where every available site for a canal is being occupied by an English joint stock company. They realize from 8 to 25 per cent. yearly on their stock, and each one improves annually as an investment.

The fever caused by this success in India has extended to the United States, but the methods of joint stock companies do not harmonize with our republican ideas. Local control in the hands of the land owners concerned might be arranged, it would seem, to suit every irrigation basin, leaving nothing more to be desired.

The plan I have adopted for presenting this subject by counties, rather than irrigation districts or water-sheds, will present to all inquirers a full conception of the immense possibilities in store for each one of our counties and for Idaho as a whole.

The annual report *in extenso* will be found in its appropriate place.

LOUISIANA.

No formal apportionment of the annual appropriation was made to this district for public surveys, although one contract (liability $7,500) was under departmental directions awarded and charged to the reserved fund, for the survey of several full and fractional townships within the limits of the Houma grant and the location of the claims of John McDonogh, jr., and Henry Fontenot in the southeast district, east of the Mississippi River, as required by the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889.

In his annual report the United States Surveyor-General refers to said contract and surveys as follows:

The contract for surveys and resurveys of all the remaining townships in the "Houma grant," stated in Exhibit D, was the result of the decisive legislation on the subject of this celebrated grant, contained in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, commonly known as the "Gay bill." These surveys, when completed, as they will be in the coming fall or winter, will be of great importance to the large number of settlers on the lands who are anxiously awaiting their approval in order that they may place their claims of record in the manner pointed out by law. In this connection there is an important subject which I think should in advance receive the consideration of the Department, and be the basis of instructions to this office at an early date. I refer to my duty in the matter of compiling and transmitting, with the returns of surveys, lists of selection of swamp lands, under the act of Congress granting such lands to the State of Louisiana, which may by the field-notes of survey be found within any of the townships returned and to be returned within the old lines of the claim. As I understand the decision of the Department of April 11, 1888 (15 Copp's L. O., 32), overruling the former decision of May 3, 1881 (8 Copp's L. O., 21), the position it now assumes is that no lands were granted to the State under either of the swamp-land grants within any one of the three subdivisions of the "grant," either that of Donaldson and Scott, or of Daniel Clark, or of William Conway.

The "Gay bill" seems to proceed upon this construction, and as I interpret it, consecrates the entire grant to homestead settlements under the laws of the United States reserving to the State any rights she may have to the "surplus" after all actual settlers shall have been satisfied. The question, therefore, of the State's right to such lands as may be returned as swamp under the surveys now under contract not depending upon their physical characteristics as swamp and overflowed lands, but

rather upon the status of the construction to be placed upon the lands referred to, I submit that this construction should at this time be settled by the Department, or at least so far settled as may be necessary to the issue to me of the necessary instructions in the premises.

BEDS OF SHALLOW LAKES, PONDS, FORMER STREAMS, ETC.

The Surveyor-General refers to the subject of the survey and disposal by the Government of the beds of shallow lakes, ponds, former streams, etc., in the following manner, viz:

The subject of the survey and the disposition by the United States of the beds of shallow lakes, ponds, former streams, etc., in this State is one of increasing interest. Every year of increased and better drainage and levee construction increased the number of acres of these valuable lands, while the removal of obstruction rafts in the navigable streams, and where total overflow is not prevented thereby, serves to diminish the period of overflow, thus increasing the time within which crops may be raised on such lands. As they are of immense fertility and often bear cities and towns and railroads, which give them additional value, they attract the attention of cultivators and capitalists, who are constantly seeking means through this office of acquiring title to them. But practically the subject is environed with so many legal difficulties that after learning them many applicants, in despair, give up their efforts. I find that in 1877 the Bureau, after a full review of the embarrassments surrounding the subject, resolved to refer the whole matter to Congress, and I understand that such determination has been considered a bar to any proceeding under then existing circulars and decisions. I refer to pages 11 and 12 of the Land Office Report for 1877.

As Congress has not taken action, and some thirteen years have elapsed since the matter was so referred to that body, my recommendation is that the Land Department should go on and perform its duty under existing laws, and that for this purpose the circular of July 13, 1874 (1 Copp's L. O., 69) should be extended to districts for which there are Surveyors-General, or at least to the district of Louisiana, and that a sufficient sum be annually set apart from the general appropriation for the survey of the public lands to pay for such surveys as may be made under such circular. It is rather an anomalous condition of affairs and one not very creditable to our land system which practically denies many legal steps by which every class of our citizens, settlers, or capitalists seek to honestly acquire title to these lands.

If they apply to the United States Land Office for the proper district, they are there told that the township plats and tract books do not represent the desired tracts as surveyed lands, but as lakes, streams, ponds, etc., whose areas are unknown, and that until they are surveyed and the survey returned to the proper land office they are without authority to take any action at all looking to the acquisition of title. In brief, they are referred to the Surveyor-General in order to have the necessary survey made. When they come here, they are told, first, that under the existing instructions and decisions the whole matter is in suspense, that it was referred to Congress in 1877, and that as that body has taken no action, the surveying department will take none; moreover, they are further told that if this office could lawfully survey these lands, no funds are allotted to pay for such matter, and if they reply that they are willing under the "deposit system" to pay for it themselves, they are then told that under the construction placed on the laws founding that system it does not apply to lands of that status. They then go to the State land office, hoping to find in the State legislation some law or system arising under the supposed grant of such lands to the State under the Federal swamp-land grant, but are there met with the information that in the absence of Federal survey and selections and approval of these lands as inuring to the State under these laws, its officers are powerless to allow sales or any other kind of disposition known to the land laws of the State applicable to other lands. Thus, practically every avenue of acquisition is found closed or so sur-

rounded with expense and difficulty that the attempt is abandoned. And thus the richest lands in the State, probably amounting to half a million acres and of untold fertility, are placed beyond the reach of the citizens, and must remain the breeding places of the alligators and snakes, infecting the surrounding air in hot weather with miasmatic poisons, instead of being drained and put in cultivation by the poor home-seekers, or the more powerful capitalist, or land improvement company. Some of these lakes contain from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, while those that contain from 500 to 5,000 acres are numerous.

I strongly recommend that the "Bureau" should take the subject in hand and supply instructions and money with which this office may take action in particular cases, when proper application is made for that purpose.

SURVEY OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS ON THE GULF COAST, WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The expediency of apportioning funds to the District of Louisiana for the survey of the ten military reservations on the Gulf coast, west of the Mississippi River, is referred to by the surveyor-general, as follows:

It may not be inappropriate for me to state, though the subject has not been submitted to this office officially, that funds have to be apportioned to the District for the survey of the ten military reservations on the "Gulf coast" west of the Mississippi River, which it is contemplated to offer at sale under the act of July 5, 1884. The old surveys were made about 1830, and an examination of the field-notes shows the most crude and imperfect methods of marking the lines and corners were practiced. Most of the lands were then and are yet prairie or sea-marsh, or upon seashore, and otherwise unfitted for perpetuating lines and corners of the "public surveys." It is too plain that any tract to be disposed of under this law will have to be resurveyed, and this can be done better in the dry months of the fall and early winter than at any other season. Hence, if this matter is contemplated at all, it is now time to enter upon the preliminary steps.

MINNESOTA.

Six contracts for public land surveys and four sets of special instructions, the latter for the survey of islands (aggregate liabilities $5,152), were awarded in this district. To the original apportionment of $5,000 of the annual appropriation an additional amount was added to cover the excess as contracted for.

In his annual report the United States surveyor-general states that the number of acres surveyed during the fiscal year is 143,390.49; which, added to the amount previously surveyed (42,848,625.49), gives the total number of acres surveyed in the State to date, namely, 42,992,015.78.

He further states that applications which are being received at his office from settlers on unsurveyed lands, asking for the survey of the townships in which they are located, indicate an increased demand for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

MONTANA.

Under the apportionment of $15,000 nine contracts and two sets of special instructions for public land surveys were awarded to the full amount apportioned.

Under the special apportionment of $10,000, made by the act of March 2, 1889, for the survey of the relinquished lands within the Blackfeet Indian reservation, one contract was awarded to the full amount of the apportionment.

One contract for the survey of lands for allotments within the Crow Indian reservation was awarded; liability $9,000, payable from the Indian appropriation approved February 8, 1887. This survey was ordered by the Department on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

One contract, liability $110, payable from special deposits, was also awarded for public land surveys.

In his annual report the United States surveyor-general, referring to the apportionment for public surveys for the fiscal year, states as follows:

All of the sum apportioned to this district by the Commissioner for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, has been contracted for. This result has been in great measure owing to the surveys being confined to agricultural and settled lands, and also to augmented rates being allowed by the terms of the last appropriation. I would also state that the recent practice of allowing surveyors-general to appoint local examiners to inspect and report on the work as soon as completed has, at least in this district, worked very well, and has enabled the examinations to be conducted with great promptness, efficiency, and economy, and has obviated in a great measure the delays which formerly occurred in approving the returns of contracts.

Regarding the compensation allowed by law for public land surveys, and the character of the remaining unsurveyed lands in Montana, the United States surveyor-general further reports as follows:

The compensation per mile allowed for public land surveys, is, in most cases, insufficient. Whilst there still remains some comparatively level land to be surveyed in Montana north of the Missouri River and along Milk River, the greater part of the State consists of narrow valleys along the principal streams and their branches, separated from each other by hills, mountains, or arid table-lands. In the west, particularly on the Clark's Fork of the Columbia River, and the Flathead Lake region, there is a great deal of good agricultural land, but heavily timbered, which, in the interest of the Government, as well as of settlers, should be surveyed. It is found by experience that it is impossible to survey this country (with any profit to the surveyor) even at the highest augmented rates allowed.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the ground in any specified section of the country is generally so broken, and the quantity which can be surveyed so difficult to estimate, that even in large contracts it falls short, and the surveyor finds that he has made a large outlay for a comparatively small compensation. Hence, it is notorious that it is almost impossible to have surveys made, in distant and rough sections of the State, unless the settlers assist the surveyor with their own labor, or that of their teams, free of charge. They should not be put to this expense; the compensation should be such as to justify the surveyor in undertaking the work, without calling on the settlers for aid.

In addition to the foregoing surveys, and in compliance with the direction of the Department on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a contract was awarded by this office to John P. Brown for the survey of portions of the south and west boundaries of

the Crow Indian reservation; liability $3,200, payable from the appropriation of $10,000, per act approved March 2, 1889, for the survey and subdivision of Indian reservations.

NEVADA.

One contract for resurveys in townships 5 and 6 south, range 35 east (liability, $1,615), together with special instructions for fragmentary surveys in township 9 north, range 27 east (liability $15), were authorized and approved. Said liabilities were charged to the reserved fund of the appropriation.

In his annual report, the United States surveyor-general, referring to settlers in various parts of Nevada, states as follows:

> There is quite a number of settlers in various parts of the State who have asked that the public surveys be extended to enable them to obtain title to their lands. And as no surveys have been made in this State outside of the limits of the Central Pacific Railroad grant for a number of years, I would recommend that, in addition to the amount appropriated for surveys within those limits, a sufficient sum be appropriated to extend the surveys in other parts of the State to accommodate them.

In view of the improved condition of affairs in the State, as set forth in his annual report, the surveyor-general feels justified in asking much more liberal appropriations for surveys than have been made for several years past.

Referring to the several contracts for public surveys in this district which were awarded in May and June, 1887, chargeable to the special appropriation of $30,000, made to Nevada by act approved August 4, 1886, the United States surveyor-general defines their present status as follows:

> There are four contracts under the appropriation of August 4, 1886, which have not been acted upon. Of these the field-notes of contracts 187, 188, and 189, comprising fifty-two townships and fractional townships, have been in this office for more than a year, and the field-work of contract 186, comprising twenty-one townships, I understand is about completed, but the field-notes have not yet been returned to this office.

IRRIGATION.

The surveyor-general also refers to the great interest manifested by the people of that State in the problem of water storage and irrigation. Extracts from said report are herewith appended:

> The lands of this State, even those designated as second and third rate in the field-notes and plats of the public surveys, need only irrigation to make them produce as abundant crops as regions favored by a more generous rain-fall. And for much of this land irrigation is entirely practicable, needing only capital and the co-operation of the settlers to store the water in the mountains in the season of rain-fall and bring it upon the lands as it is needed.
>
> During the past year great interest has been manifested by the people of the State in the problem of water-storage and irrigation. A State board of trade has been organized, and plans are being matured for building storage reservoirs and constructing extensive canals, which will bring under irrigation many times the area now cultivated.

For the last three years the rain-fall has been exceptionally light, and last summer nearly all the streams of the State, including the Humboldt, Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers, went entirely dry. The heavy snow-fall of last winter, coming after a series of dry years with short feed, caused a heavy loss of live-stock throughout the State; but the melting of the snow has filled the ground with water, restored the springs and streams, insuring good crops and abundant feed for stock, and enabling the quartz mills, which have been stopped from lack of water, to resume operations. This puts life into the languishing industries of the State, and gives reasonable assurance of a prosperous season both in agriculture and mining.

NEW MEXICO.

Under the apportionment of $8,000 made to this district ten contracts for public surveys were awarded; total liabilities, $7,825.

In his annual report, referring to the demand for public surveys, the United States surveyor general states as follows:

The demand for public surveys seems to be increasing. I am constantly in receipt of letters from settlers in all parts of the Territory inquiring as to the manner of preparing applications for survey of public land.

In reply to all these letters I have given instructions, which are in all cases full and complete, and which direct in the minutest particulars as to the form and substance of the application. Notwithstanding this, applications for public surveys are in many cases not only defective in form, but they do not contain the information which is necessary to form an intelligent opinion as to whether or not the township is of the character which the public interest requires to be surveyed.

In view of the fact that settlers on public lands are not accustomed to prepare documents of this character, to hold them to technical accuracy would, under existing regulations, be an effectual bar to the survey of Government lands. This difficulty might be obviated by furnishing a blank form, to be prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which might easily be comprehended, and when properly filled out to contain all the information required.

In the matter of applications for surveys of public lands in townships made fractional by preliminary surveys of private land claims, the United States surveyor-general reports as follows:

I have had many applications and letters of inquiry relating to the survey of townships made fractional by preliminary surveys of unconfirmed grants. In these cases, settlers have been promptly advised that under the rulings of the Department such townships are not surveyable.

The only possible objection to surveying the townships which are made fractional by these preliminary surveys, is that the lines upon which the township lines would close may not be adopted when final action is taken on the grant. On the other hand, a reference to the map of this Territory will show that surrounding many of these preliminary surveys the Government land is unsurveyed. Some of this land may be classed as the richest in New Mexico, and upon which settlers have lived for years, making improvements and cultivating the same, without being able to obtain title to their homes. If these lands were surveyed they might be disposed of to the mutual advantage of the Government and the settlers.

That the present state of affairs is a hardship on the settlers needs no further demonstration. Unless final action is to be taken in regard to these unconfirmed grants in the very near future, I am of the opinion that this rule should be abrogated. If it is thought to be advisable to close on these grant lines which may not be permanent, and to complete the survey of the fractional township, in case the grant is

finally declared to be invalid or the boundaries changed, the township lines might be extended within the boundaries of the preliminary survey, and that portion of the township which is in conflict with the grant might be withheld from sale and entry. This is especially so when only a small portion of the township would be cut by the line of the grant.

That the title to the land included within the boundaries of these grants has been so hopelessly imperfect for so many years, is enough in itself to seriously impair the prosperity of New Mexico. It is an additional hardship that lands not included therein should be tied up also.

OKLAHOMA.—PUBLIC LAND STRIP.

Under the provisions of "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved May 2, 1890, the public land strip, which is bounded east by the one hundredth meridian, south by Texas, west by New Mexico, and north by Colorado and Kansas, was included in the limits of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Section 19 of said act, in addition to creating a land district in the public land strip, provides that—

The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, when directed by the President, cause the lands within the Territory to be properly surveyed and subdivided where the same has not already been done.

The only unsurveyed lands in the Territory of Oklahoma are embraced in the public land strip, the area of Oklahoma proper having been surveyed and subdivided some years prior to opening the lands to settlement.

In compliance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior measures were taken to secure a partial survey at least of the public land strip. In the absence of a special appropriation by Congress for the purpose of surveying the strip, the balance of the reserved fund of the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with unexpended balances of apportionments made to several districts, was utilized, and the sum of $21,000 made available for partial surveys.

Under said amount three contracts for subdivisional surveys were awarded by this office to two well-known and reliable deputy surveyors, who are now in the field prosecuting the work. The surveys contracted for extend westward from the eastern boundary of the strip (the one hundredth meridian and the west boundary of the Indian Territory), and embrace ranges 28 to 15 east, inclusive. It was ascertained that the majority of the towns and settlements are located in the eastern half of the strip; hence the desire to comply with existing law in the matter of the authorized surveys and to give preference to townships occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers.

The surveys contracted for embrace sixty full and fractional townships of the one hundred and thirty five full, and thirty-three fractional townships which comprise the total area of the strip.

OREGON.

Under an apportionment of $10,000 for public surveys made to this district for the fiscal year, eleven contracts and one set of special instructions were awarded; liabilities aggregating $5,405.

Under directions from the Department, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, two contracts for the survey of Indian boundaries and for allotments were also awarded by the United States surveyor-general, viz: Contract No. 547, dated August 24, 1889, for surveying the west boundary of the Warm Springs Indian reservation; liability $1,000. Contract No. 549, dated August 30, 1889, for surveys of several townships for allotments within the Siletz Indian reservation; liability $700.

A detailed statement as to the status of contracts awarded prior to July 1, 1889, is given in the report of the United States surveyor-general for the fiscal year. The report will be found in its appropriate place.

The following extracts from the annual report of the United States surveyor-general relative to public surveys in Oregon, applications therefor, particularly of forests or heavily timbered lands, as also of agricultural lands and other matters connected therewith, are deemed of interest and appended hereto:

During the past year numerous petitions have been received in this office asking for surveys in different parts of the State.

The bulk of the petitions are for surveys in townships along the coast, where the lands are for the greater part broken and mountainous, covered with timber often quite heavily, and almost invaribly covered with a very dense undergrowth, which make the work of surveying it difficult and expensive.

These lands when once cleared are generally well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, and are fast filling up with settlers, who to all appearances have located thereon in good faith, and with the intention of making permanent homes for themselves and families.

For several years past it had been the policy of your office to prohibit the survey of forests or heavily timbered lands, and former regulations provided that the survey of a township must be completed in its entirety unless natural obstacles rendered its completion absolutely impossible, but owing to the restriction in the appropriation act confining the surveys to agricultural land, provision was made for the survey of timbered lands where they were adapted to agriculture and occupied by actual bona fide settlers, who at great labor and expense had made for themselves permanent homes.

The surveying instructions were modified so as to provide that a deputy surveyor should survey all the cultivable land and omit the uncultivable, but that in surveying a township the subdivisional lines must be extended over all the land that can be properly classed as agricultural.

This restriction made the work of surveying a township more tedious and expensive than if a deputy was allowed to complete it in its entirety, as he was compelled to stop the survey of a line when it reached inarable land, unless lands of proper character lay beyond.

It also placed upon him the responsibility of determining what lands were agricultural and consequently surveyable under existing restrictions.

Owing to this and the further fact that nearly all the surveys desired in the mount-

ainous regions along the coast where the undergrowth is very dense, competent surveyors were deterred from entering into contracts even at the highest rates of $18, $15, and $12 per mile for standard, township, and section lines, respectively, allowed in cases of exceptional difficulty in the execution of the surveys.

Eleven contracts have been entered into and one survey provided for under special instructions, the estimated liability aggregating $5,405, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30,1890.

I expected to award contracts for other additional surveys, the estimated liability aggregating more than $3,000, but was disappointed.

Offers had been made by competent surveyors to execute surveys in four townships at certain stipulated rates per mile.

The consent of your office to awarding the contracts and allowing the rates asked had been granted.

In the meantime this office had been furnished with copies of the Manual of Surveying Instructions of December 2, 1889, and with the contracts prepared for the execution of surveys in these four townships a copy of the manual was forwarded to the contracting deputies.

The contracts were returned without being executed, the surveyors claiming that under this manual considerable more work was required of the deputy, and in a rough mountainous country like that in which the proposed surveys were to be made, it would be very difficult making their work close within the limits prescribed.

I endeavored to find other surveyors to undertake the work, but did not succeed.

I regret this, as I was very desirous of executing contracts covering as much as possible of the amount allotted to this district.

I believe, however, that contracts can be awarded for the survey of these townships as soon as the appropriation becomes available.

Your office has placed a liberal construction on the restriction confining surveys to agricultural lands, and I am of the opinion that much less difficulty will be experienced in securing the services of competent surveyors, providing fair rates are allowed for executing the work.

At the present time there are quite a number of petitions on file in this office asking for the survey of lands that are occupied and improved by actual settlers, but the localities and character of the land in the townships sought to be surveyed are such as will require the benefit of the special augmented rates in order to secure contracts.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that a liberal amount be apportioned to this district from the appropriation for the present fiscal year for the survey of the public lands, as the demands for such as are actually needed is now very urgent and constantly increasing.

UTAH.

There was apportioned to this district out of the appropriation of $200,000 for surveys and resurveys of public lands, the sum of $5,000, and contracts were entered into to the full extent of the apportionment. There was also one contract involving a surveying liability of $762.05, payable from repayments by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The surveyor-general calls attention to the urgent need in his office of a system of connected mineral plats, and to the estimates of appropriations for this purpose, submitted by him in 1889 and again in 1890.

In the estimates submitted by this office for the surveying service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, there is embraced an item of $9,000 for clerk hire in the office of the surveyor-general of Utah, of which amount the sum of $5,000 is intended to be applied to the preparation

of connected maps of the several mining districts in Utah, as explained in the note accompanying the estimate.

The necessity for complete and accurate maps of the mining districts is recognized by this office, and it is earnestly hoped that the amount asked for may be appropriated.

WASHINGTON.

Of the appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year the sum of $20,000 was apportioned to this district. Under said apportionment seven contracts for public surveys were awarded; total liabilities aggregating $11,794.

One contract was also awarded for the survey and resurvey of the south and west boundaries of the Yakima Indian reservation; liability $2,163, payable from the appropriation (approved March 2, 1889) for the survey and subdivison of Indian reservations. This contract was authorized by the Department on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WYOMING.

Under the apportionment of $10,000 made to this district, two contracts of $5,000 each for public land surveys were awarded during the fiscal year.

One contract (liability $90) was also awarded to John E. Shannon for the survey of the strip of land adjoining the eastern boundary of the Fort McKinney military reservation, which was relinquished by the military authorities and promulgated in executive order dated January 10, 1889.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the Department directed the award of a contract for the survey of lands for allotments within the Shoshone Indian reservation. In compliance with said authorization a contract was awarded to Howard B. Carpenter; liability $12,000, chargeable to the appropriation of February 8, 1887, for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

By the act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, approved March 2, 1889, there was appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of $200,000.

Of this amount a sum not exceeding $20,000 was authorized to be expended in the examination of surveys in the field to test the accuracy of the work executed by the United States deputy surveyors, and for the examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective.

Under this appropriation four special agents for the examination of surveys were appointed. One of these agents was discharged after a

few months' service, but the remainder have been constantly employed through the year.

In addition to the field examinations made by the special agents under the immediate direction of this office, the surveyors-general in several districts have from time to time been authorized to employ special examiners to inspect certain surveys—the cost of such inspection to be defrayed from assignments of moneys out of the general fund above mentioned.

During the past year surveys have been accepted upon reports of examination in the field, either by special agents of this office or by special examiners appointed by the surveyors-general under the authority of this office, as follows:

	Contracts.
Arizona	7
California	5
Colorado	12
Dakota	5
Idaho	1
Louisiana	1
Minnesota	2
Montana	7
Nevada	2
New Mexico	12
Oregon	5
Utah	11
Washington	4
Wyoming	1
Total	75

Surveys executed under contracts and special instructions were accepted without field examination as follows:

States and Territories.	Contracts.	Instructions.	States and Territories.	Contracts.	Instructions.
California	14	6	Minnesota	1	1
Colorado	2	2	Montana	2	1
Dakota	3	.....	New Mexico	2	2
Florida	1	2	Oregon	3	6
Idaho	.....	1	Washington	2	3
Louisiana	.....	3			

The cases in which surveys were accepted without field examinations were either those where the liabilities were so small that it was not deemed advisable to incur the expense, or where the deputy surveyors were well known as competent and trustworthy persons whose work the surveyors-general recommended for acceptance without inspection.

Included in the surveys accepted during the year were those under certain contracts referred to in the last annual report as suspended, as follows: In Arizona contracts Nos. 3 and 41; Idaho, contract No. 102; Louisiana, contract No. 24; Minnesota, contract No. 2; Montana, contracts Nos. 196 and 203; Utah, contracts Nos. 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144,

145, 156, and 157. These surveys were suspended awaiting examination, or, having been suspended for reported imperfections, were held for corrections in the field and further examination.

Among the accepted surveys were those of abandoned military reservations as follows: In Arizona, Fort Verde Garden Reserve, Camp Goodwin, Old Camp Grant, and Camp Crittenden; in Dakota, Fort Rice reservation; in New Mexico that portion of the military reservation of Fort Butler lying outside the Pablo Montoya grant; in Wyoming the Fort Fetterman reservation, together with the old and new Fort Fetterman wood reservations.

The following surveys of Indian reservations were also included in the accepted surveys, viz: The north and west boundaries of the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation in California; the survey of a part of the north boundary of the Southern Ute Indian reservation in Colorado; the north boundary of the Warm Springs Indian reservation, and the survey of the boundaries and subdivision of the Umatilla Indian reservation in Oregon.

SURVEYS UNDER INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY OR CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

During the past year this office issued special instructions for surveys of several islands omitted in the previous township surveys, which, on account of the small liability involved in each case, were accepted without examination in the field.

These islands are situated in States where the office of surveyor-general has been discontinued, and under the law the Commissioner is *ex officio* surveyor-general. In each case the applications for these fragmentary surveys were, under the rule, submitted to the Department, and the requisite instructions were issued when the surveys had been sanctioned by the Department.

SURVEY OF THE EAST BOUNDARY OF THE SEMINOLE LANDS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The survey made in 1884–'85 of the east boundary of the tract in the Indian Territory purchased from the Creek Nation for the Seminole Indians having been found defective, this office rejected the same and entered into a new contract for the survey of said boundary. The new survey having been critically examined in the field, was found to have been executed in the best manner and in strict accordance with the contract and instructions, and was duly accepted by this office. The fact was developed by this survey that the 175,000 acres purchased from the Creeks did not include all the lands actually occupied by the Seminoles, a number of them being located east of the boundary line. The surveyor stated that to include all the lands occupied by the Seminoles would require the running of a new boundary east of the one

established by him so as to embrace an estimated area of about 25,000 acres in addition to the 175,000 acres previously purchased from the Creek Nation.

REJECTED SURVEYS.

SURVEY OF THE IOWA INDIAN RESERVATION IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

In April, 1888, under the direction of the Department, a contract was made by this office for the survey of that reservation, and the survey was returned to this office, but the field-notes were so defective that proper plats could not be constructed, and after repeated trials on the part of the surveyor he failed to make his returns acceptable and the survey was rejected. A new contract was entered into for this work.

SURVEYING CONTRACT NUMBER 169, NEVADA

The surveys under this contract were inspected in the field by a special agent of this office, and in view of a number of corners missing, the discrepancies in the descriptions of corners, and in the measurements and alignments, and after making due allowance for deterioration between the dates of survey and examination in the field, the surveys were rejected. From the decision of this office the deputy surveyors took an appeal to the Department, which, by decision bearing date July 25, 1890, affirmed the action of this office.

SURVEY OF THE FORT HALLECK MILITARY RESERVATION AND THE CAMP MCDERMITT HAY RESERVATION IN NEVADA.

These reservations having been transferred to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, the surveyor-general of Nevada was authorized to contract for the survey thereof. The surveyor made returns of his work, but the surveyor-general, who made a field inspection of the same in person, reported that it was very evident that the deputy had not attempted in his surveys of those reservations to correctly run and sufficiently mark the lines and corners thereof, nor to in any sufficient manner fulfill the terms and requirements of his contract and instructions, and the surveys were accordingly rejected by this office. A new contract for the survey of said reservations has been awarded.

RESURVEY OF RANCHO BUENA VISTA.

The surveyor-general of California was instructed to make a resurvey of the boundaries of this rancho in conformity to the decisions of the Department of April 5 and July 19, 1887 (5 L. D., 559; 6 L. D., 41). The resurvey being found not in conformity with said Departmental decisions, was rejected.

SURVEY OF THE SIOUX CEDED LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

During the year contracts have been made for the survey of all that portion of the Sioux ceded lands in Nebraska except the tier of frac-

tional townships adjoining the north boundary of the State between the Missouri and Keya Paha Rivers, which were necessarily omitted owing to the fact that this portion of said north boundary had not yet been surveyed and marked in the field. These surveys include that portion of the old Ponca Indian reservation situated in townships 32 and 33 north, ranges 9 and 10 west.

Instructions were also issued for the survey of Niobrara Island, in Niobrara River, which, by the terms of section 21 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 U. S. Stat., 888), was donated to the city of Niobrara, and accepted by said city by an ordinance bearing date January 28, 1890.

NORTH BOUNDARY OF NEBRASKA.

The act of March 28, 1882, entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska" (22 U. S. Stat., 35), provides for the extension of said boundary, so as to include all that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keya Paha River and west of the Missouri River.

That portion of the northern boundary of Nebraska extending from the northwest corner of the State to the Keya Paha River, was surveyed in 1874, but from the Keya Paha to the Missouri River the line has not been marked. In February last a special estimate of $2,052 was submitted for this survey. Until this boundary shall have been surveyed and marked it will not be practicable to complete the survey of that portion of the Sioux ceded lands in Nebraska, nor to properly close the surveys of the ceded lands in South Dakota adjoining the boundary.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.

The act of Congress approved June 5, 1858, authorized the President of the United States in conjunction with the State of Texas to run and mark the boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and the State of Texas.

Commissioners on the part of the United States and Texas were duly appointed and the survey was proceeded with. The present status of the survey is fully set forth in the report of the Commissioner made to the Department under date of January 11, 1882, in response to a resolution of the United States Senate of January 6, 1882, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with the report, if any, of the survey of the United States and Texas Boundary Commission, made under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1858. The following is a copy of said report:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department for report, of a resolution of the United States Senate, dated January 6, 1882, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to "furnish the Senate with the report, if any, of the survey of the United States and Texas Boundary Commission, made under the

provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 5, 1858"; and if no final report of said commission was made, that fact is required to be reported, together with the maps, surveys, and report of the work so far as it was prosecuted.

In reply, I have the honor to state that no report of said survey on the part of the commissioner for the State of Texas was ever made.

Several partial reports were made by John H. Clark, United States commissioner, and his report of September 30, 1861, covers briefly the whole field of operations by both commissioners in establishing said boundary.

I transmit herewith, in separate packages, the maps and notes of field-work of the survey returned by the United States commissioner; also the correspondence in the case, including copy of the instructions by the Department to said commissioner for said survey and letters to the governor of Texas.

Of the sixteen maps returned by the commissioner, Nos. 3 and 16 are missing, the latter being a general map of the whole survey, noted on the records as "missing" as early as May 7, 1862; the former, No. 3, being a map of that part of the thirty-second parallel from Crow Spring to the Pecos River.

All the maps are in more or less of an unfinished condition as to topography, lettering, etc., some of them being nearly completed. The bound volume, No. 9, contains manuscript notes of all the field work of triangulation and topography. None of the maps or records are authenticated or approved.

From an examination of the papers and reports, which will be found in the bundle marked "Correspondence," the following is prepared as showing, in brief, what was accomplished under said act of Congress approved June 5, 1858. (Stat. at Large, Vol. II, p. 310.)

The joint commission on the part of the United States and the State of Texas commenced work together on the Rio Grande, but the Texas commissioner did not remain long in the field on account of personal differences between himself and the United States commissioner. A new Texas commissioner came and assisted in the survey of a part of the west boundary, or one hundred and third meridian, west longitude.

In the next year, viz, 1860, when the United States commissioner surveyed the north and east boundaries, it does not appear from the records and papers that the Texas commissioner took any part in the work, and the language used by the United States commissioner indicates that he did the work without any co-operation.

The east boundary, being that part of the line between Texas and Indian Territory along the one hundredth meridian, west longitude, had been in part previously established by Messrs. Jones & Brown, Surveyors, in 1859, under a contract for marking the boundary line of certain Indian lands, which boundary, by treaty of January 22, 1855, was the one hundredth meridian, or the line between the State of Texas and the Indian country.

Said surveyors had marked the one hundredth meridian from the north bank of Red River, or what is designated on the United States maps as Red River, north to the Canadian River, and about 19 miles farther north, and under the instructions issued to the United States commissioner by the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey of the United States and Texas boundary, he was only required to retrace so much of said meridian as had been thus previously established by said surveyors, Jones and Brown.

The copy of letter from the Department to the Governor of Texas, dated August 17, 1858, with the correspondence in the package accompanying this letter, sets forth the reasons why the Government proposed to adopt the survey made by said surveyors as a part of the line between the United States and State of Texas.

As stated in my letter dated January 5, 1882, to Hon. S. B. Maxey, the work of Commissioner Clark was terminated in January, 1862, by the direction of the Department in letter dated the 16th of that month, and the office work was therefore never completed, the field-work having been executed, as required by the Secretary

of the Interior, except a part of the west boundary, which was not run, viz, from 33° north latitude to 33° 45′ north latitude.

No part of said boundary survey has ever been officially agreed upon or accepted by the two governments as contemplated in the act of Congress authorizing the survey.

In explanation of the condition of some of the maps, I have the honor to state that they were damaged by water at the time of the Patent Office fire in 1877.

The Senate resolution is herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. C. McFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary of the Interior.

The commissioner's survey and the accompanying papers and maps, were printed (by order of the Senate), under the title of "Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon the survey of the United States and Texas Boundary Commission," Senate Executive Document, No. 70, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

In view of the fact that the survey has never been officially agreed upon or accepted by the United States or Texas, as contemplated by the act of Congress authorizing the same and of the long time (thirty years) which has elapsed since the survey was made, rendering it very probable that the major portion of the monuments marking the line have been obliterated; and further, as the position of the one hundred and third meridian west from Greenwich, as determined and established in said survey, is believed to be between 2 and 3 miles west of the *true* position of said meridian, which forms a portion of the boundary between New Mexico and Texas, it is earnestly recommended that provision be made for a new survey under a joint commission, and that the positions of the meridians of longitude, and parallels of latitude which under the law, form the State and Territorial boundaries, be determined by approved modern methods, and marked upon the face of the earth by durable and conspicuous monuments, in order that all questions as to the limits of the several jurisdictions may be set at rest.

SURVEY OF HEAVILY TIMBERED AND MOUNTAINOUS LANDS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

In the estimates submitted by this office for public land surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, special rates are asked for the survey of lands in the State of Washington, heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth. The rates named in the estimate are those submitted by the United States surveyor-general of Washington as necessary in order to enable him to let contracts for the survey of such lands, which he is unable to do at the augmented rates now allowed by law. The rates submitted are $25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $23 for township, and $20 for section lines. These special rates are asked for the State of Washington be-

cause of the great difficulties encountered in surveying the exceptionally heavily timbered lands in the western portion of the State. These lands are not only heavily timbered, but are covered with an undergrowth so dense as to greatly impede the work of the surveyor, rendering his progress tedious and expensive. So great indeed is the cost of running the lines in this densely wooded region that competent and trustworthy deputies can not be induced to enter into contract for surveys even at the highest rates now allowed by law, realizing, as they do from actual experience, that if their work is performed with a proper regard for the obligations of their contract, there will remain little or no margin of profit to compensate them for their arduous labors. The high rates are not, of course, intended for general application throughout the State, but only to those lands covered by heavy timber and dense undergrowth, which can not be surveyed at present legal rates, and which it may be desirable and necessary to survey in order to meet the demands of actual settlers, and that the State may make selections of lands in satisfaction of the several donations made by the enabling act of February 22, 1889.

PUBLIC LANDS OF THE ARID REGION.

In the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 (pages 181 to 184), and in that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889 (pages 48 to 54), the subject of irrigation of the arid lands of the public domain was treated of.

Since then, the arid lands, or lands within the arid region, as affected by the provisions of the act of Congress of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. 526), have been the subject of consideration in the Department and in Congress. As affording information on this important subject, I here present the contents of Executive Document No. 136, Senate, Fifty-first Congress, first session, as follows, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, June 3, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of May 3, 1890, in the following language:

"Whereas the act approved October 2, 1888, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, in appropriating the sum of $100,000 for investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States may be reclaimed by irrigation, and to enable the Geological Survey to select the sites for reservations and other hydraulic works connected therewith, further provides as follows:

"And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the Senate what construction is placed by his Department upon the scope and effect of the reservation from sale and disposal of the arid lands under the provisions of the act above

cited, and what instruction or orders, if any, have been issued or made thereunder (whether general or special) with respect to the suspension of the arid lands from entry under the public land laws, or the suspension of entries thereof heretofore made, or affecting the rights of citizens to construct canals and ditches for irrigating purposes on the public domain."

In reply thereto I have to state that the question as to the construction of the statute mentioned in this resolution first arose upon the presentation to the Secretary of resolutions of the constitutional convention that assembled in Idaho Territory on account of the supposed conflict then about to occur between that Territory and the Territory of Utah as to the use of the waters of Bear River. These resolutions were transmitted through the governor of the Territory, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, and wherein this memorial, among other things that were recited, states:

"Whereas the Government of the United States has taken steps toward redeeming the arid lands of the West; * * * and

"Whereas, for the purpose of establishing a thorough system of storage reservoirs, canals, and irrigating ditches, engineering parties are making surveys for this purpose; and

"Whereas it is learned that the plans of the Government are threatened to be thwarted by speculators having men to follow up these surveys to make filings on lands, reservoirs, and canal locations:

"*Resolved*, By the Idaho constitutional convention now assembled at the capital of said Territory, having the good of the general public and the good of the people of Idaho with the prosperity of the Territory at heart, do hereby memorialize the Department of the Interior to take such action at once as will remedy the evils which threaten this fair Territory in the manner outlined in this memorial."

Thereupon a response was made by the Secretary, dated August 2, 1889, and directed to the Hon. G. L. Shoup, governor, Boisé City, Idaho, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions, stated that a full reply to the questions might be found in the provisions of the appropriation act of October 2, 1888, which was then and there quoted, and in regard to which the Secretary went on to state:

"This is the law of to-day, unreversed, unrepealed, and in full force. You perceive its vast extent and the immense consequences that will follow therefrom in the direction that your resolution points unless there be further action in regard thereto by Congress. It follows necessarily that the speculators, corporations, or other persons referred to in the resolution are under the effect of this law and unable to obtain the advantages that you say they are seeking. Unless the law is repealed or the President opens the lands to settlement under the homestead laws the Government must have and will take eventually absolute control of every acre of arid land that may be redeemed by the system of reservoirs, canals, and ditches, as provided in the appropriation act mentioned. The subsequent appropriation act has not affected the above provision.

"This, I think, is a full solution of the whole trouble between the Territory of Idaho and Utah, and parties entering upon the lands in either Territory will be subjected to the superior title and further control of the United States."

In consequence of this correspondence, as promised therein and under what was deemed a pressing necessity, a circular was prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under direction of the Secretary, and distributed to the registers and receivers of United States district land offices, under date of August 5, 1889, in which it was held:

"That the object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision (being that cited in the resolution of the Senate) is unmistakable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of national irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, transferred to the people of the Territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

"The statute provides that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are, since the passage of said act, absolutely reserved from sale as property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of the act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law or the President, by proclamation, may open said lands to settlement.

"Neither individuals nor corporations have a right to make filings upon any lands thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes.

"You will therefore immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

"This order you will carry into effect without delay."

A copy is herewith transmitted.

This has been the construction held since, and under it large portions of the public survey have been designated by the Director of the Geological Survey to be set apart for reservoirs, ditches, etc., amounting to many thousand acres.

Upon the receipt of the Senate resolution, and in order that there might be no future misunderstanding as to the validity of the construction by the Secretary, he asked and obtained first the opinion of the assistant attorney-general assigned to his department as to the construction to be placed upon the act, which was given, and thereupon the matter was further presented to the Attorney-General of the United States, who has rendered his opinion, and states his conclusions in the following words:

"The object of the act is manifest. It was to prevent the entry upon, and the settlement and sale of, all that part of the arid region of the public lands of the United States which could be improved by general systems of irrigation, and all lands which might thereafter be designated or selected by the United States surveys as sites for the reservoirs, ditches, or canals in such systems. Unquestionably, it would seriously interfere with the operation and purpose of the act if the sites necessary for reservoirs in such plan of irrigation could be entered upon by homestead settlers. So, too, it would be obviously unjust if, pending the survey made with a view to their segregation for improvement by irrigation, these lands could be entered upon and settled as arid lands of the United States. It was, therefore, the purpose of Congress by this act to suspend all rights of entry upon any lands which would come within the improving operation of the plans of irrigation to be reported by the Director of the Geological Survey under this act. Language could hardly be stronger than are the words of the act in expressing this intention: 'All the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected,' etc., 'are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale,' etc., 'and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry,' etc., 'until further provided by law.' There can be no question that if an entry was made upon land which was thereafter designated in a United States survey as a site for a reservoir, or which was by such reservoir made susceptible of irrigation, the entry would be invalid, and the land so entered upon would remain the property of the United States, the reservation thereof dating back to the passage of this act.

"The far-reaching effect of this construction can not deprive the words of the act of their ordinary and necessary meaning. The proviso that 'the President, at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands,' so reserved, was the legislative mode of modifying and avoiding the far-reaching effect of the act, whenever it should appear to the Executive to have too wide an operation. Entries should not be permitted, therefore, upon any part of the arid regions which might possibly come within the operation of this act."

Thus it appears that the Attorney-General fully sustains the opinion of the assistant attorney-general and the action of the Secretary heretofore had.

Copies of these several opinions are also transmitted.

The Secretary is not called upon to express his views further than upon the construction he has placed upon this act; but he asks the privilege to say that he deems that this matter is one of such magnitude and of such vital interest to the people inhabiting or who may hereafter inhabit these vast regions, that if the Senate and House of Representatives do not as a body fully concur in the purpose of this law they should take the business in hand without delay to so modify it as they may deem the public interests require; as otherwise there may be the greatest losses on the one hand to persons who, ignorant of the law or disregarding the same, settle upon these lands, or upon the other vast and valuable properties that should be controlled by the Government for reservoirs, ditches, etc.

In this connection I beg leave to refer the Senate to the report recently made by the Committee on Arid lands and Irrigation, and especially to so much thereof as is set forth in the minority report in relation to this subject, which has been submitted to the Director of the Geological Survey, and I believe meets with his approval.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1890.

SIR: By a letter of April 21, 1890, you submitted for the consideration of the Attorney-General a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, raising the question: "Whether, under the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stats., 526), the reservation extends to such tracts as may be actually selected as sites, etc., becoming operative only after such selection, or whether the reservation, from disposal, extends from the date of the act to the entire expanse of the arid region, as more particularly defined in the communication."

Since your letter of April 21 you have transmitted also the opinion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Shields, assigned to your Department, to whom you referred the question. After an examination of the law and of the considerations presented by Mr. Shields in his opinion, I have to say that I fully concur with him in his conclusions and the grounds stated therefor; and that, in view of the lucid opinion which he has rendered, it is unnecessary for me to give extended reasons for such concurrence.

The section of the law which presents the question of construction referred by you to this Department is found in the sundry civil appropriation act of 1888, under the appropriations for the United States Geological Survey. The subject is introduced by an appropriation of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, "for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation." The Director of the Geological Survey is then required to make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December in each year, showing how the money appropriated has been expended. Then follows the particular language which is the subject for construction:

"And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President, at any time

in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

The object of the act is manifest. It was to prevent the entry upon and the settlement and sale of all that part of the arid region of the public lands of the United States which could be improved by general system of irrigation, and all lands which might hereafter be designated or selected by the United States surveys as sites for the reservoirs, ditches, or canals in such systems. Unquestionably, it would seriously interfere with the operation and purpose of the act if the sites necessary for reservoirs in such plan of irrigation could be entered upon by homestead settlers. So, too, it would be obviously unjust if, pending the survey made with a view to their segregation for improvement by irrigation, these lands should be entered upon and settled as arid lands of the United States. It was, therefore, the purpose of Congress, by this act, to suspend all rights of entry upon any lands which would come within the improving operation of the plans of irrigation to be reported by the Director of the Geological Survey under this act. Language could hardly be stronger than are the words of the act in expressing this intention:

"All the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected," etc., "are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale," etc., "and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry," etc., "until further provided by law."

There can be no question that if an entry was made upon land which was thereafter designated in a United States survey as a site for a reservoir, or which was by such reservoir made susceptible of irrigation, the entry would be invalid, and the land so entered upon would remain the property of the United States, the reservation thereof dating back to the passage of this act.

The far-reaching effect of this construction can not deprive the words of the act of their ordinary and necessary meaning. The proviso that "the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands" so reserved, was the legislative mode of modifying and avoiding the far-reaching effect of the act whenever it should appear to the Executive to have too wide an operation. Entries should not be permitted, therefore, upon any part of the arid regions which might possibly come within the operation of this act.

All the papers accompanying your request, together with the opinion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Shields, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Acting Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1890.

SIR: I have had under consideration the matter of the public lands in what are known as the arid regions affected by the provisions of the act of Congress of October 2, 1888 (25 Stats., 526), and the departmental circular of August 5, 1889 (9 L. D., 282).

The portion of that act applicable to such lands reads as follows, viz:

"For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employs in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall

make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December of each year, showing in detail how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

The following is quoted from the circular of August 5, 1889, in reference to the subject, viz:

"The object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision is unmistakable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of national irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, transferred to the people of the Territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

"The statute provides that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are, since the passage of said act, absolutely reserved from sale as property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of the act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law, or the President, by proclamation, may open said lands to settlement.

"Neither individuals nor corporations have a right to make filings upon any lands thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes

"You will, therefore, immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

"This order you will carry into effect without delay."

The lands affected as aforesaid may be considered as embraced in two classes: First, such as have been actually selected by the proper authority for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and such as may hereafter be selected in the progress of the surveys; and second, all the lands being in possibility of such selection for sites, or of being made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals.

With regard to the first class, the act of selection or designation by authority in the progress of the surveys, and the proper promulgation thereof, would determine to what particular tracts the reservation should apply, and there would thereafter be no difficulty for all persons interested, whether as officials or otherwise, to avoid want of conformity in their proceedings, so far as such difficulty might arise from uncertainty in this respect. And it scarcely need be suggested that prior to such selection there can be no certainty in the matter, and that no reservation is possible, under the terms employed in the statute, limited to particular tracts, in the absence of any certainty as to the particular tracts to be affected thereby.

With regard to the second class, two possible views present themselves as to the operation of the statute: First, that the reservation extends to such tracts as may be actually selected as sites becoming operative only after such selection, and such as may be found to be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals after the latter are actually made or brought into existence, and as may be

selected or designated by proper authority after this is found to be the case, from time to time, in the progress of the surveys, while as regards all other lands in the arid regions, the laws for the disposal of the public lands generally remain operative, notwithstanding the provisions of the particular statute; or, second, that a reservation from disposal of the entire expanse within the arid regions, embracing some lands that are naturally arable and susceptible of profitable cultivation, or that may be irrigated by individual effort, went into immediate effect as soon as said act was approved, so as to render invalid and subject to cancellation any filings, locations, or entries thereafter allowed as being for the land that might possibly, in the course of time, be selected for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or that might be rendered susceptible of irrigation, thereby embracing possible appropriations at public sale, agricultural private entries or locations, pre-emption settlements, entries, or locations, homestead settlements or entries, timber and stone entries, timber-culture entries, town-lot entries, town-site entries, scrip locations, mineral entries, desert-land entries, coal land entries, selections under Congressional grants for school indemnity, or for other purposes; in fine, every description of disposals provided for in the system of land laws in a region of country extending approximately from the one hundredth degree of longitude on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west, and from the British Possessions on the north to Texas and Mexico on the south, as indicated on a map of the arid regions, in the office of the Geological Survey, and including in whole or in part he States of California, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

The practical enforcement of the latter construction of this statute would suspend the operation of the land system of the land laws in general, so far as regards the extent of country mentioned, thereby affecting important interests, or would require, in case any disposals are allowed therein, that it should be at the risk of the parties seeking title, leading to an indefinite suspension of issue of patents, with an accumulation of unsettled claims, and corresponding uncertainty of rights, until it may be determined, in course of time, whether the tracts, title to which is sought to be acquired, are affected by the statute as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or as made susceptible of irrigation thereby; until this is determined, applications to enter can not be understandingly acted upon.

Already, in the progress of the business of this office, numbers of entries are found to have been made within the arid regions since October 2, 1888, thus presenting the question of their approval or other treatment as a practical one. I have directed that until further orders no entries be approved for tracts lying within the arid regions where the right had its inception subsequent to the passage of the act of October 2, 1888.

In view of the premises, I have the honor to submit this important matter to the Secretary, as the official head of the Department, exercising directory and supervisory authority over its operations. I respectfully ask directions how I shall proceed therein with reference to the language used in the circular of August 5, 1889, as above quoted.

I am of opinion that the first view presented above, as to the operation of the statute, should be adopted and acted upon, allowing of disposals subsequently as well as prior to its approval, except as it regards tracts actually selected and designated by proper authority for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or actually selected and designated by proper authority as susceptible of irrigation from such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, and the selection and designation thereof made known in the usual manner for the information and guidance of all concerned.

If this view should not meet the approval of the Secretary, then I am of the opinion that the alternative course would require that the country deemed to be included within the law as arid regions should be indicated by declared limits, and instructions given to the district land officers to cease operations so far as regards disposals

within such limits until the conditions as to liability to disposal shall be definitely ascertained, and that some rule should be given for proper proceedings with reference to entries, filings, or locations found to have been made within the declared limits after the approval of the act of October 2, 1888, before or subsequent to the promulgation of the departmental circular of August 5, 1889.

I respectfully suggest, in view of the public interests involved, that there should be no unnecessary loss of time in passing upon the points calling for action, as above stated.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 24, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with your request I have considered the questions presented by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his letter of April 2, 1890, asking for instructions as to the proper action to be taken to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Congress of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 505–526), relating to the survey and segregation of the arid lands of the United States, and would respectfully submit the following:

Said act, after making an appropriation for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region is susceptible of irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region and for the selection of sites for reservoirs, further provides as follows:

"And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President, at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

A brief statement of the history of the legislation under consideration may render assistance in arriving at a conclusion upon the questions now presented.

On February 13, 1888, the following resolution was agreed to by the Senate of the United States:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the Senate if, in his opinion it is desirable, to authorize the organization in his Department known as the Geological Survey, to segregate lands of the public domain capable of irrigation, in the sections of the United States where irrigation is required, from other lands, and to lay out suitable places to be reserved for reservoirs and rights of way for ditches and canals for the purposes of irrigation." (Record, 1888, Fiftieth Congress, vol. 19, pt. 2, p. 1137.)

In response to this resolution the Secretary forwarded to the Senate a report of the Director of the Geological Survey recommending that such action should be taken, and that without delay. (Cong. Record, 1888, Fiftieth Congress, vol. 19, pt. 3, p. 2636, S. Ex. Doc. 134.)

By joint resolution approved March 20, 1888 (25 Stat., 618), it was resolved:

"That the Secretary of the Interior, by means of the Director of the Geological Survey, be, and he is hereby, directed to make an examination of that portion of the arid regions of the United States where agriculture is carried on by means of irrigation, as to the natural advantages for the storage of water for irrigating purposes, with the practicability of constructing reservoirs, together with the capacity of the

streams and the cost of construction and capacity of reservoirs, and such other facts as bear on the question of storage of water for irrigating purposes."

The Senate on March 27, 1888, passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what appropriation was necessary to carry into effect the said joint resolution. (Cong. Record, 1888, vol. 19, pt. 3, p. 2428.) In response to this the Secretary recommended an appropriation of $250,000. (*Id.*, p. 4078, S. Ex. Doc. 163.)

When the sundry civil appropriation bill was being considered in the Senate an amendment was made thereto by which there was to be appropriated "for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation," etc., the sum of $250,000, and it was provided in said amendment, "and all lands which may be designated for reservoirs and canals for irrigation shall be reserved as the property of the United States, and shall not be subjected to entry or settlement until hereafter provided for by law." (Cong. Record, 1888, vol. 19, pt. 8, p. 7012.) This amendment was amended in the House and the bill was finally passed and approved in its present shape.

It is quite clear that it was the intention to withhold from sale and to withdraw from entry, settlement, or occupation all lands needed for the purposes of reservoirs, canals, or ditches, and also all lands that might be irrigated by means of the system of irrigation contemplated, which included all arid lands susceptible of irrigation.

An examination of the Congressional Record shows that this provision of the law was debated at considerable length, and that it was clearly understood it contemplated a withdrawal from the date of the passage of the law of all lands needed for or to be benefited by the scheme of irrigation contemplated. The discussion in the House upon this proposition is found in part 9, vol. 19, of the Congressional Record, Fiftieth Congress.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, after stating that the first proposition was the appropriation of a sum of money, said:

"The next branch, and by far the most important—in fact the important proposition of this amendment—is the reservation now, at the time of the passage of the law, of lands that may hereafter be needed at any time for reservoirs or for irrigating canals, and all lands that may be irrigated by virtue of the establishment of reservoirs hereafter." (P. 8506.)

On page 8507 the following appears:

"Mr. HOLMAN. If the gentleman will allow me to interrupt him, I would like to ask this question: Does the gentlemen intend hereby that all lands hereafter, at any time hereafter, that may be found necessary for the sites of the reservoirs, canals, or ditches, or that may be made valuable by irrigation through such sources, shall be reserved from entry, and that entries made hereafter in the interval shall not be operative?

"Mr. SYMES. That is the intention of the amendment and its effects as it now stands. I know that the Senate conferees will agree to the first part of the amendment; that is to say, from now on all lands selected for reservoirs, ditches, or canals shall be absolutely reserved, and that if A, B, or C in the mean time locates upon them that he shall be subject to be dispossessed, if the sites are necessary for such purposes."

It appears the House amendment was formulated by Mr. Symes, of Colorado, and offered by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

Mr. Breckinridge, in the course of his remarks on the amendment, said (p. 8513):

"I take the liberty of accepting Mr. Stone's explanation of my amendment.

"What does this amendment propose? It proposes to appropriate $250,000 to inaugurate and prosecute extensive surveys in what is known as the arid region of the country, to locate its boundaries accurately, to ascertain where natural reservoirs may be established for the storage of water supplies, to ascertain the extent and location of these desert or arid lands which may be reclaimed or restored to agricultural uses by a system of irrigation, and to suggest the best and most practicable methods

of irrigation. It provides also that all the lands that may be utilized and made valuable by irrigation shall, after the passage of this bill, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition until such time as Congress shall provide for disposing of them. That is the sum and substance of the amendment. That is the whole proposition.

"Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, and so far as this question is concerned, that is the whole of it."

Afterwards Mr. Symes, on behalf of the friends of the measure, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals," which amendment was by the House rejected (p. 8515). It was sought to substitute for the House amendment an amendment which provided—

"That during the pendency of measures now before Congress affecting the public lands the entry of lands known and designated as desert lands shall be suspended; but this provision shall not prevent the entry of such lands under the homestead law, except that section 2301 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to such entries" (p. 8542).

This proposition was also defeated and the amendment first offered was adopted.

When the bill was again considered in the Senate, Mr. Teller, in explanation of the House amendment, said:

"I should like to say that on an examination of the bill, hastily made, it appears that the House has amended the proposition for reservoirs by striking out $150,000, leaving the appropriation $100,000 instead of $250,000, as the Senate proposed. They have also reserved not simply the reservoirs which we had reserved from occupation, but all the lands that are susceptible of irrigation below.

"That has evidently happened because the House could not have understood what the real result would be. That is equivalent to saying in the State of Colorado, if a reservoir should be located on the head of a stream, that all the land below that should be reserved. There are thousands of acres that may still be irrigated by the waters of the stream. It would practically withdraw in Colorado and in some parts of Nevada all of what we call the arid lands, all the lands that have to be irrigated. That part will not do. It will be no benefit to the western country at all. If you put that in we should be worse off than if we had nothing at all. It would be worse than a disagreement to the Senate amendment."

The Senate disagreed to the amendment proposed by the House, and the bill was referred to the conference committee, where it was finally agreed to, with the addition of the proviso, "that the President may, at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws," and the report of the committee was concurred in both by the Senate and the House (pp. 8809 and 8898).

This act directs the withdrawal of two classes of lands: First, those needed or to be designated for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, without regard to their character as arid or non-arid lands; and, second, arid lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals. It is important that no lands other than those embraced in these two classes should be withdrawn from disposition under the general land laws. The difficulty lies in determining what lands are embraced by these two classes. One point, however, seems so clear that there can be no doubt as to the proper course to pursue in relation thereto. The act of March 3, 1877, commonly known as the "desert-land law," relates only to the class of lands withdrawn from disposition by the act under consideration; that is, arid lands susceptible of irrigation, and it therefore necessarily follows that no entries under the said desert-land law could be properly allowed after the passage of the act under consideration, and hence that from and after October 2, 1888, the operation of the desert-land law was suspended and must so remain until further action by Congress. Notice of this should, it seems to me, be promptly given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, if such action has not already been taken, and steps should be taken for the cancellation of any such entries as may have been made since October 2, 1888.

In the matter of giving notice of the provisions of this law and issuing such instructions as would prevent the allowance of filings or entries on such lands as are thereby reserved, no step seems to have been taken until August 3, 1889, when you addressed a communication to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, inclosing a telegram from the governor of Idaho in regard to said law with the following directions:

"You will communicate without delay the provisions of the statute therein cited to the land officers in all the arid districts for their information and guidance, and with direction that all lands falling within the language of the statute are reserved by force thereof until opened by the President."

In accordance with these directions the circular of August 5, 1889 (9 L. D., 282), referred to and quoted from in the Commissioner's letter of April 2, 1890, was prepared and promulgated. This circular has, as I am informed, been modified to the extent of allowing filings and entries subject to the provisions of said act.

Any entry or filing and any settlement made within the territory of the arid region after October 2, 1888, is liable to defeat by reason of the lands covered thereby being subsequently selected as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or being rendered susceptible of irrigation by means of such reservoirs, canals, or ditches as may be constructed in pursuance of the scheme of irrigation contemplated by said act. In order to relieve the settlers in that great territory of the doubt and uncertainty resulting from this condition of affairs, the work of selecting and designating the particular tracts coming within the provisions of this law should be prosecuted with all possible diligence. In the mean time, and until this work can be accomplished, the lands contemplated by the act should, both for the accomplishment of the ends aimed at and for the protection of individuals, be designated and pointed out as segregated from the public domain. Whether there is sufficient information in the possession of the Bureau of Geological Survey to make it possible to designate certain portions of the arid region, as subject to said act and certain other portions as not in any event falling within the provisions thereof, I am not in possession of such information as would enable me to express an opinion. It seems to have been thought, while the measure was pending before Congress, that such a course would be found feasible. Mr. Oates, in the course of his remarks, made use of the following language:

"I see from the testimony of Mr. Powell that the surveys which have been made and are now in progress, while not distinct enough for him to locate and designate all the different catchment basins and to segregate them one from another, yet they are distinct enough so that the neighborhood in which they lie, and where, in all probability, the reservoirs would be located, can easily be ascertained. The withdrawal of these districts from the market is all that seems to me to be necessary at this time." (Congressional Record, 1888, part 9, page 8481.)

In view of the evident intention of this legislation, I can not concur with the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his recommendation of the adoption of the view "that the reservation extends to such tracts as may be actually selected as sites, becoming operative only after such selection, and such as may be found to be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, after the latter are actually made or brought into existence, and as may be selected or designated by proper authority after this is found to be the case, from time to time, in the progress of the surveys; while, as regards all other lands in the arid regions, the laws for the disposal of public lands generally remain operative, notwithstanding the provisions of the particular statute," this view, as he says, "allowing of disposals subsequently, as well as prior to the approval" of the statute, "except as it regards tracts actually selected and designated by proper authority for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or actually selected and designated by proper authority as susceptible of irrigation from such reservoirs," etc.

To adopt this view would, in my opinion, be to defeat the object of the act by allowing available sites and locations for reservoirs to be appropriated by individuals or corporations, to prevent which the reservation was inserted in the law. This view

can not, I think, be adopted, although the only alternative would, as said by the Commissioner, "require that the country deemed to be included within the law as arid regions should be indicated by declared limits and instructions given to the district land officers to cease operations so far as regards disposals within such limits until the conditions as to liability to disposal shall be definitely ascertained." This action will not, however, be necessary to the full extent intimated by the Commissioner if the information in the possession of the Geological Survey is sufficient to make it possible to say that certain territories within the larger limits of the arid region are excepted from the operation of this law. No entries, filings, or locations made within the arid regions since October 2, 1888, should be allowed to go to patent or be perfected until it shall be satisfactorily determined that the lands involved are not within the reservation created by the act under consideration. There seems to be no escape from these conclusions, in view of the broad and comprehensive terms of the enactment. Whatever may be the opinion of the officials of the Department as to the expediency of the legislation, it is clearly their duty to comply with the statute, leaving to Congress the remedy by future laws. If, after the withdrawal of these arid lands, it should be found that portions of them were not properly withdrawn, or are not within the terms of the act, or for any other reason, the President may at any time, in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved to settlement under the homestead law.

The letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 3, 1889.

Hon. G. L. SHOUP,
Governor, Boisé City, Idaho:

I have just received the resolution adopted by the constitutional convention, transmitted by you to me through telegram. A full reply to this question I think is found in the following provision of the appropriation act of October 2, 1888, which reads as follows:

"For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employés in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December of each year, showing in detail how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may thereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject after

the passage of this act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President may at any time, in his discretion, by proclamation, open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

This is the law of to-day, unreversed, unrepealed, and in full force. You perceive its vast extent and the immense consequences that will follow therefrom in the direction that your resolution points unless there be further action in regard thereto by Congress. It follows, necessarily, that the speculators, corporations, or other persons referred to in the resolution, are under the effect of this law and unable to obtain the advantages that you say they are seeking. Unless the law is repealed, or the President opens the land to settlement under the homestead laws, the Government must have and will take eventually absolute control of every acre of arid land that may be redeemed by the system of reservoirs, canals, and ditches, as provided in the appropriation act mentioned. The subsequent appropriation act has not affected the above provision.

This, I think, is a full solution of the whole trouble between the Territory of Idaho and Utah, and parties entering upon these lands in either Territory will be subjected to the superior title and further control of the United States.

I have directed the Commissioner of the Land Office to notify the local officers of this law and prohibit entries of the kind you specify, and I have also ordered the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to proceed rapidly with the surveys on Bear River. The statute, you observe, reserves these lands from the date thereof, and the Assistant Attorney-General of this Department agrees with me that it is constitutional and effective to the extent expressed. I fully appreciate the conflict of rights that must arise between Territories and States, but these all can and will be better regulated by national control than local conflicts and contradictory legislation.

I fear that the statute to which I have referred is not known in the Western Territories to the extent at least that it ought to be, and I will have your dispatch and this published to-day in full.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1889.

GENTLEMEN: Information having reached this Department that parties are endeavoring to make filings on arid lands reserved for reservoirs, irrigating ditches, and canals, and for the purpose of controlling the waters of lakes and rivers and their tributaries in the arid regions, I am directed by honorable Secretary of the Interior to call your special attention to the act of Congress approved October 2, 1888 (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 25, page 526), as follows:

"For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows, and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employés in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December of each year, showing in detail how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys

for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws."

The object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision is unmistakable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of national irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, transferred to the people of the territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

The statute provides that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are, since the passage of said act, absolutely reserved from sale as property of the United States, and shall not be subject after the passage of the act to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law, or the President by proclamation may open said lands to settlement.

Neither individuals nor corporations have a right to make filings upon any lands thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes.

You will therefore immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

This order you will carry into effect without delay.

Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS,
United States Land Offices.

Memorial of the Idaho Constitutional Convention to the Secretary of the Interior, praying that the Government of the United States take steps toward redeeming the arid lands of the West.

Whereas the Government of the United States has taken steps toward redeeming the arid lands of the West; and

Whereas for the purpose of establishing a thorough system of storage reservoirs, canals, and irrigating ditches, engineering parties are making surveys for this purpose; and

Whereas it is learned that the plans of the Government are threatened to be thwarted by speculators having men to follow up these surveys to make filings on lands, reservoirs, and canal locations; and

Whereas it is learned that one corporation is seeking to seize and control Bear Lake, together with large bodies of land adjoining its shore-lines, with the intention of making that lake a great storage basin; and

Whereas the same corporation is seeking to control the waters of Bear Lake, together with all the waters of Bear River, with the tributaries thereof, and gulches, for a distance of about 150 miles in Idaho, with a view of monopolizing all these waters to their own uses, one purpose of which is that they may dispose of a very large por-

tion thereof within the Territory of Utah, greatly to the injury of Idaho, and against the interests of her people: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it was not contemplated by the Government or the Territory of Idaho, that any such monopolizing of the lands and waters of Idaho should be permitted.

Resolved, That steps should be taken at once to prevent such seizures of reservoirs and canal locations and the same be preserved for the people.

Resolved, That Bear Lake should be retained for a public storage reservoir, and the lands immediately adjoining the lake should be withdrawn from market to aid in carrying out such purpose.

Resolved, By the Idaho constitutional convention, now assembled at the capital of said Territory, having the good of the general public and the good of the people of Idaho, with the prosperity of the Territory at heart, do hereby memorialize the Department of the Interior to take such action at once as will remedy the evils which threaten this fair Territory in the manner outlined in this memorial.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the journal of this convention, and a certified-enrolled copy thereof forwarded by the governor to the Secretary of the Interior.

IDAHO TERRITORIAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
Boisé City, Idaho, August 2, 1889.

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the memorial as adopted by the constitutional convention of Idaho Territory on the 2d day of August, A. D., 1889.

WM. H. CLAGETT,
President.

Attest:
CHAS. H. REED,
Secretary.

On the 25th of July, 1890, in reference to the subject of an inquiry from the Hon. John H. Reagan, of the United States Senate, I made the following report to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C July, 25, 1890.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from the Hon. John H. Reagan, of the United States Senate, a telegram dated at El Paso, Tex., the 20th instant, addressed to him by Edgar B. Bronson, president El Paso National Bank, in reference to the arid lands affected by the act of Congress of October 2, 1888 (Stats. 25, p. 526), on which Mr. Reagan has made an endorsement dated the 22d instant, which reads as follows, viz:

"Respectfully referred to Hon. Lewis A. Groff, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. You will see what is said about the officers of the Land Office receiving entries for land in the arid regions up to June. Can this be true?"

The statement referred to is that "up to the end of June, the land officers of that district (southern New Mexico) were receiving the money of entrymen and issuing receipts therefor for any variety of filing on Government land desired to be made."

In reply I have to state that the act of October 2, 1888, in question, provides for surveys to be made in the arid regions and for designations or selections of lands for reservoirs, etc., and for ascertaining lands susceptible of irrigation thereby, which work was to be performed by the Director of the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and for the reservation of such lands. No action was taken under said act in this office, under the last administration, no reports of operations thereunder having been received from the Director of the Geological Survey, and it apparently having been considered unnecessary to take action looking to

the reservation of the lands, until after action by him for the designation or selection of sites for reservoirs, etc., and for ascertaining the lands made susceptible of irrigation thereby. No action was taken until August 5, 1889, when a circular was issued by the Acting Commissioner of this office, under the direction of the Secretary, in which the district land officers were directed to "immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations," and that they should "thereafter receive no filings upon any such lands."

It will be seen that when this circular was issued there was, speaking generally, no specification of sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, nor any specification of lands made susceptible of irrigation thereby that were to be reserved, nor was there any order of reservation of the public lands generally embraced in their districts.

Under these circumstances letters were received from the district land officers, stating that they were at a loss to understand their duty in the premises and asking to be instructed as to the specific lands to be reserved, and, in reply, they were referred to the terms of the statute and the circular mentioned, and informed that any person making entries would do so at their own risk.

These things occurred before the present incumbent of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office entered upon duty.

There has never been any order to the registers and receivers of the district land offices to withhold all lands from entry or filing within what are understood to be the arid regions, but all entries or filings so allowed are understood to be made at the risk of the parties making them. On the 1st of April last I issued an order that no such entry or filing should be approved in this office for patenting until further orders, and on the 2d of the same month I addressed a communication to the head of the Department stating the case and asking for instructions how further to proceed under said act.

Thus the matter stands, and in connection therewith I would refer to the Executive Document No. 136, Fifty-first Congress, first session, from which it appears that the attention of Congress was called to the subject by the Secretary under date of the 3d June last.

In view of the foregoing I have no reason to doubt that entries are being allowed at the district offices of land not appearing to be embraced in selections for reservoirs, or made susceptible of irrigation thereby, at the risk of the parties as aforesaid.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Copies of a letter from this office to the honorable Secretary of the Interior of August 8, 1890, and another to him of the 9th of the same month, with a copy of the instructions to registers and receivers of district land offices of the latter date, are added as showing subsequent proceedings in the matter, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1890.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant, referring to my report to you under date of the 25th ultimo, in reply to a letter to me from the Hon. J. H. Reagan, of the United States Senate, in reference to the public lands in the arid regions as affected by the act of Congress of October 2, 1888, and the Departmental circular of August 5, 1889 (9 L. D., 282).

Your letter directs that all disposals of public lands within the arid regions be stopped, and that all filings or entries of any such lands made subsequent to the passage of said act, be canceled.

In conformity therewith, instructions are now being prepared in this office to be addressed to the proper district land officers of such a character as to prevent the acceptance by them of any filings or entries of land within the arid region, any of which lands are liable to be selected as sites for reservoirs, or ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and to be made susceptible of irrigation thereby.

I am in possession of a map, furnished me by the Director of the Geological Survey, July 1, 1890, showing in a general way the limits of the arid regions contemplated in said act. This map I will act upon as authority, unless otherwise directed. I find, however, that the out-boundaries of the arid regions shown on that map by lines separating the arid regions from lands adjoining and beyond, which it is to be assumed are arable without irrigation, and therefore not comprehended within the provisions of the act for a reservation from disposal are on a small scale, and not sufficiently definite to indicate the particular lands in the manner in which disposals are provided for, viz: by sectional subdivisions, townships, and ranges, so as to admit of accepting or rejecting entries, or filings applied for, accordingly as they may be judged to fall upon one or the other side of such out-boundaries. I have therefore to request that the Director of the Geological Survey be asked to furnish this office with proper maps, in reference to such localities, of such definite character as to enable me to decide upon the claims of applicants when it is made a question whether the precise land applied for lies within the limits of the arid regions or not.

It is suggested that the desired action be taken, without unnecessary delay, in order that the matters involved may be placed in a condition to be promptly disposed of.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1890.

SIR: In reference to the public lands within the arid regions of the United States, as affected by the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 526), and circular of August 5, 1889, being the subject of yours of the 4th instant and mine of yesterday's date, informing you that instructions were being prepared to the district land officers on the subject, in compliance with your directions, I have now the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the instructions referred to.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 9, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: On the 5th of August, 1889, a circular was addressed to you, by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, calling your attention to the provisions of the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 526), relative to the lands in the arid regions of the United States and instructing you thereunder, which reads as follows, viz:

"Information having reached this Department that parties are endeavoring to make filings on arid lands reserved for reservoirs, irrigating ditches, and canals, and for the purpose of controlling the waters of lakes and rivers and their tributaries in the arid regions, I am directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to call your special attention to the act of Congress approved October 2, 1888 (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 25, page 526), as follows:

"'For the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation and the segregation of the irrigable lands in such arid region, and for the selection of sites for reservoirs and other hydraulic works necessary for the storage and utilization of water for irrigation and the prevention of floods and overflows and to make the necessary maps, including the pay of employés in field and in office, the cost of all instruments, apparatus, and materials, and all other necessary expenses connected therewith, the work to be performed by the Geological Survey, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Director of the Geological Survey, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall make a report to Congress on the first Monday in December in each year, showing how the said money has been expended, the amount used for actual survey and engineer work in the field in locating sites for reservoirs, and an itemized account of the expenditures under this appropriation. And all the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by such United States surveys for sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, and all the lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale as the property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of this act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law: *Provided*, That the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands reserved by this provision to settlement under the homestead laws.'

"The object sought to be accomplished by the foregoing provision is unmistakable. The water sources and the arid lands that may be irrigated by the system of national irrigation are now reserved to be hereafter, when redeemed to agriculture, transferred to the people of the Territories in which they are situated for homesteads. The act of Congress and common justice require that they should be faithfully preserved for these declared purposes.

"The statute provides that all lands which may hereafter be designated or selected by the Geological Survey as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands made susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals are, since the passage of said act, absolutely reserved from sale as property of the United States, and shall not be subject, after the passage of the act, to entry, settlement, or occupation until further provided by law, or the President, by proclamation, may open said lands to settlement.

"Neither individuals nor corporations have the right to make filings upon any lands thus reserved, nor can they be permitted to obtain control of the lakes and streams that are susceptible of uses for irrigating purposes.

"You will, therefore, immediately cancel all filings made since October 2, 1888, on such sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigating purposes, and all lands that may be susceptible of irrigation by such reservoirs, ditches, or canals, whether made by individuals or corporations, and you will hereafter receive no filings upon any such lands.

"This order you will carry into effect without delay."

It is found that, notwithstanding said act and the instructions given thereunder by said circular, numerous filings and entries of lands within the arid regions appear to have been permitted to be made subsequent to October 2, 1888, the date of the passage of the act. These entries and filings were made at the risk of the parties.

Under date of the 2d of April, 1890, the matter of the proper course of proceeding under said act was submitted by this office to the honorable Secretary of the Interior with a request for instructions therein. It appears that the subject was laid by the Secretary before the honorable Attorney-General for his opinion, who, under date of the 27th of May, 1890, gave an opinion, from which the following is an extract, viz:

"The object of the act is manifest. It was to prevent the entry upon and the settlement and sale of all that part of the arid region of the public lands of the United

States which could be improved by general system of irrigation, and all lands which might be designated or selected by the United States surveys as sites for the reservoirs, ditches, or canals in such systems. Unquestionably it would seriously interfere with the operation and purpose of the act if the sites necessary for reservoirs in such plan of irrigation could be entered upon by homestead settlers. So, too, it would be obviously unjust if pending the survey made with a view to their segregation for improvement by irrigation, these lands should be entered upon and settled as arid lands of the United States. It was, therefore, the purpose of Congress by this act to suspend all rights of entry upon any lands which would come within the improving operation of the plans of irrigation to be reported by the Director of the Geological Survey under this act. Language could hardly be stronger than are the words of the act in expressing this intention.

"'All the lands which may hereafter be designated or selected, etc., are from this time henceforth hereby reserved from sale, etc., and shall not be subject after the passage of this act to entry, etc., until further provided by law.'

"There can be no question that if an entry was made upon land which was thereafter designated in a United States survey as a site for a reservoir, or which was by such reservoir made susceptible of irrigation, the entry would be invalid, and the land so entered upon would remain the property of the United States, the reservation thereof dating back to the passage of this act.

"The far-reaching effect of this construction can not deprive the words of the act of their ordinary and necessary meaning. The proviso that the President at any time in his discretion, by proclamation, may open any portion or all of the lands so reserved was the legislative mode of modifying and avoiding the far-reaching effect of the act, whenever it should appear to the Executive to have too wide an operation. Entries should not be permitted, therefore, upon any part of the arid regions which might possibly come within the operation of this act.'"

These proceedings having consumed some time, I am now in receipt of the Secretary's letter of the 4th instant, in which, after alluding to previous correspondence and the opinion of the Attorney-General from which an extract is above quoted, he directs that this office shall proceed to carry the law "into effect, according to the terms and instructions already existing from the Secretary," referring to the instructions contained in circular of August 5, 1889, above given.

I have to call your special and particular attention to the foregoing order from the head of the Department, and to direct in reference to the subject matter that you proceed strictly in accordance therewith. Although, in any case, there be at the time no designation of the land involved therein as a selection for a site or sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals for irrigation purposes, or as land thereby made susceptible of irrigation, that fact is not to be considered as showing that the land is open to entry, as although not yet so selected, it may be liable to such selection under said act, which is held to withdraw all lands so liable from disposal.

You, will, therefore, permit no entry or filing of any lands lying within the arid regions that may be included in your land district, on any condition whatever, but will promptly reject any application that may be made for such an entry or filing, with the usual right of appeal. You will take any necessary action to ascertain the proper limits of the arid regions, and whether any lands in your districts are included therein, and if you have any doubt thereof, you may submit the question to this office for specific instructions.

Any entries or filings of lands within the arid regions which may have already been allowed, subsequent to the passage of the act of October 2, 1888, and reported to this office, will be taken up and acted upon according to the principles indicated herein, as soon as practicable, in the course of official business.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS,
United States Land Offices.

Since the foregoing statement was prepared Congress has intervened by its act approved August 30, 1890, repealing so much of the act of October 2, 1888, as withdraws the land in the arid region from entry, occupation, and settlement, with certain exceptions and qualifications, and in view thereof a circular of the 5th September, 1890, was issued by this office under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, a copy of which is given as follows, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, by letter of September 4 1890, to call your attention to the attached copy of that portion of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, which repeals so much of the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 526), as withdraws the lands in the arid region of the United States from entry, occupation, and settlement, with the exception that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection.* The circulars of this office of August 5, 1889, and August 9, 1890, are hereby rescinded.

Entries validated by this act will be acted upon in regular order, and all patents issued on entries made subsequent to this act and on entries so validated, west of the one hundredth meridian, will contain a clause reserving the right of way for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States.

Your particular attention is called to that portion of the law which restricts the acquirement of title under the land laws to 320 acres in the aggregate.

You will require from all applicants to file or enter under any of the land laws of the United States, an affidavit showing that since August 30, 1890, they had not filed upon or entered, under said laws, a quantity of land which would make, with the tracts applied for, more than 320 acres. Or, provided the party should claim by virtue of the exception as to settlers prior to the act of August 30, 1890, you will require an affidavit establishing the fact.

As soon as practicable a blank form of affidavit will be furnished you.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.
United States Land Offices.

* For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be expended west of the one hundredth meridian; and so much of the act of October second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes," as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry, occupation, and settlement, is hereby repealed, and all entries made or claims initiated in good faith and valid but for said act, shall be recognized and may be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, except that reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement, as provided by said act, until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection thereof.

No person who shall, after the passage of this act, enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry, or settlement under any of the land laws, shall be permitted to acquire title to more than three hundred and twenty acres in the aggregate under all of said laws; but this limitation shall not operate to curtail the right of any person who has heretofore made entry or settlement on the public lands, or whose occupation, entry, or settlement, is validated by this act: *Provided*, That in all patents for lands hereafter taken up under any of the land laws of the United States, or on entries or claims validated by this act, west of the one hundredth meridian, it shall be expressed that there is reserved from the lands in said patent described, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

PROTECTION AND DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The hearings and important labor performed during the year by the special service division and its agents in the field are shown in detail in Appendix P.

FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

In the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise in the important duty of protecting the public lands from illegal appropriation during the year sixty-one agents were employed; their aggregate length of service was four hundred and nineteen months and eighteen days, being equivalent to the employment of thirty-four agents for the entire year and one agent for eleven months and eighteen days.

The number of reports received from special agents and acted on are as follows:

Pending June 30, 1889	273
Received during the year	2,027
Total	2,300
Acted on during year	1,785
Leaving pending June 30, 1890	515

To special agents, during the year, were referred 2,684 cases for investigation, 243 hearings were ordered, 437 cases were held for cancellation, 538 were canceled, and 1,909 were examined and passed. Final action was taken in 5,938 cases, and 7,025 cases of all descriptions in the different States shown in the following table were pending June 30, 1890.

Awaiting action are 482 records of hearings and 448 registers' and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters. During the year there were received 16 reports of unlawful inclosures of public land, involving, as far as ascertained, 115,455 acres. In 8 cases suits were recommended, and in 8 cases the fences are reported as having been removed.

Cases pending in Division P June 30, 1890.

	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Florida.	Idaho.	Iowa.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Homesteads	28	21	23	215	3	33	4	....	20	58	14	24	11
Final homesteads	39	2	28	76	60	1	2	2	10	14	4	13	1
Commuted homesteads	40	....	....	155	18	15	6	....	15	1	2	42	....
Pre-emption—cash	14	19	....	491	362	1	31	....	173	....	9	120	....
Pre-emption — declaratory statements	.....	5	3	3	21	....	6	....	11	1	4	7	....
Timber-culture entries	.....	17	....	17	55	....	2	....	5	5	....	4	....
Final timber-culture entries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	....
Timber and stone lands	.....	.....	.....	1,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Desert lands	.....	25	....	31	.....	.....	50	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Final desert land	.....	11	....	16	.....	.....	24	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Private—cash	.....	.....	25	.....	1	1	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	....
Mineral land	.....	....	....	7	23	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Coal land	.....	.....	....	.....	22	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Coal land—declaratory statements	.....	.....	....	.....	17	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Total	121	100	79	2,571	583	51	125	2	235	80	33	211	12

Cases pending in Division P June 30, 1890.

	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	Utah.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Homesteads	3	4	15	....	77	32	26	13	9	35	3	7	778
Final homesteads	13	6	8	....	182	19	10	17	14	9	6	11	447
Commuted homesteads	....	2	19	...	34	26	1	49	.....	20	5	3	453
Pre-emption—cash	....	14	42	....	334	105	68	257	5	87	11	84	2,177
Pre-emption—declaratory statements	....	6	4	....	21	....	7	4	2	4	1	.....	115
Timber-culture entries	....	....	15	....	46	24	26	14	6	1	....	5	240
Final timber-culture entries	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	6
Timber and stone lands	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	496	....	.....	2,109
Desert lands	....	26	.....	1	45	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	....	16	315
Final desert land	....	11	.....	....	15	.....	12	.....	8	1	....	160	158
Private—cash	....	....	.....	....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	38
Mineral land	....	6	.....	....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	47
Coal land	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	....	15	70
Coal land—declaratory statements	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4	....	.....	72
Total	16	75	103	1	773	206	207	356	117	689	26	253	7,025

TIMBER TRESPASS.

In the protection of the public timber lands during the year fifty-five timber agents were employed, aggregating a length of service of three hundred and fifty-one months and fourteen days, which was equivalent to the employment of twenty-nine agents for one year and one for three months and fourteen days.

Special agents during the year reported three hundred and ten cases of timber trespass, involving public timber and the products therefrom valued at $3,067,151.66. The following is a statement of the sums recovered during the fiscal year by the Government from suits for timber trespass:

Accepted under propositions of settlement	$12,692.42
On settlements accepted during previous years	275.00
Sales of timber and lumber	4,552.40
Recovered through legal proceedings*	83,420.50
	$100,940.32

In addition to the above, there were pending on July 1, 1890, as far as reported, two hundred and eighty-two civil suits for the recovery of $14,794,286.55 for timber reported as having been unlawfully cut from the public lands, and three hundred and six criminal prosecutions for violations of the timber laws.

THE FORESTS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

A careful examination has been recently made of the annual reports of this office covering the years from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1889, inclusive, for the purpose of ascertaining what has been accomplished

*The reports of the United States attorneys for a majority of the districts had not been received at date of this report.

during that time, through legal proceedings, in the way of enforcing the laws for the protection of public timber. The result of that examination is conclusive upon two points:

First. That the most valuable timber on the public lands is being rapidly exhausted.

Second. That the several laws relating to public timber now in force are utterly inadequate to properly protect either the public forests from unlawful appropriation or the interests of the settlers engaged in developing the country, to whom the use, to a certain extent, of public timber is essential.

It has been demonstrated in years past that the spoliation of the public timber lands is not altogether the work of lawless depredators who appropriate public timber in defiance of law, but great areas are yearly swept for purposes of speculation under cover of the several acts granting the use of public timber to aid in the construction of railroads, and of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), in the interests of residents in mineral districts. Experience has shown that these acts, while undoubtedly fostering important interests and enterprises in certain directions, have unintentionally, of course, opened a door to unlicensed waste and destruction of the public timber.

Besides what has been written in Government reports, and spoken in the debates in Congress, the subject of forestry and the protection of the forests of the Government has been widely discussed in the periodicals of the country, and the theories advanced have been many and conflicting.

It has been advanced by some writers that all the public timber lands of the country should be withdrawn at once from entry, and the Army assigned to the duty of guarding and protecting them, and that this being done, then under Congressional authority a commission should be appointed by the President to investigate the whole subject thoroughly in all its relations to the prevention of conflagrations, the water supply, floods, and the various interests of the people, and make report to Congress as the basis of proper legislation.

Upon the wisdom of appointing such a commission I have now nothing to say. My duty has been to make reports on the subject in connection with proposed legislation by Congress, and therein my views have been expressed. They are, in brief, that a law should be enacted repealing statutes found to be objectionable or inoperative, inhibiting from entry the rugged, stony, or other timber lands not arable and along the mountain sides and at the sources of water supply, except under the mining laws, or by such form of necessary appropriation, by miners and settlers, in such regions, as that allowed by the town-site laws, allowing the free use of timber by those settling up the country to the extent only of their actual needs, and inviting concurrent action of State and Territorial legislatures looking to the protection of the timber generally from waste and destruction, or from

being removed or monopolized for purely speculative ends. This course, it seems to me, would be more in accordance with the necessities of a growing country than to pursue a severely restrictive policy, depending principally, perhaps, upon the Army, scattered far and wide, to act as a constabulary force, and appealing, as it would, to the sentiments of all good and patriotic citizens, interested, as such citizens are, in the welfare of their particular neighborhoods, and having pride in their respective Commonwealths, as well as their common country, be better calculated to lead to concurrent legislation by the State and Territorial law-makers for the protection and husbanding of the timber and enforcement of the legal provisions adopted to that end.

The precise condition of the matter and my views more in detail, are given in the following report to you on Senate bill 1394, made on the 10th of March last:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department, for report in duplicate and return of papers, of a communication from Hon. P. B. Plumb, chairman of Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate, transmitting Senate bill 1394 "Authorizing the citizens of Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, and the Territories, to fell and romove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," and requesting the views of the Department thereon.

I have carefully considered the provisions of the proposed bill; and while it is in some respects an improvement on the several laws relating to the public timber now in force, yet it falls far short of accomplishing the results that are required to meet the demands of the people and provide for the public interests. I can not, therefore, recommend its adoption.

The bill grants specific privileges as to the use of the public timber in certain named States and Territories, by citizens thereof, which are not granted to the citizens in other States, but which are specifically denied to such citizens by laws of the United States now upon our statute books.

This, in my opinion, is an unjust discrimination.

To make this fact clearly understoed, I respectfully call attention to the provisions of the proposed bill, and the provisions of other laws now in force on the same subject. The proposed bill applies specifically, and by name, to the States of Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Nevada, and to the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho; and grants to citizens of the United States, who are bona fide residents in either of said States or Territories, the privilege of procuring from public mineral lands such timber as they may require for personal use, or as they may desire to manufacture into "lumber or fuel for sale for mining, quartz-milling, building, agricultural or other domestic purposes."

It further provides that a bona fide settler upon the public lands, "or a mine operator or manufacturer" or any other citizen of the United States who is a bona fide resident of any of the States or Territories named, shall have the privilege of procuring from any other public land in the State or Territory of which he is a resident, any timber, fuel, and fence material, free of cost, for his own use, or for sale upon the payment of a certain license fee and rate per acre for the land from which the timber is felled and removed.

The privileges granted by this proposed act to the citizens of the States and Territories named therein are not granted to the citizens of any other State.

The act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), applies specifically and by name to the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and Washington Territory (now State); and section 4 thereof prohibits citizens of the United States and bona fide residents

in either of the States or the Territory named, from cutting or removing timber from any of the public lands therein "with intent to export or dispose of the same."

Section 2461, United States Revised Statutes, the only law applicable to the States and Territories not named in either of the acts referred to, prohibits the citizens thereof from procuring timber from any public lands, with intent to export, dispose of, use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever other than for the use of the Navy of the United States.

The great injustice and hardship imposed by this law can not be too forcibly urged upon the attention of Congress.

At the first glance section 2461 appears to apply, or to have been intended to apply only to Navy reserved lands; but a careful reading will show that it applies to all public lands, and that its provisions are the most stringent and restrictive that could possibly have been enacted.

After prohibiting the cutting of timber on reserved lands it provides as follows: "or if any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid or assist or be employed in cutting any live-oak or red cedar trees, *or other timber on*, or shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid or assist, or be employed in removing any live-oak or red cedar trees *or other timber, from any other lands of the United States*, acquired, or hereafter to be acquired with intent to export, dispose of, *use, or employ the same in any manner whatsoever*, other than for the use of the Navy of the United States," he shall be fined and imprisoned.

The italicising is my own for the purpose of calling your special attention to the application and stringency of the law.

In nearly every public-land State and Territory, poor, hard-working laboring men, who have been compelled to cut timber to procure the means of a bare subsistence for themselves and families, have been arrested, convicted, fined, and imprisoned for cutting and removing timber from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved non-mineral public land in violation of section 2461, U. S. Revised Statutes.

It is true that in some localities the sympathies of the people are so strong and in other localities the timber is an article of such public necessity, that it is impossible to convict a man for violation of said section, even if caught in the very act and the proof is overwhelming; so that to some minds the retention of that law upon our statutes is deemed quite immaterial. But in other sections of our country I am satisfied that men have been convicted upon information filed under this same law in a spirit of revenge or in spite; and in other sections that it has been used as a political factor, and citizens have been convicted thereunder for the sole purpose of disfranchising them.

The effect of the proposed law if enacted and approved, in conjunction with the laws now on our statute-books, would be as follows:

Citizens of Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho would have the privilege of procuring timber from public lands for personal domestic use without cost, and for manufacture and sale upon payment of a license fee and rate per acre of the ground cut upon.

Citizens of California, Oregon, and Washington, *who are miners or agriculturists*, would have the privilege of procuring timber from public lands to improve their claims or support their improvements, but would be prohibited from selling or disposing of same. Citizens who are not miners or agriculturists would have no authority to procure timber from public lands for any purpose.

Citizens of Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the other public-land States not hereinbefore named, would have no right or privilege to procure timber from the public lands *for any purpose whatever*, either for personal use or for sale.

If it is proposed to legislate for the exclusive benefit of the mining interests and mineral districts of the United States, the States of California, Oregon, and Washington should be named in the bill in addition to those now named therein, as large portions of those States also contain valuable and remunerative mines.

I am, however, unable to see any good reason why a citizen of the United States who is engaged in the remunerative business of extracting the ores from the earth should be accorded any greater privilege than is granted to a citizen who is engaged in the unremunerative business of extracting other properties therefrom in the raising of grain and other life-giving products. There can be no good reason why the mining industry of our country, in which thousands of men have acquired fortunes, should be fostered and encouraged by the Government to any greater extent than the farming industry, in which the citizens engaged, with but few exceptions, acquire only a precarious livelihood. To the contrary, it seems to me the interests of the farmer are paramount, and should receive first consideration.

Section 1 of the bill under consideration, which authorizes the indiscriminate felling and removing of timber from strictly mineral lands, is, in my opinion, prejudicial to the public good. Mineral principally exists in the mountainous regions, the head, waters of the streams and rivers which irrigate the valleys below. To insure the gradual melting of the snow and ice which accumulate in the mountains in the winter months, and secure the valleys from the inundations which must result from the sudden melting of the snow and ice, nature has provided the trees and undergrowth of the steep mountain-sides as a protection against the fierce sun's rays. The inundations and floods which year after year devastate portions of our country are the inevitable result of the destruction of this natural protection. The bill under consideration appears to be intended for a re-enactment and enlargement of the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), which authorizes the indiscriminate destruction of timber upon mineral or mountainous lands, which the welfare and best interests of the whole country demand should be protected; and section 2461, U. S. Revised Statutes, rigidly protects the timber growing upon non-mineral or agricultural lands, where such protection is not so necessary. The timber growing in such localities is not required to graduate the melting of the snow and ice, and it has to be removed anyway before the ground can be prepared for the cultivation of crops.

The payment of a license-fee and stumpage at a certain rate per acre for the privilege of felling and removing the timber from the public lands, as provided for in the proposed bill, should not, in my opinion, be required of any citizen of the United States.

The Government is not a corporation nor individual owning the public lands. It merely holds them in trust; and, like the trustees of an estate, it should permit such use of the proceeds thereof by the persons in whose interest it is acting as will enable them to subsist and maintain themselves.

Timber and its products are an absolute public necessity. In many sections of our country the timber upon the public lands is the only available source of supply, and to prohibit its legitimate and judicious use in such sections for buildings, manufacturing purposes, or for developing the natural resources of the country is to deprive our citizens of the use of their heritage and retard settlement.

We have laws upon our statute-books for the encouragement of settlement upon the public lands by citizens who desire to acquire homes; yet we also have a law upon our statute-books (Section 2461, U. S. Rev. Stat.) which prohibits them, if rigidly and strictly enforced, from making use of the one great necessity in perfecting such homes.

My principal objections to the bill under consideration are: It does not go far enough; it proposes legislation as to public timber for only a small portion of our country, whereas it is demanded for our whole country; it authorizes the cutting of timber from lands which the public good requires should be protected; and it requires payment for an article of public necessity. I am heartily in favor of the enactment of a general law relative to the public timber which will absolutely prohibit it or its products from exportation from our shores; which will protect and preserve the trees and undergrowth in localities where it is necessary to insure a proper and equable water-supply and prevent or check the inundations and floods which so frequently devastate portions of our country, and at the same time permit the free, legitimate,

and judicious use of public timber in other localities for all purposes required in building up and settling our common country and developing its natural resources.

It is useless to enact laws to prohibit the use of an article of absolute necessity, upon a judicious use of which the growth and prosperity of our country largely depend. If the exportation of timber, and the destruction of trees and undergrowth upon the mountain slopes can be prevented, and other public timber left free and open to all subject to proper restriction, there will, in my opinion, be far less destruction and waste than is now going on through unlawful appropriation and forest fires. Competition will reduce the price of lumber and thus benefit our whole people, and no more timber will be cut than is required, as there will be no market or demand for it.

The laws now in force are discriminating and unjust. Under them the owner of a mine in Arizona, from which he may be receiving an income of $100 a day, can procure all of the timber necessary in developing and operating said mine from the public mineral lands without cost except for the felling and removing, while the owner of a farm in Minnesota, upon whose labors we are depending for our daily bread, can not procure a stick of timber from any public land "with intent to use or employ the same in any manner whatsoever"—not even to build a fire with which to keep the warmth of life in his body if he be freezing—without violating the law.

The necessity for a general law to remedy this evil can not be too strongly urged upon Congress.

I respectfully suggest that it should contain provisions against—

The exportation of public timber or its products from the United States;

The felling or removing of any timber from any reserved lands of the United States and from mountainous regions and other woodlands at or in the vicinity of the headwaters or sources of prominent streams and rivers, which for climatic, economic, or public reasons should be held permanently as forest reserves, exception being made in favor of individual settlers or locators of mines in such localities for personal necessities and for use in developing the natural resources, and then only upon written authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

Bona fide settlers upon the public lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, who are complying with the laws and the rules and regulations of this office relative thereto, should be fully protected in their rights and from any cutting or removing of timber from their claims by others without their consent.

Locators or miners, settlers upon the public lands, and all other citizens of the United States, bona fide residents of either of the States or Territories, should be authorized to fell and remove from any vacant, unoccupied, and unreserved public lands, mineral or non-mineral, surveyed or unsurveyed, so much timber as may be actually required for their individual use or necessities, but not for sale or disposal: *Provided*, That no growing trees less than 8 inches in diameter shall be felled or removed; that all of each tree cut that can be made use of shall be utilized, and that the tops and lops shall be piled up or disposed of so as to prevent the spread of forest fires.

Provision should be made for a legitimate procuring of timber from the public lands by mill-men and lumber manufacturers, for sale, to the extent necessary to supply the community in the location in which they operate, with the lumber and other timber products needed in the settlement thereof, to encourage its growth and prosperity, and to develop its natural resources. This can probably best be provided for by prohibiting the felling and removing of timber from the public lands for sale or for purposes of manufacturing into timber products for sale or disposal, except in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the local legislatures of the several States and Territories not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Legislation of a similar character (Secs. 2319, 2324, and 2338, U. S. R. S.) has been enacted relative to mineral lands, and I can see no good reason why the same principle can not be applied to timber lands. The inhabitants in each of the several States and Territories certainly have the highest interest in the prosperity thereof, and their

own welfare would require that they should confine the felling and removing of timber within judicious bounds. I suggest this matter to your consideration for the reason that the resources and requirements of the widely separated sections of our country are so varied that it would be extremely difficult to enact a general law relative to the procurement of public timber for purposes of sale which would apply with equal force and justice to each State and Territory.

FOREST FIRES.

Probably the most serious cause of the destruction of the public timber is fire. Especially is this the case in the mountainous country in the arid regions of the far West, and in some of the other portions of the west, where conflagrations yearly sweep through vast areas, destroying some of the finest forests in the world.

Since in nearly every instance these fires arise from carelessness, if not willful neglect to take the most ordinary precautions to prevent them, legislation looking to their prevention is urgently needed and such legislation has been recommended to Congress.

FRAUDULENT TIMBER AND STONE LAND ENTRIES.

I have recommended, as will be observed above, that the policy of selling the lands chiefly valuable for timber and stone be abandoned. The act of June 3, 1878, providing for the sale of such lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington should be repealed. I have found, as have my predecessors, that while it provides for entries of no more than 160 acres in all, for the sole use and benefit of the entryman or association of persons, it has been made the vehicle of speculative and fraudulent appropriation from the beginning, through perjury and subornation of perjury, in the interest of domestic and foreign syndicates and speculators, and has caused the destruction of the forests where most needed to husband the water supply and prevent floods.

I will not enlarge on this matter here, having indicated above the general policy which, in my opinion, should prevail.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

BY DIVISIONS AND IN SURVEYING DISTRICTS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

A detailed statement of the work performed in the General Land Office and surveying districts during the year is given under the following heads:

1. B. Recorder's division.
2. C. Public lands division.
3. D. Private land claims division.
4. E. Surveying division.
5. F. Railroad division.
6. G. Pre-emption division.
7. H. Contest division.
8. K. Swamp-land division.
9. L. Draughting division.
10. M. Accounts division.
11. N. Mineral division.
12. P. Special service division.
13. Report of surveyor-general of Arizona.
14. Report of surveyor-general of California.
15. Report of surveyor-general of Colorado.
16. Report of surveyor-general of Dakota.
17. Report of surveyor-general of Florida.
18. Report of surveyor-general of Idaho.
19. Report of surveyor-general of Louisiana.
20. Report of surveyor-general of Minnesota.
21. Report of surveyor-general of Montana.
22. Report of surveyor-general of Nevada.
23. Report of surveyor-general of New Mexico.
24. Report of surveyor-general of Oregon.
25. Report of surveyor-general of Utah.
26. Report of surveyor-general of Washington.
27. Report of surveyor-general of Wyoming.

B.—RECORDER.

Work performed in division B during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Letters pending July 1, 1889	115
Letters received	21,242
Letters answered	11,055
Letters requiring no answer	9,021
Letters referred	1,099
Letters pending June 30, 1890	182
Letters written	18,152
Pages of record covered by letters written	6,271
Circulars sent out	4,151
Copies furnished from patent records	3,859
Attorneys' cards received and answered	10,141

Agricultural Patents.

Cases for patents pending July 1, 1889	4,551
Cases received	118,936
Cases patented as follows:	
Cash patents	77,346
Homestead patents	36,928
Timber-culture patents	2,266
Military patents	396
Surveyor-general's scrip patents	115
Supreme Court scrip patents	87
Agricultural-college scrip patents	20
Sioux half-breed scrip patents	13
Valentine scrip patents	6
Miscellaneous scrip patents	70
Total	117,247
Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1890	6,240
Patents transmitted	111,860

REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND SCRIP.

[Acts of August 31, 1852, and June 22, 1860, founded on Virginia military land warrants granted for services in the war of the Revolution.]

Four claims of this description for 1,488$\frac{1}{2}$ acres have been satisfied by the issue of scrip. The number of such claims now pending is 313, aggregating 102,404$\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The commutation into scrip of these Virginia military land warrants is necessarily of slow progress, occasioned both by the lapse of time since the same were allowed and issued and by the subsequent changes of title by death or other causes, as well as the requisite care and caution necessary to be exercised in their examination and the reports on the same.

These warrants were mainly issued to citizens of Virginia and other Southern States, many of whom either lost their lives during the rebellion of 1861–'65, or were dispersed and scattered by the results of the war, so as to render it a matter of very great difficulty for present claimants to establish satisfactorily the "present proprietorship."

There are no perfected cases pending, but quite a number awaiting the removal of small defects at present existing therein, whereupon the same will be reported for final adjudication.

WAR OF 1812 WARRANTS.

[Act of July 27, 1842.]

One hundred and sixteen warrants of this class were issued for 19,040 acres which appear to be still outstanding.

PORTERFIELD WARRANTS.

[Act of April 11, 1860.]

Two warrants of 40 acres each have been patented during the past year. The original number of warrants issued under this act, and aggregating 6,133 acres, was subdivided into one hundred and fifty-three warrants.

There appears to be still outstanding and unsatisfied thirty-six warrants of this class, each calling for 40 acres.

Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, *and* 1855, *showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June* 30, 1890.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847:						
160 acres	80,680	12,906,800	79,105	12,656,800	1,575	252,000
40 acres	7,583	303,320	7,082	283,280	501	20,040
Total	88,263	13,212,120	86,187	12,940,080	2,076	272,040
Act of 1850:						
160 acres	27,443	4,390,880	26,868	4,298,880	575	92,000
80 acres	57,714	4,617,120	56,849	4,507,920	1,865	109,200
40 acres	103,976	4,159,040	100,769	4,030,760	3,207	128,280
Total	189,133	13,167,040	183,986	12,837,560	5,147	329,480
Act of 1852:						
160 acres	1,222	195,520	1,194	191,040	28	4,480
80 acres	1,699	135,920	1,666	133,280	33	2,640
40 acres	9,070	362,800	8,884	355,360	186	7,440
Total	11,991	694,240	11,744	679,680	247	14,560
Act of 1855:						
160 acres	115,193	18,430,720	109,957	17,593,120	5,235	837,600
120 acres	97,031	11,643,720	90,870	10,904,400	6,161	739,320
100 acres	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres	49,468	3,957,040	48,181	3,854,480	1,282	102,560
60 acres	359	21,540	315	18,900	44	2,640
40 acres	541	21,640	466	18,640	75	3,000
10 acres	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	262,597	34,075,310	249,797	32,390,070	12,800	1,685,240

SUMMARY.

Grade of warrants.	No. issued.	Acres.	No. located.	Acres.	Outstanding.	Acres.
Act 1847	88,263	13,212,120	86,187	12,940,080	2,076	272,040
Act 1850	189,133	13,167,040	183,986	12,837,560	5,147	329,480
Act 1852	11,991	694,240	11,744	679,680	247	14,560
Act 1855	262,597	34,075,310	249,797	32,390,070	12,800	1,685,240
Total	551,984	61,148,710	531,714	58,847,490	20,270	2,301,320

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty land-warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1890, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of $1.25 per acre.. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants:

States and Territories.	Acres.	States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona	40	Missouri	400
Arkansas	80	Montana	160
California	6,480	Nebraska	4,000
Colorado	1,320	New Mexico	520
Florida	160	North Dakota	680
Idaho	80	Oregon	1,440
Kansas	920	South Dakota	4,080
Louisiana	440	Washington	600
Michigan	2,520		
Minnesota	120	Total	24,040

SUMMARY.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847				8	1,280
Act of 1850	13	6		1	1,160
Act of 1852	1	1			120
Act of 1855		13	25	109	21,480
Total					24,040

C—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

In this division are posted, in tract-books specially prepared for that purpose, all the entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations and restorations of public lands, as well as the cancellation of any entries by relinquishment or by the action of this office. It also devolves upon this division to examine the greater portion of the entries made, with regard to the regularity and sufficiency of the papers; as to whether the land is subject to entry, and where proof is required, as to the sufficiency of the proof; to approve for patent the final entries found satisfactory, and conduct the correspondence with the local officers looking to the perfection of entries found defective in the proof submitted, in some of the papers, or in the qualifications of the entryman; to transcribe into tract-books for any new land-office districts which may be established, all the entries, filings, etc., upon lands included in such districts; to correspond with individuals relative to their claims to public lands, or in regard to the land laws, rules, and regulations.

In addition, there is a great deal of miscellaneous business, such as the work necessary for disposing of abandoned military reservations under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103), and other acts, the adjudication of soldiers' additional entries under section 2306, Revised Statutes, and reports to the Secretary of the Interior in regard to Congressional action affecting public lands.

The following statement shows the number of entries for which returns were received in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Entries, locations, selections, and filings, by classes, received for record during the year ending June 30, 1890.

ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres, approximate.
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Final homesteads	33,475	4,017,000
Coal cash	287	45,760
Commuted cash	9,826	1,179,120
Soldiers' additional homesteads	386	30,880
Timber-culture	2,689	430,240
Desert-land	1,669	534,080
Indian homesteads	64	10,240
Timber and stone	4,056	648,960
Warrant and scrip locations	344	55,040
Private cash	1,041	166,560
Graduation cash		
June 15, 1880	141	22,560
Indian cash	1,909	305,440
Pre-emption cash	18,426	2,211,120
Townsites	2	320
Mineral entries	742	14,840
Miscellaneous	5,196	623,520
Total	80,253	10,296,690

Entries, locations, selections, and filings, by classes, etc.—Continued.

ENTRIES AND SELECTIONS—Continued.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres, approximate.
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Homesteads	53, 236	6, 388, 320
Desert land	4, 197	1, 343, 040
Timber culture	17, 723	2, 835, 680
Total	75, 156	10, 567, 040
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.		
Final entries	80, 253	10, 295, 680
Original entries	75, 156	10, 567, 040
Aggregate	155, 409	20, 862, 720

In addition to the above, filings of different kinds have been received to the number of 45,418 with an aggregate area of 5,450,160 acres.

The following table shows the number of entries pending, by classes, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

FINAL ENTRIES.

Homesteads	29, 010
Coal cash	124
Commuted cash	8, 609
Soldiers' additional homesteads	760
Timber culture	2, 857
Desert land	800
Indian homesteads	87
Timber and stone	4, 039
Warrant and scrip locations	548
Private cash	2, 052
Graduation cash	6, 096
June 15, 1880	352
Indian cash	345
Pre-emption cash	6, 260
Mineral entries	222
Miscellaneous	923
Total	64, 18

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

Homesteads	205, 989
Desert land	7, 341
Timber culture	123, 037
Total	336, 351

Work performed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Letters pending June 30, 1889	4, 107	
Letters received during the year	49, 014	
Total		53, 121
Letters disposed of:		
By answer	15, 943	
By filing (no answer required)	23, 770	
By reference to other divisions	9, 593	
Total disposed of		49, 306
Balance pending June 30, 1890		3, 815

Letters and decisions written	33,836
Secretary's decisions promulgated	286
Certified copies made	108
Fees for the same	$272.37
Pages of type writing	2,354
Cancellations and relinquishments noted	33,298
Entries and filings posted	221,950
Final entries examined and approved	59,733
Final entries examined and suspended	14,205
Of which there have been amended and approved	6,071
Pages of copying	5,720
Pages of recording	1,843
Repayments noted	376

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, there were pending in this division 92,973 unexamined final entries, 4,107 letters, and 59,524 filings and entries which had not been posted in the tract-books. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, there were pending 64,184 unexamined final entries, 3,815 letters, and 40,791 filings and entries not posted, thus showing a decrease of the work during the fiscal year of 28,789 final entries, 292 letters, and 18,733 in the unposted filings and entries. It will also be observed that the receipts largely exceeded those of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Vacant lands in the public land States and Territories.

By circular of July 10, 1890, the district officers were directed to report approximately the quantities of lands in the several counties and parishes in their districts not embraced in Indian or military reservations remaining unappropriated by filing or entry. The records of this office are not kept by counties; but inasmuch as many inquiries have been received as to the quantity of unappropriated lands remaining in particular counties, parishes, or localities, it was concluded to make a statement for this report by counties so far as reports from the district officers in such shape could be obtained, and to make the statement by land districts in other cases.

It has not been practicable for many reasons, such as the magnitude of the work involved, the manner of creating the boundaries of counties and the frequent changes therein, and also the fact that a large part of the unsurveyed public domain lies within the limits of grants to railroads, to more than obtain approximate estimates of the lands not covered by entries or filings; but the statement will serve the purpose for which it is made, to wit, to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or any public land in the several public-land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and, in most instances, in particular counties or localities.

The statement, it is believed, shows an aggregate of vacant lands somewhat in excess of the exact quantity now subject to settlement or entry, for reasons which will appear by reference to certain of the footnotes, but it is highly probable that this excess will be offset fully by restoration to the public domain through declarations by Congress of forfeitures of railroad grants, the opening of lands in the Indian Territory to entry, and abandonment and cancellation of the claims of settlers.

It must be borne in mind that quite a considerable portion of the vacant land is embraced in the heavily timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, and the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far west, and that the portion of land cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reason-

able conclusion, however, that vast bodies of arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, seconded, as undoubtedly they will be, by private enterprise, and that, as a consequence, the rain areas of the West will be considerably enlarged.

In naming the land districts in the following statement, the names of the present offices are adopted as the names of the districts, for the reason that districts are thus named and known by the settlers, and because it would be inconvenient to give the statutory names of the different districts created by Congress in addition to the names of the offices.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, and also by counties where practicable, of lands not granted or reserved and subject to settlement or entry.

ALABAMA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Huntsville	Blount	6,520		
	Cherokee	a 12,280		
	Colbert	5,800		
	Cullman	6,400		
	De Kalb	2,520		
	Etowah	4,480		
	Fayette	b 1,800		
	Jackson	57,000		
	Lauderdale	4,520		
	Limestone	5,040		
	Lawrence	45,120		
	Lamar	c 44,040		
	Marion	68,360		
	Marshall	6,560		
	Madison	10,260		
	Morgan	5,080		
	St. Clair	d 1,700		
	Walker	e 7,920		
	Winston	111,180		
				406,640
	Cherokee school land			f 12,520
Total				g 419,160
Montgomery	Autauga	880		
	Bibb	3,720		
	Butler	880		
	Bullock	80		
	Barbour	480		
	Baldwin	90,480		
	Crenshaw	2,200		
	Conecuh	2,080		
	Covington	37,320		
	Coffee	5,640		
	Clark	19,880		
	Choctaw	51,920		
	Coosa	13,480		
	Chilton	4,000		
	Chambers	40		
	Cleburne	23,840		
	Calhoun	7,200		
	Cherokee	h 2,040		
	Clay	5,120		
	Dale	4,040		
	Elenore	280		
	Escambia	30,120		
	Fayette	h 21,320		
	Geneva	24,840		

a Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 14,320 acres.
b Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 23,120 acres.
c Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 44,560 acres.
d Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 4,980 acres.
e Total in Huntsville and Montgomery districts, 20,680 acres.
f These lands are sold for cash at private entry for the benefit of the Cherokee school fund.
g This total does not include land containing coal and iron contemplated to be offered at public sale by the act of March 3, 1883.
h See Huntsville district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Montgomery	Green	400		
	Hale	760		
	Henry	6,480		
	Jefferson	10,920		
	Lee	80		
	Lamar	a 520		
	Monode	23,280		
	Macon	80		
	Mobile	89,040		
	Marengo	2,760		
	Pickens	5,600		
	Pike	1,280		
	Perry	920		
	Russell	1,040		
	Randolph	4,840		
	Sumter	760		
	St. Clair	a 3,280		
	Shelby	3,960		
	Talladega	12,160		
	Tallapoosa	1,040		
	Tuscaloosa	63,280		
	Washington	88,160		
	Walker	a 12,760		
	Wilcox	1,620		
Total				685,900
Total in Alabama				1,105,060

ARIZONA.

Prescott	Apache	3,806,000	b 1,138,120	c 4,933,120
	Gila	100,000	50,000	d 150,000
	Mohave	22,980	e 6,151,600	6,174,580
	Yavapai	2,280,000	f 15,092,000	17,372,000
Total		g 6,202,980	22,426,720	28,629,700
Tucson	Apache	13,440	27,760	h 41,200
	Cochise	1,374,240	2,524,320	3,898,560
	Gila	50,780	410,020	h 460,800
	Graham	758,870	2,230,862	2,989,732
	Maricopa	792,400	3,690,900	i 4,483,300
	Pima	1,300,000		1,300,000
	Pinal	862,494	2,220,466	3,082,960
	Yuma	628,423	4,184,378	4,812,800
Total		5,780,646	15,288,706	21,069,352
Total in Arizona		11,983,626	37,715,426	49,699,052

a See Huntsville district.
b Subject to entry and the railroad grant.
c Total in Apache county in Prescott and Tucson districts, 4,974,320 acres.
d Total in Gila county in Prescott and Tucson districts, 610,800 acres.
e The unsurveyed lands in Mohave county are either subject to settlement or to the railroad grant less the Hualpai Indian reserve, area of which is unknown.
f The unsurveyed lands in Yavapai county are subject either to settlement or the railroad grant.
g The district officers state that 466,880 acres are embraced in entries, but whether this quantity should be deducted from the aggregate of surveyed lands reported does not appear.
h See Prescott district.
i A small portion of Maricopa county is in Prescott district. Of this portion very little has been surveyed and the Prescott officers make no mention of it in their report.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Camden	Ashley	[a] 28,520		
	Bradley	38,440		
	Clark	24,980		
	Columbia	9,520		
	Calhoun	40,300		
	Cleveland	[b] 5,200		
	Drew	[c] 3,880		
	Garland	[d] 102,320		
	Howard	109,800		
	Hot Springs	[e] 39,200		
	Hempstead	4,240		
	Lafayette	12,560		
	Little River	17,380		
	Miller	5,060		
	Montgomery	210,880		
	Nevada	2,640		
	Ouachita	10,400		
	Pike	120,800		
	Polk	[f] 339,360		
	Sevier	63,360		
	Union	46,910		
Total				1,235,710
Dardanelle	Conway (west part)	[g] 15,000		
	Crawford	50,000		
	Franklin	[h] 43,000		
	Garland (north part)	[d] 75,000		
	Johnson	115,000		
	Logan	62,000		
	Perry	[i] 140,000		
	Polk (northwest part)	[j] 35,000		
	Pope	165,000		
	Saline (northwest part)	[k] 61,000		
	Yell	185,000		
	Scott	315,000		
	Sebastian	31,000		
Total				1,292,000
Harrison	Baxter	113,049		
	Benton	47,920		
	Boone	69,430		
	Carroll	80,480		
	Franklin	[l] 1,500		
	Fulton	[m] 120,460		
	Independence	[n] 7,760		
	Izard	[o] 44,100		
	Madison	99,040		
	Marion	124,540		
	Newton	259,020		
	Searcy	282,360		
	Stone	149,380		
	Van Buren	[p] 34,960		
	Washington	24,480		
Total				1,456,479
Little Rock	Arkansas	1,760		
	Ashley	[j] 3,520		
	Chicot	40		
	Clay	4,600		
	Cleburne	139,640		
	Cleveland	[j] 6,880		

[a] Total in Camden and Dardanelle districts, 31,770 acres.
[b] Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 12,080 acres.
[c] Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 6,120 acres.
[d] Total in Camden, Dardanelle, and Little Rock districts, 182,280 acres.
[e] Total in Camden and Little Rock districts, 45,680 acres.
[f] Total in Camden and Dardanelle districts, 374,360 acres.
[g] Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 26,400 acres.
[h] Total in Dardanelle and Harrison districts, 44,500 acres.
[i] Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 160,680 acres.
[j] See Camden district.
[k] Total in Dardanelle and Little Rock districts, 119,920 acres.
[l] See Dardanelle district.
[m] Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 190,660 acres.
[n] Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 48,806 acres.
[o] Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 54,340 acres.
[p] Total in Harrison and Little Rock districts, 295,240 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Little Rock	Conway	a11,400		
	Craighead	600		
	Cross	1,600		
	Dallas	8,880		
	Desha	1,160		
	Drew	b2,240		
	Faulkner	10,200		
	Fulton	b70,200		
	Garland	c4,960		
	Grant	6,120		
	Greene	4,720		
	Hot Springs	b6,480		
	Independence	d41,040		
	Izard	d10,240		
	Jackson	840		
	Jefferson	2,000		
	Lawrence	9,720		
	Lee	160		
	Lincoln	10,220		
	Lonoke	200		
	Mississippi	4,760		
	Monroe	240		
	Perry	a20,680		
	Phillips	40		
	Poinsett	5,360		
	Prairie	280		
	Pulaski	21,360		
	Randolph	61,600		
	Saline	a58,920		
	Sharp	112,480		
	St. Francis	480		
	Van Buren	d260,380		
	White	10,240		
Total				916,140
Total in Arkansas				4,902,329

CALIFORNIA.

Humboldt e		4,584,960	115,200	4,700,160
Independence	Alpine	21,760		f21,760
	Fresno	561,920	299,520	g861,440
	Inyo	2,179,200	3,326,720	h5,505,920
	Kern	1,256,320	244,480	i1,500,800
	Mariposa	65,280	11,520	k76,800
	Mono	1,888,000	750,720	2,638,720
	San Bernardino	2,149,120	1,813,760	j3,962,880
	Tulare	482,560	89,600	k572,160
	Tuolumne	80,640	92,160	l172,800
Total		8,684,800	6,628,480	15,313,280
Los Angeles	Kern	119,120	47,339	m166,459
	Los Angeles	550,417	246,734	797,151
	Orange	3,799	25,400	29,199
	San Bernardino	2,484,708	2,243,371	m4,728,079
	San Diego	3,801,813	3,102,493	6,904,306

a See Dardanelle district.
b See Camden district.
c See Camden and Dardanelle districts.
d See Harrison district.
e The officers report that county lines have been changed since publication of the latest maps, and that it is impracticable to make the statement by counties.
f Total in Independence and Sacramento districts, 671,380 acres.
g Total in Independence, San Francisco, Stockton, and Visalia districts, 1,929,460 acres.
h Total in Independence, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Visalia districts, 2,284,755 acres.
i Total in Independence and Stockton districts, 575,497 acres.
j Total in Independence and Los Angeles districts, 8,690,959 acres.
k Total in Independence and Visalia districts, 1,116,160 acres.
l Total in Independence, Sacramento, and Stockton districts, 867,216.
m See Independence district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Los Angeles	Santa Barbara	45,630	92,397	[a] 138,027
	Ventura	166,890	78,590	[b] 245,480
Total		7,172,377	5,836,324	13,008,701
Marysville	Butte	212,818	33,425	246,243
	Colusa	143,158	1,683	[c] 144,841
	Nevada	7,014		[d] 7,014
	Plumas	261,967	70,472	[e] 332,439
	Sutter	3,000		3,000
	Sierra	29,095	11,200	[f] 40,295
	Tehama	76,448	805	[g] 77,253
	Yolo	75,883	7,310	83,193
	Yuba	66,150	33,760	93,910
Total		869,533	158,655	1,028,188
Redding	Shasta	944,398	118,614	1,063,007
	Siskiyou	972,733	275,936	1,248,669
	Tehama	461,876	16,965	[h] 478,841
	Trinity	272,383	51,611	323,994
Total		2,651,385	463,126	3,114,511
Sacramento	Alpine	498,320	150,800	[i] 649,620
	Amador	221,500	5,000	226,500
	Calaveras	248,500	4,900	[j] 253,400
	Eldorado	616,860	35,200	652,060
	Nevada	155,000	4,100	[h] 159,100
	Placer	359,100	57,900	417,000
	Plumas	193,340		[i] 193,340
	Sierra	183,500	4,000	[h] 187,500
	Tuolumne	265,000	17,200	[i] 282,200
Total		2,772,120	279,100	3,051,220
San Francisco	Alameda	8,200		8,200
	Colusa	155,200	8,500	[h] 163,700
	Fresno	195,000	2,662	[i] 197,662
	Kern	61,500	35,996	[i] 97,496
	Lake	406,600	111,590	518,190
	Mendocino	787,130	203,980	991,110
	Merced	38,240		[k] 38,240
	Monterey	1,021,840	82,240	1,104,080
	Napa	23,500		23,500
	San Benito	290,700	5,115	295,815
	San Joaquin	10,760		[l] 10,760
	San Luis Obispo	384,080	150,012	534,092
	San Mateo	2,400		2,400
	Santa Barbara	443,731	127,986	[m] 571,717
	Santa Clara	84,880	5,000	89,880
	Santa Cruz	2,200		2,200
	Solano	2,218		2,218
	Sonoma	49,500	41,252	90,752
	Stanislaus	33,800	5,737	[n] 39,537
	Ventura	215,224	56,347	[m] 271,571
Total		4,216,703	836,417	5,053,120
Stockton	Calaveras	[o] 18,080		
	Fresno	[i] 670,678		

[a] Total in Los Angeles and San Francisco districts, 709,744 acres.
[b] Total in Los Angeles and San Francisco districts, 517,051 acres.
[c] Total in Marysville and San Francisco districts, 308,541 acres.
[d] Total in Marysville and Sacramento districts, 196,114 acres.
[e] Total in Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts, 1,506,914 acres.
[f] Total in Marysville, Sacramento, and Susanville districts, 284,432 acres.
[g] Total in Marysville and Redding districts, 556,094 acres.
[h] See Marysville district.
[i] See Independence district.
[j] Total in Sacramento and Stockton districts, 271,480 acres.
[k] Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 75,121 acres.
[l] Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 13,100 acres.
[m] See Los Angeles district.
[n] Total in San Francisco and Stockton districts, 89,440 acres.
[o] See Sacramento district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Stockton	Merced	a 36,881		
	Mariposa	b 498,697		
	San Joaquin	a 2,340		
	Stanislaus	a 49,903		
	Tuolumne	b 412,216		
Total		1,688,795	c 500,445	2,189,240
Susanville	Lassen	2,207,936	39,683	2,337,619
	Modoc	1,714,028	111,699	1,825,727
	Plumas	900,810	79,825	d 980,635
	Sierra	56,637		d 56,637
Total		4,969,411	231,207	5,200,618
Visalia	Fresno	184,320	15,360	b 199,680
	Kern	450,880	69,120	b 520,000
	Tulare	505,280	38,720	b 544,000
Total		1,140,480	123,200	1,263,680
Total in California		38,750,564	15,172,154	53,922,718

COLORADO.

Central City	Boulder	199,080		e 199,080
	Clear Creek	102,382		102,382
	Eagle	221,200		f 321,200
	Gilpin	52,792		52,792
	Grand	1,007,880	43,520	g 1,051,400
	Jefferson	86,280		h 86,280
	Routt	152,960		i 152,960
	Summit	217,600		j 217,600
Total		2,040,174	43,520	2,083,694
Del Norte	Conejos	403,940	186,880	590,820
	Costilla	77,460	287,040	364,500
	Hinsdale	276,800	46,000	k 322,800
	Rio Grande	477,580		l 477,580
	Saguache	1,025,240	50,220	m 1,075,460
	San Juan	3,840	23,040	n 26,880
Total		2,264,860	593,180	2,858,040
Denver	Arapahoe	1,128,800		
	Boulder	o 24,220		
	Douglas	142,340		
	Elbert	p 269,280		
	Jefferson	o 28,900		
	Kit Carson	q 425,920		
	Larimer	r 1,235,360		

a See San Francisco district.
b See Independence district.
c This total was not estimated by counties, but the officers report fifteen full townships in the district unsurveyed, and unsurveyed lands in the townships partly surveyed, aggregating 154,845 acres.
d See Marysville district.
e Total in Central City and Denver districts, 123,360 acres.
f Of this quantity four townships, or 87,040 acres, are suspended from entry because of irregularities in the surveys. Total area in Central City, Glenwood Springs, and Leadville districts, 868,192 acres.
g Of the surveyed land in Grand county thirteen townships, or 282,880 acres, are suspended from entry because of irregularities in the surveys.
h Of this quantity one township of 21,760 acres is suspended from entry because of irregularities in the survey. Total area in Central City and Denver districts, 115,180 acres.
i Total in Central City and Glenwood Springs districts, 3,781,084 acres.
j Total in Central City and Leadville districts, 387,388 acres.
k Total area in Del Norte, Durango, and Gunnison districts, 900,100 acres.
l Total area in Del Norte and Durango districts, 525,080 acres.
m Total in Del Norte and Gunnison districts, 1,412,460 acres.
n Total in Del Norte and Durango districts, 249,380 acres.
o See Central City district.
p Total in Denver and Pueblo districts, 461,780 acres.
q Total in Denver and Lamar districts, 595,920 acres.
r Total in Denver and Glenwood Springs districts, 1,263,180 acres

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Denver	Lincoln	[a] 217,120		
	Logan	325,740		
	Morgan	316,500		
	Phillips	30,880		
	Sedgwick	58,400		
	Washington	285,300		
	Weld	863,280		
	Yuma	279,200		
Total				5,631,240
Durango [b]	Archuleta	[c] 335,200		335,200
	Dolores	475,240	124,000	[d] 599,240
	Hinsdale	203,800	97,500	[e] 301,300
	La Plata	499,340	29,000	[f] 528,340
	Montezuma	786,760	75,000	[g] 861,760
	Ouray	9,500		[h] 9,500
	Rio Grande	47,500		[e] 47,500
	San Juan	222,500		[e] 222,500
	San Miguel	42,000		[i] 42,000
Total		2,621,840	325,500	2,947,340
Glenwood Springs	Eagle	348,960	215,040	[j] 564,000
	Garfield	1,446,960	923,240	2,370,200
	Gunnison	53,280	124,620	[k] 177,900
	Larimer	27,820		[l] 27,820
	Mesa	195,200	239,220	[m] 434,420
	Pitkin	179,860	323,720	[n] 503,580
	Rio Blanco	1,459,872	580,704	2,040,576
	Routt	3,628,124	23,040	[j] 3,651,164
Total		7,340,076	2,429,584	9,769,660
Gunnison	Delta	7,000		[o] 7,000
	Gunnison	700,000	987,000	[p] 1,687,000
	Hinsdale	246,000	30,000	[e] 276,000
	Montrose	30,000	61,000	[q] 91,000
	Saguache	337,000		[e] 337,000
Total		1,320,000	1,078,000	2,398,000
Lamar	Baca	710,000		
	Bent	[r] 368,000		
	Cheyenne	398,000		
	Kit Carson	[l] 170,000		
	Kiowa	[s] 315,000		
	Las Animas	[t] 309,000		
	Lincoln	[l] 146,000		
	Prowers	437,000		
Total				2,853,000

[a] Total in Denver and Lamar districts, 363,120 acres.
[b] The Southern Ute Reservation, covering about 1,000,000 acres, is in this district and may soon be restored to entry.
[c] The abandoned Fort Lewis military reservation in Archuleta County of about 30,000 acres of agricultural land, heavily timbered, has been surveyed, but the plats have not as yet been filed and the land restored to the public domain.
[d] Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 639,620 acres.
[e] See Del Norte district.
[f] Of the 29,000 acres in La Plata county, classed above as unsurveyed, 23,000 acres have been surveyed, and the plats it is expected will soon be filed.
[g] Much of the land in Montezuma county is known as the mesa verde land, and is not in demand by settlers.
[h] Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 153,803 acres.
[i] Total in Durango and Montrose districts, 711,704 acres.
[j] See Central City district.
[k] Total in Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, and Leadville districts, 1,906,629 acres.
[l] See Denver district.
[m] Total in Glenwood Springs and Montrose districts, 1,985,044 acres.
[n] Total in Glenwood Springs and Leadville districts, 586,602 acres.
[o] Total in Gunnison and Montrose districts, 387,399 acres.
[p] See Glenwood Springs district.
[q] Total in Gunnison and Montrose districts, 1,371,737 acres.
[r] Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 452,200 acres.
[s] Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 389,000 acres.
[t] Total in Lamar and Pueblo districts, 1,170,552 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Leadville	Chaffee	642, 654		
	Eagle	*a* 82, 992		
	El Paso	*b* 50, 397		
	Gunnison	*c* 41, 729		
	Lake	184, 215		
	Park	1, 015, 765		
	Pitkin	*c* 83, 022		
	Summit	*a* 169, 788		
Total				2, 270, 565
Montrose	Delta	311, 279	69, 120	*d* 380, 399
	Dolores	40, 380		*e* 40, 380
	Mesa	864, 352	686, 272	*c* 1, 550, 624
	Montrose	935, 137	345, 600	*d* 1, 280, 737
	Ouray	144, 303		*e* 144, 303
	San Miguel	600, 584	69, 120	*e* 669, 704
Total		2, 896, 035	1, 170, 112	4, 066, 147
Pueblo	Bent	*f* 84, 200		
	Custer	320, 642		
	Elbert	*g* 192, 500		
	El Paso	*h* 637, 000		
	Fremont	655, 515		
	Huerfano	581, 001		
	Kiowa	*f* 74, 000		
	Las Animas	*f* 881, 552		
	Otero	929, 450		
	Pueblo	780, 000		
Total				5, 116, 760
Total in Colorado		34, 354, 550	5, 648, 896	39, 994, 446

FLORIDA.

Gainesville	Alachua	42, 290		
	Baker	3, 160		
	Bradford	4, 720		
	Brevard	86, 299		
	Calhoun	90, 800		
	Citrus	14, 880		
	Clay	32, 590		
	Columbia	7, 770		
	Dade	97, 360	*i* 2, 119, 680	2, 217, 000
	De Soto	124, 380		
	Duval	2, 280		
	Escambia	78, 100		
	Gadsden	12, 100		
	Hamilton	9, 378		
	Hernando	7, 920		
	Hillsborough	2, 120		
	Holmes	33, 240		
	Jackson	78, 100		
	Jefferson	2, 510		
	Lafayette	52, 140		
	Lake	48, 640		
	Lee	215, 735	*i* 529, 920	745, 655
	Leon	7, 882		
	Levy	40, 720		
	Madison	15, 372		
	Manatee	17, 280		
	Marion	146, 020		
	Monroe	17, 884	*i* 691, 200	709, 084

a See Central City district.
b Total in Leadville and Pueblo districts, 687,397 acres.
c See Glenwood Springs district.
d See Gunnison district.
e See Durango district.
f See Lamar district.
g See Denver district.
h See Leadville district.
i Undoubtedly nearly all the unsurveyed land is swamp, and much of it is selected by, or patented to, the State as swamp.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Gainesville	Nassau	4,330		
	Orange	32,000		
	Osceola	12,072		
	Pasco	2,200		
	Polk	31,620		
	Putnam	21,559		
	St. John's	19,160		
	Santa Rosa	213,040		
	Sumter	920		
	Suwannee	7,200		
	Taylor	144,560		
	Volusia	32,680		
	Washington	204,800		
	Walton	265,820		
Total in the district and State		2,283,636	3,340,800	5,624,426

IDAHO.

Blackfoot	Bear Lake	282,880	15,200	298,080
	Bingham	795,682	696,653	1,492,335
	Oneida	507,734	115,200	622,934
Total		1,586,296	827,053	2,413,349
Boisé City	Ada	447,360	640,000	1,087,360
	Boisé	81,640	2,240,000	2,321,640
	Elmore	231,280	768,000	*a* 999,280
	Idaho	3,840	1,280,000	*b* 1,283,840
	Owyhee	707,200	3,520,000	4,227,200
	Washington	295,680	1,280,000	1,575,680
Total		1,767,000	9,728,000	11,495,000
Cœur d'Alene	Kootenai	50,100	1,057,000	1,107,100
	Shoshone	6,412	943,000	*c* 949,412
Total		56,512	2,000,000	2,056,512
Hailey *d*		266,666	18,200,000	18,466,666
Lewiston	Idaho	47,718	*e* 11,105,280	*e* 11,152,993
	Latah	6,360	*f* 276,480	282,840
	Nez Perce	25,000	*g* 151,280	176,280
	Shoshone	182,730	*h* 730,920	*h* 913,650
Total		261,808	12,263,960	12,525,763
Total in Idaho		3,938,277	43,019,013	46,957,290

IOWA.

Des Moines		2,000	*i* 3,000	5,000

KANSAS.

Garden City	Clark	12,260		
	Finney	68,320		
	Ford	2,717		
	Garfield	6,680		

a See also note under head of the Hailey district as to Elmore County.
b Total in Idaho County in Boisé City and Lewiston districts, 12,436,833 acres.
c Total in Shoshone County in Cœur d'Alene and Lewiston districts, 1,863,062 acres.
d The district officers say: "Hailey district contains about 19,000,000 acres, about 800,000 acres of which have been surveyed, mostly in Logan, Elmore, Alturas, and Lemhi counties. About two-thirds of the surveyed land has been settled upon and improved. About 15 to 20 per cent. of the land in this district could be cultivated if water could be procured from the larger streams of the State.
e See Boisé City district. Unsurveyed lands composed of mountains, prairie and timber land.
f One-half of the unsurveyed land is mountainous and heavily timbered.
g The most of the unsurveyed land is rough broken prairie.
h See Cœur d'Alene district. The unsurveyed land is mostly covered with timber.
i About 1,000 acres of the unsurveyed lands are accretions along the Missouri River, and about 2,000 acres are in dried-up lake-beds.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Garden City	Grant	16,280		
	Gray	21,460		
	Hamilton	51,341		
	Hodgeman	9,200		
	Haskell	18,300		
	Kearney	76,240		
	Meade	56,500		
	Morton	52,871		
	Seward	58,770		
	Stanton	16,000		
	Stevens	41,360		
Total				508,739
Kirwin *a*				
Larned *b*		20,000		20,000
Oberlin	Cheyenne	50,768		
	Decatur	800		
	Norton	40		
	Rawlins	10,399		
	Sheridan	*c* 160		
	Sherman	*d* 1,240		
	Thomas	*e* 1,200		
Total				64,607
Salina	Russell	*f* 500		500
Topeka *g*				
WaKeeney	Ellis	13,712		
	Gove	21,529		
	Graham			
	Greeley	10,860		
	Lane	6,440		
	Logan	32,706		
	Ness	1,480		
	Rooks	2,320		
	Rush	160		
	Scott	10,680		
	Sheridan	*h* 920		
	Sherman	*h* 6,480		
	Thomas	*h* 320		
	Trego	9,248		
	Wallace	41,450		
	Wichita	3,640		
Total				*i* 161,945
Total in Kansas				755,791

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches	Bienville	*j* 25,040		
	Bossier	42,170		
	Caddo	27,529		
	Claiborne	*k* 2,260		
	Grant	14,560		
	Natchitoches	83,885		
	Rapides	*m* 5,532		

a No land in the district subject to entry, except that there may be a few isolated tracts.

b The officers report it impracticable to make a statement by counties in the short time at their command in the present condition of their records, but they have approximated the quantity of vacant land in the entire district.

c Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 1,080 acres.

d Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 7,720 acres.

e Total in Oberlin and WaKeeney districts, 1,520 acres.

f Reported scarcely fit for grazing.

g Officers report that they do not believe that one entire section of vacant land in the district could be found by a "line by line search of the tract books."

h See Oberlin district.

i This total may be increased by the expiration of filings.

j Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 39,280 acres.

k Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 6,780 acres.

l Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 65,500 acres.

m Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 42,662 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Natchitoches	Red River	11,186		
	Sabine	62,247		
	Vernon	*a* 98,292		
	Webster	25,870		
	Winn	*b* 15,560		
Supplemental list not reported by counties		6,660		
Total		417,791	*c* 115,393	533,184
New Orleans	Ascension *d*			
	Assumption	183		
	Avoyelles	2,400		
	Acadia	1,040		
	Bienville	*e* 14,240		
	Calcasieu	134,000		
	Cameron	1,000		
	Caldwell	61,480		
	Catahoula	26,360		
	Claiborne	*e* 4,520		
	East Baton Rouge	3,800		
	East Carroll	320		
	East Feliciana	3,836		
	Franklin	2,207		
	Grant	*e* 60,940		
	Iberia	2,200		
	Jackson	30,000		
	Jefferson	2,000		
	Lincoln	3,240		
	Livingston	*f* 15,000		
	Morehouse	13,390		
	Madison	160		
	Ouachita	32,000		
	Plaquemines	4,970		
	Pointe Coupee	173		
	Rapides	*e* 37,130		
	Richland	800		
	St. Bernard	2,380		
	St. Helena	2,820		
	St. Landry	40,000		
	St. Martin	1,200		
	St. Mary's	500		
	St. Tammany	31,000		
	Tangipahoa	20,000		
	Tensas	200		
	Terrebonne	2,000		
	Union	30,200		
	Vermillion	520		
	Vernon	*e* 31,000		
	Washington	28,000		
	West Carroll	1,250		
	West Feliciana	820		
	Winn	*e* 104,390		
Total				825,669
Total in Louisiana		1,243,460	115,393	1,358,853

a Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 129,292 acres.

b Total in Natchitoches and New Orleans districts, 119,950 acres.

c The unsurveyed lands in Natchitoches district were not reported by parishes. These lands undoubtedly are mostly dried-up lakes, or such as are subject to overflow or inundations.

d The district officers say in their report: "Pending the resurvey of certain townships situated in this parish, formerly reserved from entry because claimed to be embraced in the Houmas grant, and their restoration to the public domain under act of March 2, 1889, and the adjustment of the claim of the State of Louisiana, involving a large portion thereof, it is difficult to state with any degree of accuracy what quantity of such lands will accrue to the United States, but it is estimated that there will be found subject to entry in the parish about 60,000 acres." This quantity is excluded from the table.

e See Natchitoches district.

f The district officers say: "Owing to the uncertainty as to the location of the back line of the Mc Donogh and Fontenot claims, we refrain from including Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 5 E., and Tps. 8 and 9 S., R. 6 E., former S. E. Dist., east of river, but it is estimated that about 2,300 acres will be found in these townships subject to entry and filing after location of said claims and approval of State selections."

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MICHIGAN.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Grayling	Alcona	8,100		
	Alpena	5,000		
	Benzie	3,300		
	Crawford	22,500		
	Grand Traverse	2,000		
	Isabella	3,300		
	Iosco	37,300		
	Mason	3,200		
	Montmorency	26,500		
	Newaygo	2,500		
	Ogemaw	2,400		
	Oscoda	44,900		
	Otsego	3,000		
	Presque Isle	11,000		
	Roscommon	7,100		
	(*a*)	8,000		
Total				192,000
Marquette	Alger	13,285		
	Baraga	*b* 30,057		
	Chippewa	104,614		
	Delta	39,466		
	Gogebic	4,686		
	Houghton	96,903		
	Iron	31,412		
	Isle Royale	15,102		
	Keweenaw	2,139		
	Luce	28,259		
	Mackinac	16,608		
	Marquette	83,520		
	Menominee	9,140		
	Ontonagon	*c* 141,192		
	Schoolcraft	28,524		
Total				*d* 639,907
Total in Michigan				832,707

MINNESOTA.

Crookston	Becker	46,080		46,080
	Clay	17,280		17,280
	Kittson	391,680	506,880	898,560
	Marshall	92,160	69,120	161,280
	Norman			
	Polk	27,450	2,560	30,010
Total		574,650	578,560	1,153,210
Duluth	Aitkin	42,800		*e* 42,800
	Carlton	26,160		26,160
	Cook	434,356	138,240	572,596
	Itasca	79,040	230,400	*f* 309,440
	Lake	273,060	668,160	941,820
	St. Louis	690,499	852,480	1,542,979
Total		1,546,515	1,889,280	3,435,795
Marshall	Dakota	40		
	Freeborn	40		
	Houston	40		
	Lac-qui-Parle	40		
	Lyon	40		
	McLeod	80		
	Murray	40		
	Renville	80		

a Scattered tracts in other counties in the district.
b In this county 49,792 acres are reserved for Indians exclusive of the quantity given as vacant.
c In this county 2,561 acres are reserved for Indians exclusive of the quantity given as vacant.
d There are also in this district 18,704 acres embraced in the forfeited land grant of the Ontonagon and Brule River Railroad, and Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad, now claimed by the Michigan Land and Iron Company.
e Total in Duluth, St. Cloud, and Taylor's Falls districts, 132,938 acres.
f Total in Duluth and St. Cloud districts, 1,311,480 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Marshall	Rock	22		
	Sibley	40		
	Wabasha	200		
	Winona	80		
Total				362
St. Cloud	Aitkin	54, 960		a 54, 960
	Benton	280		280
	Beltrami	69, 880	207, 360	277, 240
	Cass	219, 540		219, 540
	Crow Wing	17, 360		17, 360
	Grant	120		120
	Hubbard	61, 880		61, 880
	Itasca	165, 720	1, 336, 320	a 1, 502, 040
	Kandiyohi	200		200
	Morrison	13, 440		13, 440
	Otter Tail	2, 960		2, 960
	Pope	80		80
	Sherburne	120		120
	Stearns	306		306
	Stevens	440		440
	Todd	5, 240		5, 240
	Traverse	460		460
	Wadena	56, 660		56, 660
	Wilkin	2, 180		2, 180
	Wright	40		40
Total		671, 916	1, 543, 680	2, 215, 596
Taylor's Falls	Aitkin	a 35, 158		
	Isanti	680		
	Kanabec	10, 418		
	Mille Lacs	9, 358		
	Pine	52, 537		
Total				108, 091
Total in Minnesota		2, 902, 034	4, 011, 520	6, 913, 554

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson	Amite	13, 400		
	Attala	14, 280		
	Calhoun	560		
	Carroll	2, 840		
	Choctaw	5, 240		
	Clarke	29, 560		
	Copiah	4, 560		
	Covington	83, 320		
	Franklin	32, 000		
	Greene	92, 200		
	Grenada	6, 520		
	Hancock	72, 040		
	Harrison	170, 860		
	Hinds	240		
	Holmes	720		
	Jackson	109, 140		
	Jasper	11, 080		
	Jefferson	1, 640		
	Jones	39, 840		
	Kemper	14, 640		
	Lauderdale	12, 280		
	Lawrence	22, 840		
	Leake	13, 800		
	Leflore	440		
	Lincoln	5, 640		
	Lowndes	80		
	Madison	240		
	Marion	145, 920		
	Monroe	4, 720		
	Montgomery	7, 360		
	Neshoba	20, 760		
	Newton	6, 880		

a See Duluth district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Jackson	Noxubee	4,480		
	Oktibbeha	1,320		
	Pearl River	41,780		
	Perry	124,140		
	Pike	17,720		
	Rankin	18,200		
	Scott	10,040		
	Simpson	77,520		
	Smith	56,720		
	Tallahatchie	3,120		
	Washington	160		
	Wayne	55,300		
	Webster	8,020		
	Wilkinson	32,520		
	Winston	15,320		
	Yalobusha	560		
Total in district and State				1,407,490

MISSOURI.

Boonville	Benton	19,000		
	Camden	180,000		
	Cedar	*a* 1,000		
	Crawford	3,800		
	Dallas	*b* 34,800		
	Hickory	20,000		
	Laclede	*c* 30,600		
	Maries	5,600		
	Miller	10,200		
	Morgan	500		
	Phelps	3,200		
	Polk	*a* 2,000		
	Pulaski	*a* 37,000		
	St. Clair	12,000		
	Vernon *d*			
Total				309,700
Ironton		257,830		*e* 257,830
Springfield	Barry	46,280		
	Cedar *f*			
	Dallas	*f* 5,000		
	Douglas	50,000		
	Laclede	*f* 10,000		
	McDonald	51,980		
	Newton	1,200		
	Ozark	100,000		
	Polk *f*			
	Pulaski *f*			
	Stone	91,473		
	Taney	200,000		
	Texas	12,000		
	Vernon *f*			
	Webster	6,000		
	Wright	10,000		
Total				583,933
Total in Missouri				1,151,463

a There is no vacant land in that portion of this county in the Springfield district.
b Total in Boonville and Springfield districts, 39,800 acres.
c Total in the Boonville and Springfield districts, 40,600 acres.
d No vacant land in either the Boonville or Springfield district.
e The district officers report it impracticable to report areas by counties. Of the total area in the district, 77,900 acres are in the townships east of the fifth principal meridian, and 179,930 acres are in those west thereof.
f See Boonville district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Bozeman	Gallatin	113,370	543,360	*a* 656,730
	Jefferson	34,230	34,560	*b* 68,790
	Madison	28,090	115,200	*c* 143,290
	Park	382,130	1,344,000	*d* 1,726,130
	Yellowstone	336,770	215,680	*e* 552,450
Total		894,590	2,252,800	3,147,390
Helena	Beaver Head	380,600	2,349,660	2,730,260
	Cascade	526,900	604,300	1,131,200
	Choteau	2,167,200	22,704,740	24,871,940
	Deer Lodge	222,980	1,300,300	1,523,280
	Fergus	2,044,800	1,128,980	3,173,780
	Gallatin		3,500	*f* 3,500
	Jefferson	133,500	254,600	*f* 388,100
	Lewis and Clarke	176,380	475,000	651,380
	Madison	358,000	689,820	*f* 1,047,820
	Meagher	590,540	1,074,800	1,665,340
	Missoula	122,600	7,014,440	7,137,040
	Park	38,400	3,300	*f* 41,700
	Silver Bow	77,060	179,000	256,060
	Yellowstone	203,300	107,360	*g* 310,660
Total		7,042,260	37,889,800	44,932,060
Miles City *h*		*i* 1,674,465	*j* 15,053,712	16,728,177
Total in Montana		9,611,315	55,196,312	64,807,627

NEBRASKA.

Alliance	Box Butte	*k* 120,400		
	Cheyenne	*l* 340,540		
	Deuel	*m* 610,480		
	Scott's Bluff	*n* 219,440		
	Sheridan	*o* 466,640		
	Sioux	*p* 450,160		
Total				2,207,660

a Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 660,290 acres.
b Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 456,890 acres.
c Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 1,191,110 acres.
d Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 1,767,530 acres.
e Total in Bozeman and Helena districts, 310,660 acres. There is also an area of 649,600 acres of this county in the Miles City district, but the area of the entries, which cannot be large, has not been reported.
f See Bozeman district.
g See Bozeman district and note under head of Miles City district.
h It was not found practicable to apportion the entries to the different counties, namely, Meagher, Choteau, Yellowstone, Dawson, and Custer, because when the office was opened the district was all within Custer county, and many entries were made before its subdivision.
i Deducting lands listed to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and for university purposes and the school sections, and there remain 1,913,674 acres of surveyed land, from which amount one-eighth, or 239,209 acres, is deducted as filed upon or entered, leaving 1,674,465 acres as subject to entry.
j From 4,082,240 acres estimated by this office to be the total quantity within the granted or forty-miles limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the district, the quantity listed to the company, to wit, 1,114,193 acres, is deducted, leaving 2,968,048 acres as approximating the quantity unsurveyed within said limits; and deducting the last quantity from 18,021,760 acres, estimated by the district officers to be the total quantity unsurveyed in the district, and there remain 15,053,712 acres as the area of unsurveyed land subject to settlement. The school sections are not deducted, as they are subject to settlement at any time before survey in the field, but undoubtedly nearly of them will inure to the State under the school grant when surveyed, thus reducing the area that then will be subject to settlement and entry.
k Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 146,640 acres.
l Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 643,260 acres.
m Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 783,280 acres.
n Total in Alliance and Sidney districts, 264,240 acres.
o Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 794,990 acres.
p Total in Alliance and Chadron districts, 970,200 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Broken Bow	Arthur	[a] 203,520		
	Blaine	289,260		
	Brown	[b] 154,800		
	Cherry	[c] 608,640		
	Custer	[d] 125,440		
	Grant	380,160		
	Hooker	390,800		
	Logan	[e] 158,640		
	McPherson	[f] 237,440		
	Thomas	384,000		
Total				[g] 2,932,700
Chadron	Box Butte	[h] 26,240		
	Dawes	126,880		
	Sheridan	[h] 328,350		
	Sioux	[h] 520,040		
Total				1,001,510
Grand Island	Adams	18		
	Buffalo	275		
	Custer	[h] 680		
	Dawson	[i] 14		
	Greeley	14,295		
	Hall	85		
	Merrick	83		
	Platte	40		
	Polk	8		
	Sherman	79		
	Valley	2,453		
Total				17,980
McCook	Chase	57,894		
	Dundy	108,180		
	Frontier[j]			
	Hayes	22,000		
	Hitchcock			
	Red Willow			
Total				188,074
Neligh	Antelope	10,560		
	Garfield	162,400		
	Holt	[k] 32,320		
	Loup	216,960		
	Rock	[l] 62,720		
	Wheeler	14,300		
Total				499,260
North Platte	Arthur	[m] 298,860		
	Custer	[m] 24,580		
	Dawson	[n] 660		
	Frontier	[o] 160		
	Gasper	160		
	Keith	[p] 171,360		

[a] Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 502,380 acres.
[b] Total in Broken Bow and Valentine districts, 404,800 acres.
[c] Total in Broken Bow and Valentine districts, 858,640 acres.
[d] Total in Broken Bow, Grand Island, and North Platte districts, 150,700 acres.
[e] Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 181,480 acres.
[f] Total in Broken Bow and North Platte districts, 397,380 acres.
[g] This total is exclusive of townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, of ranges 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Custer County, the plats of which had not been received from Grand Island land office when report of the district officers at Broken Bow was made.
[h] See Alliance district.
[i] Total in Grand Island and North Platte districts, 674 acres.
[j] See North Platte district.
[k] Total in Neligh and O'Neill districts, 147,320 acres.
[l] Total in Neligh and Valentine districts, 247,720 acres.
[m] See Broken Bow district.
[n] See Grand Island district.
[o] See McCook district.
[p] Total in North Platte and Valentine districts, 229,600 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
North Platte	Lincoln	403,000		
	Logan	*a* 22,840		
	McPherson	*a* 159,940		
	Perkins	4,140		
Total				1,085,700
O'Neill	Holt	*b* 115,000		115,000
Sidney	Banner	59,320		
	Cheyenne	*c* 302,720		
	Deuel	*c* 172,800		
	Keith	*d* 58,240		
	Kimball	145,620		
	Scott's Bluff	*c* 44,800		
Total				783,700
Valentine	Brown	*a* 250,000		
	Cherry	*a* 1,900,000		
	Kaja Paha	60,000		
	Rock	*b* 185,000		
Total				2,395,000
Total in Nebraska				11,236,584

NEVADA.

Carson City	Churchill	1,123,873	1,875,347	*e* 3,043,288
	Douglas	218,144	60,979	*f* 343,241
	Elko	80,422	1,200	*g* 81,622
	Esmeralda	1,906,703	1,680,882	*h* 3,575,526
	Humboldt	3,066,967	5,171,624	*i* 9,265,659
	Lander	324,582	493,341	*j* 823,828
	Lyon	290,141	540,849	*k* 870,673
	Nye	424,936	285,640	*l* 768,577
	Ormsby	28,836	18,560	*m* 50,716
	Storey	49,555	96,984	*n* 148,539
	Washoe	1,841,760	1,350,154	*o* 3,216,497
Total		9,255,977	12,584,500	21,840,537
Eureka	Elko	5,491,012	945,820	*p* 6,436,832
	Eureka	676,657	484,872	1,161,529
	Lander	844,942	663,110	1,508,052
	Lincoln	4,871,685	5,211,626	10,083,311
	Nye	3,798,156	3,210,500	*p* 7,008,656
	White Pine	2,377,738	387,885	2,765,623
Total		18,060,190	10,903,813	28,964,003
Total in Nevada		27,316,167	23,488,373	50,804,540

a See Broken Bow district.
b See Neligh district.
c See Alliance district.
d See North Platte district.
e This total embraces also 44,069 acres of mineral land.
f This total embraces also 55,118 acres of mineral land.
g The entire area of vacant land in Carson City and Eureka districts aggregates 6,513,454 acres.
h This total includes also 87,883 acres of mineral land.
i This total embraces also 27,098 acres of mineral land.
j This total embraces also 5,905 acres of mineral land.
k This total embraces also 39,683 acres of mineral land.
l This total embraces also 58,091 acres of mineral land. The entire area in Carson City and Eureka districts aggregates 7,777,233 acres.
m This total embraces also 12,320 acres of mineral land.
n This total embraces also 2,000 acres of mineral land.
o This total embraces also 24,583 acres of mineral land.
p See Carson City district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Folsom	Colfax	*a* 1,813,960		
	Lincoln	*b* 256,560		
	Mora	*a* 1,271,360		
	San Miguel	*a* 3,527,480		
Total		6,869,360	*c* 499,840	7,369,200
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	3,743,360	1,797,120	5,540,480
	Grant	3,307,520	2,246,400	5,553,920
	Sierra	1,377,920	46,080	1,424,000
	Socorro	5,040,640	1,354,880	*d* 6,395,520
Total		13,469,440	5,444,480	18,913,920
Roswell	Lincoln	8,393,820	6,999,680	*e* 15,393,500
Santa Fé	Bernalillo	1,434,592	691,200	2,125,792
	Colfax	250,095	92,160	*e* 342,255
	Mora	398,776	276,480	*e* 675,256
	Rio Arriba	1,117,946	990,720	2,108,666
	San Juan	1,111,398	576,000	1,687,398
	San Miguel	1,717,359	230,400	*e* 1,947,759
	Santa Fé	871,504	46,080	917,584
	Socorro	1,256,962	69,120	*f* 1,326,082
	Taos	301,844	345,600	647,444
	Valencia	2,467,710	437,760	2,903,470
Total		10,928,186	3,755,520	14,683,706
Total in New Mexico		39,660,806	16,699,520	56,360,326

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck	Allred	163,840	92,120	255,960
	Billings	471,040	1,198,080	1,669,120
	Bowman	348,160	737,280	1,085,440
	Buford	942,080	942,080	1,884,160
	Burleigh	285,560		285,560
	Dunn	358,400	322,560	680,960
	Eddy *g*	960		960
	Emmons	237,960		237,960
	Flannery	1,187,840	1,187,840	2,375,680
	Foster *h*	3,520		3,520
	Garfield	20,200	20,200	40,400
	Hettinger	624,640	1,382,400	2,007,040
	Kidder	265,120		265,120
	Logan	230,380		230,380
	Mercer	184,480	207,360	391,840
	McIntosh	178,660		178,660
	McKenzie	368,640	668,160	1,036,800
	McLean	96,160		96,160
	Montraille	819,200	819,200	1,638,400
	Morton	738,550	1,652,000	2,390,550
	Oliver	159,840		159,840
	Renville	614,400	614,400	1,228,800
	Sheridan	311,790	447,760	759,550
	Stark	175,680	276,480	452,160
	Stevens	737,280	737,280	1,474,560
	Stutsman *i*	215,200	23,040	238,240
	Villard	474,560	1,105,920	1,580,480
	Wallace	85,640	85,640	171,280
	Ward	473,440	506,880	980,320

a See Santa Fé district.
b See Roswell district.
c The unsurveyed lands in this district were not stated by counties in the report of the district officers. They form a strip on the east boundary of the Territory about 190 miles long and 4 miles wide.
d Total in Las Cruces and Santa Fé districts, 7,721,602 acres.
e See Folsom district.
f See Las Cruces district.
g Total in Bismarck, Devil's Lake, and Fargo districts, 67,360 acres.
h Total in Bismarck and Fargo districts, 57,520 acres.
i Total in Bismarck and Fargo districts, 309,840 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Bismarck	Wells *a*	183,680	161,280	344,960
	Williams	317,440	460,800	778,240
	Wynn	266,240	266,240	532,480
Total		11,540,580	13,915,000	525,455,580
Devil's Lake	Benson *c*	220,000	276,000	496,000
	Bottiman	200,000	292,500	492,500
	Church	68,000	575,000	643,000
	Eddy *d*	36,000		36,000
	McHenry	525,000	230,000	755,000
	Pierce	400,000	138,000	538,000
	Ramsey *e*	27,000		27,000
	Rolette	210,000	85,500	295,500
	Towner	250,000	276,000	526,000
	Wells *d*	165,000	46,000	211,000
Total		2,101,000	1,919,000	4,020,000
Fargo	Barnes	16,200		
	Cass	480		
	Dickey	69,800		
	Eddy *d*	30,400		
	Foster *d*	54,000		
	Griggs	28,400		
	La Moure	29,600		
	Ransom	18,300		
	Richland	22,700		
	Sargent	5,800		
	Steele	720		
	Stutsman *d*	71,600		
Total				348,000
Grand Forks	Benson *f*	29,840		29,840
	Cavalier	154,400	138,000	292,400
	Grand Forks			
	Nelson	42,640		2,640
	Pembina			
	Ramsey *f*	21,560	92,000	113,560
	Walsh	29,860	23,000	52,860
	Unorganized country	50,520	92,000	142,520
Total		328,820	345,000	673,820
Total in North Dakota		14,318,400	16,179,000	30,497,400

OKLAHOMA.

Guthrie	No. 1 *g*			
	No. 2	*h* 5,360		
	No. 3	*i* 5,920		
	No. 6	240		
Total				11,520
Kingfisher	No. 1	*j* 177		
	No. 2	*j* 89		
	No. 3	*j* 110		
	No. 4	1,152		
	No. 5	9,055		
Total				10,533
Total in Oklahoma		22,053	*k* 3,672,640	3,694,693

a Total in Bismarck and Devil's Lake districts, 255,960 acres.

b Besides this quantity, there is considerable land within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but it is probable that it will all be needed to satisfy the grant of indemnity to said road.

c Total in Devil's Lake and Grand Forks districts, 525,840 acres.

d See Bismarck district.

e Total in Devil's Lake and Grand Forks districts, 140,560 acres.

f See Devil's Lake district.

g See Kingfisher district.

h Total in Guthrie and Kingfisher districts, 5,399 acres.

i Total in Guthrie and Kingfisher districts, 6,030 acres.

j See Guthrie district.

k The unsurveyed lands in Oklahoma are in the "Public Land Strip."

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

OREGON.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Burns	Baker	239,258	37,057	*a* 276,315
	Crook	171,120	.....	*b* 171,120
	Grant	1,185,826	233,074	*c* 1,416,900
	Harney	2,376,069	380,160	*d* 2,756,229
	Malheur	1,932,623	1,362,720	*e* 3,295,343
Total		5,904,896	2,013,011	7,917,907
La Grande	Baker	766,963	225,600	*f* 992,563
	Grant	1,385,516	14,080	*f* 1,399,596
	Morrow	227,273	.....	*g* 227,273
	Union	1,077,799	371,100	1,448,899
	Umatilla	438,402	96,520	534,922
	Wallowa	635,600	799,988	1,435,588
Total		4,531,573	1,507,288	6,038,861
Lakeview	Crook	1,114,716	286,000	*f* 1,400,716
	Klamath	1,298,993	396,000	*h* 1,694,993
	Harney	1,443,029	572,000	*f* 2,015,029
	Lake	2,626,187	704,000	3,330,187
	Malheur	1,006,808	968,000	*f* 1,974,808
Total		7,489,733	2,936,000	10,425,733
Oregon City	Benton	70,640	121,600	*i* 192,240
	Clackamas	34,100	460,640	494,800
	Clatsap	35,820	288,000	323,820
	Columbia	29,680	30,000	59,680
	Linn	58,600	506,880	*j* 565,480
	Marion	13,820	506,880	520,700
	Multnomah	3,520	60,000	63,520
	Polk	25,320	69,120	94,440
	Tillamook	173,400	253,440	426,840
	Washington	18,000	57,600	75,600
	Yamhill	26,720	.....	26,720
Total		489,680	2,354,160	2,843,840
Roseburgh	Benton	23,860	38,720	*k* 62,580
	Coos	184,960	396,537	581,497
	Curry	107,630	706,750	814,380
	Douglas	328,130	1,479,800	1,607,930
	Jackson	374,310	374,490	748,800
	Josephine	84,200	769,900	854,100
	Klamath	10,960	231,470	*l* 242,430
	Lane	415,230	1,426,560	1,835,790
	Linn	24,780	315,520	*k* 340,300
Total		1,554,060	5,733,687	7,287,747
The Dalles	Crook	2,000,640	58,000	*f* 2,058,640
	Gilliam	256,000	17,000	273,000
	Grant	261,400	15,000	*f* 276,400
	Morrow	293,000	2,600	*m* 295,600
	Sherman	38,000	.....	38,000
	Wasco	560,000	257,500	817,500
Total		3,409,040	350,100	*n* 3,759,140
Total in Oregon		23,378,982	14,894,246	38,273,228

a Total in Burns and La Grande districts, 1,268,900 acres.
b Total in Burns, Lakeview, and The Dalles districts, 3,630,476 acres.
c Total in Burns, La Grande, and The Dalles districts, 3,094,896 acres.
d Total in Burns and Lakeview districts, 4,771,258 acres.
e Total in Burns and Lakeview districts, 5,270,151 acres.
f See Burns district.
g Total in La Grande and The Dalles districts, 522,873 acres.
h Total in Lakeview and Roseburgh districts, 1,937,423 acres.
i Total in Oregon City and Roseburgh districts, 254,820 acres.
j Total in Oregon City and Roseburgh districts, 905,780 acres.
k See Oregon City district.
l See Lakeview district.
m See La Grande district.
n In addition to this total the officers report 1,457,000 acres within the granted limits of Northern Pacific Railroad as liable to forfeiture.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Aberdeen	Brown	2,000		
	Campbell	169,520		
	Edmunds	95,480		
	McPherson	186,560		
	Walworth	83,640		
Total				477,200
Chamberlain	Brule	27,514		27,514
	Buffalo	24,500		24,500
	Gregory		138,240	138,240
	Jackson		391,680	391,680
	Nowlin		441,280	*a* 441,280
	Lyman	802	108,638	109,440
	Pratt		570,240	570,240
	Presho	19,235	395,486	414,721
	Stanley		31,680	*b* 31,680
Total		72,111	2,077,244	2,149,355
Huron	Beadle	1,449		
	Faulk	22,470		
	Hand	45,823		
	Hyde	117,854		
	Potter	79,445		
	Spink	495		
	Sully	37,455		
Total				304,991
Mitchell				*c* 1,000
Pierre	Hughes	100,957		
	Nowlin		*d* 368,649	
	Pyatt		92,160	
	Stanley		*d* 645,120	
	Sterling		552,960	
Total		100,957	1,658,880	1,759,837
Rapid City	Butte	170,525	460,000	630,525
	Burdick (unorganized)		690,000	690,000
	Custer	157,980	437,000	594,980
	Ewing (unorganized)		575,000	575,000
	Fall River	350,860	598,000	948,860
	Harding (unorganized)		690,000	690,000
	Lawrence	35,300	345,000	380,300
	Meade	127,140	207,000	334,140
	Pennington	194,620	460,000	654,620
Total		1,036,425	4,462,000	5,498,425
Watertown	Brookings	120		
	Clark	9,550		
	Codington	3,153		
	Day	12,741		
	Deuel	2,360		
	Grant	6,540		
	Hamlin	560		
	Marshall	9,296		
	Roberts	1,080		
Total				45,290
Yankton	Charles Mix	5,400		5,400
Total in South Dakota		2,043,374	8,198,124	10,241,498

a Total in Chamberlain and Pierre districts, 809,920 acres.
b Total in Chamberlain and Pierre districts, 676,800 acres.
c The officers report only a few isolated tracts vacant in the entire district, not aggregating more than about 1,000 acres.
d See Chamberlain district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

UTAH.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Salt Lake City	Beaver	338,600	1,700,000	2,038,600
	Box Elder	495,700	2,500,000	2,995,700
	Cache	100,000	158,000	258,000
	Davis	11,300	700,000	711,300
	Emery	461,600	2,300,000	2,761,600
	Garfield	216,700	2,300,000	2,516,700
	Iron	587,300	1,920,000	2,507,300
	Juab	710,600	1,500,000	2,210,600
	Kane	379,300	1,610,000	1,989,300
	Millard	1,198,800	2,500,000	3,698,800
	Morgan	52,200	500,000	552,200
	Pi Ute	224,500	1,380,000	1,604,500
	Rich	292,000	7,000	299,000
	Salt Lake	3,200	130,000	133,200
	San Pete	128,700	860,000	988,700
	Sevier	216,100	1,460,000	1,676,100
	Summit	223,100	1,000,000	1,223,100
	Tooele	779,600	2,500,000	3,279,600
	Uintah	158,500	1,644,000	1,802,500
	Utah	186,800	1,000,000	1,186,800
	Wasatch	63,000	207,000	270,000
	Washington	189,500	1,000,000	1,189,500
	Weber	12,000	300,000	312,000
Total in district and Territory		7,029,100	29,176,000	36,205,100

WASHINGTON.

North Yakima	Douglas	973,161	115,200	1,088,361
	Kittitaas	296,810	1,036,800	1,333,610
	Okanogan	284,180	2,995,200	3,279,380
	Yakima	495,820	921,600	*a* 1,417,420
Total		2,049,971	5,068,800	7,118,771
Seattle	Chehalis	4,801	379,040	*b* 383,841
	Clallam	3,821	699,637	703,458
	Island	120		120
	Jefferson	1,608	710,095	711,703
	King	320	1,925,360	1,925,680
	Kitsap	432		432
	Mason	9,774	189,120	198,894
	Pierce	400	276,480	*c* 276,880
	San Juan	1,920		1,920
	Skagit	5,411	826,953	832,364
	Snohomish	880	838,340	839,220
	Thurston	720		*d* 720
	Whatcom	4,673	1,354,880	1,359,553
Total		34,880	7,199,905	7,234,785
Spokane Falls	Adams	192,428		*e* 192,428
	Lincoln	231,642	83,520	315,162
	Spokane	56,180	161,280	217,460
	Stevens	311,793	1,497,600	1,809,393
	Whitman	27,800		*f* 27,800
Total		819,843	1,742,400	2,562,743
Vancouver	Chehalis	5,580	71,000	*g* 76,580
	Clarke	4,931	109,440	114,371
	Cowlits	20,676	163,840	184,516
	Klickitat	216,046	65,920	281,966
	Lewis	23,529	256,000	279,529
	Skamania	17,513	279,680	297,193
	Pacific	22,743	108,560	131,303

a Total in North Yakima and Walla Walla districts, 1,487,660 acres.
b Total in Seattle and Vancouver districts, 460,421 acres.
c Total in Seattle and Vancouver districts, 319,440 acres.
d Total in Seattle and Vancouver districts, 4,500 acres.
e Total in Spokane Falls and Walla Walla districts, 246,848 acres.
f Total in Spokane Falls and Walla Walla districts, 95,640 acres.
g See Seattle district.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Vancouver	Pierce	1,600	40,960	[a] 42,560
	Thurston	3,280		[a] 3,280
	Wahkiakum	29,460	10,240	39,700
Total		345,357	1,105,640	1,450,997
Walla Walla	Adams	54,420		[b] 54,420
	Asotin	98,240	57,600	155,840
	Columbia	25,140	155,520	180,660
	Franklin	317,480		317,480
	Garfield	18,000	161,280	179,280
	Klickitat	160,800		160,800
	Walla Walla	92,960		92,960
	Whitman	67,840		[b] 67,840
	Yakima	70,240		[c] 70,240
Total		905,120	374,400	1,279,520
Total in Washington		4,155,171	15,491,145	19,646,316

WISCONSIN.

Ashland	Ashland	[d] 50,000		
	Bayfield	52,000		
	Burnett	[e] 15,000		
	Douglas	65,000		
	Sawyer	[f] 20,000		
	Washburn	[g] 20,000		
Total				222,000
Eau Claire	Barron	2,619		
	Buffalo	2,295		
	Burnett	[h] 101,223		
	Clark	7,032		
	Chippewa	8,748		
	Crawford	720		
	Dunn	3,878		
	Eau Claire	2,610		
	Grant	160		
	Jackson	21,022		
	La Fayette	80		
	La Crosse	720		
	Monroe	16,147		
	Pepin	147		
	Polk	9,675		
	Price	[i] 9,600		
	Richland	280		
	Sauk	1,580		
	Sawyer	[h] 22,175		
	St. Croix	40		
	Taylor	[j] 6,640		
	Trempealeau	1,359		
	Vernon	750		
	Washburn	[h] 27,000		
Total				246,500
Menasha	Florence	9,040		
	Forest	[k] 8,200		
	Langlade	[l] 1,020		
	Marinette	37,840		
	Oconto	8,780		
	Shawano	440		
Total				65,320

[a] See Seattle district.
[b] See Spokane Falls district.
[c] See North Yakima district.
[d] Total in Ashland and Wausau districts, 55,000 acres.
[e] Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 116,223 acres.
[f] Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 42,175 acres.
[g] Total in Ashland and Eau Claire districts, 47,000 acres.
[h] See Ashland district.
[i] Total in Eau Claire and Wausau districts, 17,100 acres.
[j] Total in Eau Claire and Wausau districts, 16,640 acres.
[k] Total in Menasha and Wausau districts, 38,200 acres.
[l] Total in Menasha and Wausau districts, 11,020 acres.

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total area.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wausau	Adams	7,500		
	Ashland	*a* 5,000		
	Forest	*b* 30,000		
	Juneau	2,000		
	Langlade	*b* 10,000		
	Lincoln	50,000		
	Marathon	1,500		
	Marquette	2,000		
	Oneida	150,000		
	Portage	2,000		
	Price	*c* 7,500		
	Shawano	1,000		
	Taylor	*c* 10,000		
	Waushara	2,000		
	Wood	5,000		
Total				285,500
Total in Wisconsin				812,320

WYOMING.

Buffalo	Converse	*d* 84,200		
	Crook	2,965,300		
	Fremont	*e* 838,600		
	Johnson	4,065,000		
	Natrona	*d* 55,000		
	Sheridan	1,345,300		
	Weston	2,022,100		
Total		11,976,500	*f* 575,000	12,551,500
Evanston	Fremont	3,463,840	4,480,000	*g* 7,943,840
	Sweetwater	4,492,800	412,160	*h* 4,904,960
	Uinta	2,650,200	4,147,200	6,797,400
Total		10,606,840	9,039,360	19,646,200
Cheyenne	Albany	1,452,160	46,000	1,498,160
	Carbon	3,004,800	460,000	3,464,800
	Converse	3,546,880	46,500	*i* 3,593,380
	Fremont	636,880	920,000	*j* 1,556,880
	Laramie	2,922,880	23,000	2,945,880
	Natrona	2,873,760	322,000	3,195,760
	Sweetwater	557,500		*k* 557,500
Total		14,994,860	1,817,500	16,812,360
Total in Wyoming		37,578,200	11,431,860	49,010,060

a See Ashland district.
b See Menasha district.
c See Eau Claire district.
d See Cheyenne district.
e See Evanston and Cheyenne districts.
f The unsurveyed lands in Buffalo district were not stated by counties in the report of the district officers.
g See Buffalo and Cheyenne districts.
h Total in Evanston and Cheyenne districts, 5,462,480 acres.
i See Buffalo district.
j See Buffalo and Evanston districts.
k See Evanston district.

RECAPITULATION OF VACANT LANDS IN THE PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Surveyed land.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	1,105,060	.....	1,105,060
Arizona	11,983,626	37,715,426	49,699,052
Arkansas	4,902,329	.....	4,902,329
California	38,750,564	15,172,154	53,922,718
Colorado	34,354,550	5,639,896	39,994,446
Florida	2,283,626	3,340,800	5,624,426
Idaho	3,988,277	42,019,013	46,957,290
Iowa	2,000	3,000	5,000
Kansas	755,791	.....	755,791
Louisiana	1,243,460	115,393	1,358,853
Michigan	832,707	.....	832,707
Minnesota	2,902,034	4,011,520	6,913,554
Mississippi	1,407,480	.....	1,407,480
Missouri	1,151,463	.....	1,151,463
Montana	9,611,315	55,196,312	64,807,627
Nebraska	11,226,584	.....	11,226,584
Nevada	27,316,167	23,488,373	50,804,540
New Mexico	39,660,806	16,699,520	56,360,326
North Dakota	14,318,400	16,179,000	30,497,400
Oklahoma	22,053	a 3,672,640	3,694,693
Oregon	23,378,982	14,894,246	38,273,228
South Dakota	2,043,374	8,198,124	10,241,498
Utah	7,029,100	29,176,000	36,205,100
Washington	4,155,171	15,491,145	19,646,316
Wisconsin	819,320	.....	819,320
Wyoming	37,578,200	11,431,860	49,010,060
In the United States	282,772,439	303,444,422	b 586,216,861

a The unsurveyed lands in Oklahoma are in the Public Land Strip.

b This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts; it is exclusive of the Cherokee Strip, containing 8,044,644 acres, and all other lands owned or claimed by the Indians in the Indian Territory west of the 96th degree of longitude, contemplated to be made a part of the public domain by the fourteenth section of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 U. S. Stat., 1005), and it is also exclusive of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of which not more than 1,000 acres have been entered under the mineral laws.

GREAT SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION.

The following circular, including a copy of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, and proclamation of the President relating to the "Great Sioux Indian Reservation" may be of interest to the general public:

[Registers and receivers of the United States land offices at Bismarck, N. Dak., Huron, Pierre, Chamberlain, and Rapid city, S. Dak., and O'Neill, Nebr., March 25, 1890.]

Your attention is called to the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," a copy of which is hereto attached.

The first six sections of said act set apart certain tracts for separate reservations, and do not appear to call for further remark in this communication.

The seventh section provides for allotments to certain members of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians upon the reservation occupied by them in Nebraska; confirms all allotments to said Indians heretofore made upon said reservation, and provides for allotments, or payments in lieu thereof, to the members of the Flandreau band of Sioux Indians, and does not appear to call for further remark.

The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sections provide for the allotment in severalty of the lands embraced in the separate reservations established by the act, and for the purchase and disposal by the United States of lands embraced therein at some future time, and do not appear to call for further remark.

The thirteenth section provides that any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in the act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said great reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option,

within a stated time, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside.

You are therefore directed to exercise every care and precaution to prevent the entry or filing for any lands in said great reservation which are in the occupancy of Indians entitled to allotments under the provisions of said act, which occupancy is to be protected to the full extent of the rights granted to the Indians therein. The occupancy and possession of the Indians is regarded as sufficient notice of their rights to all parties concerned. You will advise all parties intending to become settlers, either as agriculturists or under the townsite laws, of the extent of the rights of the Indians and of the impossibility of their acquiring rights in conflict therewith, and impressing on them the wrong and injustice of seeking to interfere with the Indians in their rightful occupancy of the lands, and that they can gain nothing thereby.

To protect the Indians as fully as possible from any wrong or imposition by which they might be deprived of the benefit intended to be secured to them under the law, whether it have the character of open violence or some form of trickery and fraud, in the specious guise of mutual agreement for exchange of values, no purchase by white persons of the settlements or improvements of the Indians will be recognized as having any validity, and their right to take allotments of the land on which they reside, at their option, will be recognized and enforced whenever claimed by them within the period of one year prescribed in said section 13, notwithstanding any pretended purchase of their improvements that may be set up against them, or any allegation that may be made of their removal from the land and abandonment thereof in favor of white claimants.

No entries or filings, or any settlements, so far as you can prevent them, will be allowed upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act approved March 28, 1882 (22 Stats., p. 36), until the Indian title is extinguished as provided by said act, and when the Indian title is so extinguished all lands described in said act not allotted thereunder "shall be open to settlement as provided in this act."

Section 14 provides for regulations whereby the use of water necessary for agricultural purposes upon the separate reservations provided for by the act may be secured, and does not appear to call for further remark.

Section 15 ratifies and makes valid all allotments of land taken within or without the limits of any of the separate reservations established by this act, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with the great Sioux nation, concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stats., 635).

Section 16 provides that the acceptance of the act shall release the Indian title to said great reservation, with the exceptions hereinbefore named; and also for certain railroad rights, and does not appear to call for further remark.

Section 17 provides for schools, stock, and seeds for the Indians, punishment for trading with the Indians, and appropriation and expenditure of a permanent fund for the Indians, and does not appear to call for further remark in this communication.

Section 18 grants to religious societies, with certain limitations, any land in said great reservation occupied for religious purposes. Said tracts are therefore reserved from disposal under the provisions of this act.

Section 19 provides that the provisions of the said treaty concluded April 29, 1868, not in conflict with the provisions of this act are continued in force, and section 20 provides for school houses for the Indians. Neither of these sections appears to call for further remark.

Section 21 restores to the public domain the Great Sioux Reservation, with the exception of American island, which is donated to Chamberlain, S. Dak.; Farm island, which is donated to Pierre, S. Dak.; Niobrara island, which is donated to Niobrara, Nebr. and the separate reservations described in said act, and provides for the disposal of said restored lands to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, with certain modifications, and under the law relating to townsites. Provision is made that each settler shall pay for the land taken by him, in addition to the fee and commissions on ordinary homesteads, $1.25 per acre for all lands disposed of within the first three years after the taking effect of the act, and the sum of 75 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the next two years following thereafter, and 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of. Said additional amount should not be collected when the original entry is made, but is required to be paid when final proof is tendered.

The price which actual settlers are required to pay for said lands becomes fixed at the date of original entry, and any subsequent settler of land so entered and afterwards abandoned will be required to pay the same amount per acre as the settler who made the first entry.

Your attention is directed to the general circular issued by this office January 1, 1889, pages 13 to 30 inclusive, 42 to 57 inclusive, and 86 to 90 inclusive, as containing the homestead laws and official regulations thereunder. These laws and regulations will control your action, but modified by the special provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 854). (See circular of March 8, 1889, 8 L. D., 314.)

The statute provides for the disposal of these lands "to actual settlers under the homestead laws only;" and, while providing that "the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes (see pages 24, 25, and 26, of said circular of January 1, 1889) shall not be abridged," except as to the said additional payment, makes no mention of sections 2306 and 2307 thereof, under which soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, are permitted, with regard to the public lands generally, to make additional entries, in certain cases, free from the requirement of actual settlement on the entered tract. (See pages 26 and 27 of said circular.) It is therefore held that soldiers' or sailors' additional entries can not be made on these late under said sections 2306 and 2307 unless the party claiming will, in addition to the proof required on pages 26 and 27 of said circular, make affidavit that the entry is made for actual settlement and cultivation, according to section 2291, as modified by sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes; and the prescribed proof of compliance therewith will be required to be produced, and the additional payment prescribed by this act will be required to be made, before the issue of final certificate.

It is provided in the statute that section 2301 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to these lands. (See pages 19 and 68 of said circular of January 1, 1889.) Therefore, entries made thereon will not be subject to commutation under that section.

In allowing entries under the townsite laws you will be governed by the laws and regulations as contained in the circular of instructions relative to townsites on public lands of July 9, 1886.

You are instructed to report filings and entries upon said lands in a separate, distinct, and consecutive series, and on separate abstracts, commencing with R. & R. No. 1, in each series, and report and account for the money received on account thereof in separate monthly and quarterly returns.

Provision is also made in said section 21 of this act for the purchase by the government of lands unsold at the end of ten years from the taking effect of the act, for the reservation of highways around every section of said lands, and for the removal of Indians from the islands named in the section; but these do not appear to call for further remark.

Section 22 provides for the disposition of the proceeds of sales of said lands, and does not appear to call for further remark.

Section 23 provides for entry, under the homestead, pre-emption, or townsite laws, within ninety days after the taking effect of the act, by parties who, between February 27, 1885, and April 17, 1885, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same, under said laws, upon certain lands of said great reservation therein named; but such settlers are required to comply with the laws regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of the act, before obtaining title to the lands, and pre-emption claimants are required to reside on their lands the same length of time, before procuring title, as homestead claimants under this act.

You will therefore require each applicant under the provisions of this section to show by affidavit, corroborated by two witnesses, that he is qualified to make entry under said provisions, giving in full all the facts in connection with his alleged entry or settlement between said dates.

Section 24 reserves sections 16 and 36 in every township of said lands for the use and benefit of the public schools. You will therefore allow no entries or filings upon said sections.

Section 25 appropriates money for the survey of said lands; section 26 provides that all expenses for the survey, platting, and disposal of said lands shall be borne by the United States; section 27 appropriates money to pay for ponies taken from the Indians; section 28 declares the method by which the act shall become effective; section 29 appropriates money to be used in obtaining the assent of the Indians to the provisions of the act; and section 30 repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the act. None of these sections appear to call for further remark.

It is thought that the foregoing will be found sufficient for your guidance in any cases that may arise, but should cases containing exceptional features arise you will submit the same for special instructions.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 148.]

AN ACT to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following tract of land, being a part of the great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a

permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge agency, in the Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north along said meridian to the south fork of the Cheyenne river, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle creek; thence due east to White river; thence down White river to the mouth of Black Pipe creek on White river; thence due south to said north line of the State of Nebraska; thence west on said north line to the place of beginning. Also the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the said tract of land in the State of Nebraska shall be reserved, by Executive order, only so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge agency.

SEC. 2 That the following tract of land, being a part of the said great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Rosebud agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river at the intersection of the south line of Brule county; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to a point due south from the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence due north to the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence down White river to a point intersecting the west line of Gregory county extended north; thence south on said extended west line of Gregory county to the intersection of the south line of Brule county extended west; thence due east on said south line of Brule county extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri river, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.

SEC. 3. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely; Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball river; thence down said center of the main channel to a point ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau river, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due west to the one hundred and second degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with the south branch of Cannon Ball river, also known as Cedar creek; thence down said south branch of Cannon Ball river to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball river, and down said main Cannon Ball river to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at the place of beginning.

SEC. 4. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne river agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely; Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau river, said point being the southeastern corner of the Standing Rock reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri river, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne river; thence west to said Cheyenne river, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with a line due west from a point in the Missouri river ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau river; thence due east to the place of beginning.

SEC. 5. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brule agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning on the Missouri river at Old Fort George; thence running due west to the western boundary of Presho county; thence running south on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of township number seventy-two; thence south on said township western line to an intersecting line running due west from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at Fort Lookout; thence north in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting point.

SEC. 6. That the following tract of land, being a part of the great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reserva-

tion for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Crow Creek agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: The whole of township one hundred and six, range seventy; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-two; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-two, and the south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-one, and all except sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve of township one hundred and seven, range seventy, and such parts as lie on the east or left bank of the Missouri river, of the following townships, namely: Township one hundred and six, range seventy-one; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-two; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-three; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-four; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-five; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-six; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-three; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-four; south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-five, and township one hundred and seven, range seventy-three; also the west half of township one hundred and six, range sixty-nine, and sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of township one hundred and seven, range sixty-nine.

SEC. 7. That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation in the State of Nebraska not having already taken allotments shall be entitled to allotments upon said reserve in Nebraska as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with said Santee Sioux approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Santee Sioux shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were residents upon said Sioux Reservation, receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named: *Provided*, That all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed; and each member of the Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is hereby authorized to take allotments on the Great Sioux Reservation, or in lieu therefor shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per acre for the land to which they would be entitled, to be paid out of the proceeds of lands relinquished under this act, which shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and said Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is in all other respects entitled to the benefits of this act the same as if receiving rations and annuities at any of the agencies aforesaid.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby authorized and required, whenever in his opinion any reservation of such Indians, or any part thereof, is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, and the progress in civilization of the Indians receiving rations on either or any of said reservations shall be such as to encourage the belief that an allotment in severalty to such Indians, or any of them, would be for the best interest of said Indians, to cause said reservation, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon as aforesaid, in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, three hundred and twenty acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotmemt of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-eighth of a section. In case there is not sufficient land in either of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That where the lands on any reservation are mainly valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual; or in case any two or more Indians who may be entitled to allotments shall so agree, the President may assign the grazing lands to which they may be entitled to them in one tract, and to be held and used in common.

SEC. 9. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment

of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within five years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner: *Provided*, That these sections as to the allotments shall not be compulsory without the consent of the majority of the adult members of the tribe, except that the allotments shall be made as provided for the orphans.

SEC. 10. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

SEC. 11. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever, and patents shall issue accordingly. And each and every allottee under this act shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the provisions of section six of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case, in his discretion, extend the period by a term not exceeding ten years; and if any lease or conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such lease or conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided, further*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where the lands may be situated shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered. Each of the patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

SEC. 12. That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be completed until ratified by Congress: *Provided, however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe, shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided, further*, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years' occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservation belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians, or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

SEC. 13. That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either

of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said great reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside, such allotment in all other respects to conform to the allotments hereinbefore provided. Each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation as follows: To each head of a family, three hundred and twenty acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-eighth of a section, with a title thereto and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Poncas shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were part of the Sioux nation receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named. When allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska" shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 14. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation created by this act available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such Indian reservation created by this act; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

SEC. 15. That if any Indian has, under and in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with the great Sioux nation concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or any existing law, taken allotments of land within or without the limits of any of the separate reservations established by this act, such allotments are hereby ratified and made valid, and such Indian is entitled to a patent therefor in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and existing law and of the provisions of this act in relation to patents for individual allotments.

SEC. 16. That the acceptance of this act by the Indians in manner and form as required by the said treaty concluded between the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians and the United States, April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as hereinafter provided, shall be taken and held to be a release of all title, on the part of the Indians receiving rations and annuities on each of the said separate reservations, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations so created, and shall be held to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured therein to the different bands of the Sioux nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. This release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment on land not included in any of said separate reservations provided for in this act, which title is hereby confirmed, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company for a right of way through said reservation, and for any lands acquired by any such agreement to be used in connection therewith, except as hereinafter provided; but the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railroad Company shall, respectively, have the right to take and use, prior to any white person and to any corporation, the right of way provided for in said agreements, with not to exceed twenty acres of land in addition to the right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road; and said companies shall also, respectively, have the right to take and use for right of way, side-track, depot, and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, prior to any white person and to any corporation or association, so much

of the two separate sections of land embraced in said agreements; also, the former company so much of the one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and the latter company so much of the seventy-five acres, on the east side of the Missouri river, likewise embraced in said agreements, as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide to have been agreed upon and paid for by said railroad, and to be reasonably necessary upon each side of said river for approaches to the bridge of each of said companies to be constructed across the river, for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, and no more: *Provided*, That the said railway companies shall have made the payments according to the terms of said agreements for each mile of right of way and each acre of land for railway purposes, which said companies take and use under the provisions of this act, and shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior to that effect: *Provided, further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold or conveyed except by way of sale of or mortgage of the railway itself. Nor shall any of said lands be used directly or indirectly for townsite purposes, it being the intention hereof that said lands shall be held for general railway uses and purposes only, including stock yards, warehouses, elevators, terminal and other facilities of and for said railways; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such railroad company from building upon such lands houses for the accommodation or residence of their employés, or leasing grounds contiguous to its tracks for warehouse or elevator purposes connected with said railways: *And provided, further*, That said payments shall be made and said conditions performed within six months after this act shall take effect: *And provided, further*, That said railway companies and each of them shall, within nine months after this act takes effect, definitely locate their respective lines of road, including all station grounds and terminals across and upon the lands of said reservation designated in said agreements, and shall also, within the said period of nine months, file with the Secretary of the Interior a map of such definite location, specifying clearly the line of road, the several station grounds and the amount of land required for railway purposes, as herein specified, of the said separate sections of land and said tracts of one hundred and eighty-eight acres and seventy-five acres; and the Secretary of the Interior shall, within three months after the filing of such map, designate the particular portions of said sections and of said tracts of land which the said railway companies, respectively, may take and hold under the provisions of this act for railway purposes. And the said railway companies, and each of them, shall, within three years after this act takes effect, construct, complete, and put in operation their said lines of road; and in case the said lines of road are not definitely located and maps of location filed within the periods hereinbefore provided, or in case the said lines of road are not constructed, completed, and put in operation within the time herein provided, then, and in either case, the lands granted for right of way, station grounds, or other railway purposes, as in this act provided, shall, without any further act or ceremony, be declared by proclamation of the President forfeited, and shall, without entry or further action on the part of the United States, revert to the United States and be subject to entry under the other provisions of this act; and whenever such forfeiture occurs the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the fact and give due notice thereof to the local land officers, and thereupon the lands so forfeited shall be open to homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 17. That it is hereby enacted that the seventh article of the said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, securing to said Indians the benefits of education, subject to such modifications as Congress shall deem most effective to secure to said Indians equivalent benefits of such education, shall continue in force for twenty years from and after the time this act shall take effect; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, for the use of said Indians, such and so many American breeding cows of good quality, not exceeding twenty-five thousand in number, and bulls of like quality, not exceeding one thousand in number, as in his judgment can be under regulations furnished by him, cared for and preserved, with their increase, by said Indians: *Provided*, That each head of family, or single person over the age of eighteen years, who shall have or may hereafter take his or her allotment of land in severalty, shall be provided with two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain, or two mares and one set of harness in lieu of said oxen, yoke, and chain, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, and they shall also receive one plow, one wagon, one harrow, one hoe, one ax, and one pitchfork, all suitable to the work they may have to do, and also fifty dollars in cash; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding such Indians to erect a house and other buildings suitable for residence or the improvement of his allotment; no sales, barters, or bargains shall be made by any person other than said Indians with each other, of any of the personal property hereinbefore provided for, and any violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of

the court: That for two years the necessary seeds shall be provided to plant five acres of ground into different crops, if so much can be used, and provided that in purchase of such seed preference shall be given to Indians who may have raised the same for sale, and so much money as shall be necessary for this purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto there shall be set apart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three millions of dollars, which said sum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which, at five per centum per annum, shall be appropriated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the use of the Indians receiving rations and annuities upon the reservations created by this act, in proportion to the numbers that shall so receive rations and annuities at the time this act takes effect, as follows: One-half of said interest shall be so expended for the promotion of industrial and other suitable education among said Indians, and the other half thereof in such manner and for such purposes, including reasonable cash payments per capita, as, in the judgment of said Secretary, shall, from time to time, most contribute to the advancement of said Indians in civilization and self-support; and the Santee Sioux, the Flandreau Sioux, and the Ponca Indians shall be included in the benefits of said permanent fund, as provided in sections seven and thirteen of this act: *Provided*, That after the government has been reimbursed for the money expended for said Indians under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed ten per centum per annum of the principal of said fund, in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural implements, teams, seeds, including reasonable cash payments per capita, and other articles necessary to assist them in agricultural pursuits; and he shall report to Congress in detail each year his doings hereunder. And at the end of fifty years from the passage of this act, said fund shall be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization, and self-support among said Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress shall from time to time thereafter determine.

SEC. 18. That if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is now occupied and used by any religious society for the purpose of missionary or educational work among said Indians, whether situate outside of or within the lines of any reservation constituted by this act, or if any such land is so occupied upon the Santee Sioux Reservation, in Nebraska, the exclusive occupation and use of said land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, is hereby, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, granted to any such society so long as the same shall be occupied and used by such society for educational and missionary work among said Indians; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to give to such religious society patent of such tract of land to the legal effect aforesaid; and for the purpose of such educational or missionary work any such society may purchase, upon any of the reservations herein created, any land not exceeding in any one tract one hundred and sixty acres, not interfering with the title in severalty of any Indian, and with the approval of and upon such terms, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Santee Normal Training School may, in like manner, purchase for such educational or missionary work on the Santee Reservation, in addition to the foregoing, in such location and quantity, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 19. That all the provisions of the said treaty with the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with the same approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, not in conflict with the provisions and requirements of this act, are hereby continued in force according to their tenor and limitation, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 20. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected not less than thirty school-houses, and more, if found necessary, on the different reservations, at such points as he shall think for the best interest of the Indians, but at such distance only as will enable as many as possible attending schools to return home nights, as white children do attending district schools: *And provided*, That any white children residing in the neighborhood are entitled to attend the said school on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

SEC. 21. That all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations herein described are hereby restored to the public domain, except American island, Farm island, and Niobrara island, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to townsites: *Provided*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and twenty five

cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the first three years after the taking effect of this act, and the sum of seventy-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the next two years following thereafter, and fifty cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said sums: but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged, except as to said sums: *Provided*, That all lands herein opened to settlement under this act remaining undisposed of at the end of ten years from the taking effect of this act shall be taken and accepted by the United States and paid for by said United States at fifty cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and credited to said Indians as part of their permanent fund, and said lands shall thereafter be part of the public domain of the United States, to be disposed of under the homestead laws of the United States, and the provisions of this act; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide around every section of land allotted, or opened to settlement by this act, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made in the amount to be paid for each quarter-section of land by reason of such reservation. But if the said highway shall be vacated by any competent authority the title to the respective strips shall inure to the then owner of the tract of which it formed a part by the original survey: *And provided, further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of Congress or of the government of Dakota to establish public highways, or to grant to railroad companies the right of way through said lands, or to exclude the said lands, or any thereof, from the operation of the general laws of the United States now in force granting to railway companies the right of way and depot grounds over and upon the public lands. American island, an island in the Missouri river, near Chamberlain, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Chamberlain: *Provided, further*, That said city of Chamberlain shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only. Farm island, an island in the Missouri river near Pierre, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Pierre: *Provided, further*, That said city of Pierre shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only. Niobrara island, an island in the Niobrara river, near Niobrara, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Niobrara: *Provided, further*, That the said city of Niobrara shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only: *And provided, further*, That if any full or mixed blood Indian of the Sioux nation shall have located upon Farm island, American island, or Niobrara island before the date of the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within three months from the time this act shall have taken effect, to cause all improvements made by any such Indian so located upon either of said islands, and all damage that may accrue to him by a removal therefrom, to be appraised, and upon the payment of the sum so determined, within six months after notice thereof by the city to which the island is herein donated to such Indian, said Indian shall be required to remove from said island, and shall be entitled to select instead of such location his allotment according to the provisions of this act upon any of the reservations herein established, or upon any land open to settlement by this act not already located upon.

SEC. 22. That all money accruing from the disposal of lands in conformity with this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and be applied solely as follows: First, to the reimbursement of the United States for all necessary actual expenditures contemplated and provided for under the provisions of this act, and the crea-

tion of the permanent fund hereinbefore provided; and after such reimbursement to the increase of said permanent fund for the purposes hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 23. That all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri river, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or townsite claims, by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: *Provided*, That pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for townsite entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act.

SEC. 24. That sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township of the lands open to settlement under the provisions of this act, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, as provided by the act organizing the Territory of Dakota; and whether surveyed or unsurveyed said sections shall not be subject to claim, settlement, or entry under the provision of this act or any of the land laws of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall pay to said Indians, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands reserved under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 25. That there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied and used towards surveying the lands herein described as being open for settlement, said sum to be immediately available; which sum shall not be deducted from the proceeds of lands disposed of under this act.

SEC. 26. That all expenses for the surveying, platting, and disposal of the lands open to settlement under this act shall be borne by the United States, and not deducted from the proceeds of said lands.

SEC. 27. That the sum of twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to such individual Indians of the Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of Sioux as he shall ascertain to have been deprived by the authority of the United States of ponies in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at the rate of forty dollars for each pony; and he is hereby authorized to employ such agent or agents as he may deem necessary in ascertaining such facts as will enable him to carry out this provision, and to pay them therefor such sums as shall be deemed by him fair and just compensation: *Provided*, That the sum paid to each individual Indian under this provision shall be taken and accepted by such Indian in full compensation for all loss sustained by such Indian in consequence of the taking from him of ponies as aforesaid: *And provided, further*, That if any Indian entitled to such compensation shall have deceased, the sum to which such Indian would be entitled shall be paid to his heirs-at-law, according to the laws of the Territory of Dakota.

SEC 28. That this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void.

SEC. 29. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be expended, under the direction of the Secre-

tary of the Interior, for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians to this act provided in section twenty-seven.

SEC. 30. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 2, 1889.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided in the act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," "that this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void," and

Whereas satisfactory proof has been presented to me that the acceptance of and consent to the provisions of the said act by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians have been obtained in manner and form as therein required:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim the acceptance of said act by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, and the consent thereto by them as required by the act, and said act is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, subject to all the provisions, conditions, limitations and restrictions therein contained.

All persons will take notice of the provisions of said act, and of the conditions, limitations and restrictions therein contained, and be governed accordingly.

I furthermore notify all persons to particularly observe that by said act certain tracts or portions of the great reservation of the Sioux nation, in the Territory of Dakota, as described by metes and bounds, are set apart as separate and permanent reservations for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the respective agencies therein named;

That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said great reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside;

That each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation, in quantities as therein set forth, and that when allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians, and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act, shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act;

That protection is guaranteed to such Indians as may have taken allotments either within or without the said separate reservations under the provisions of the treaty with the great Sioux nation, concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that provision is made in said act for the release of all title on the part of said Indians receiving rations and annuities on each separate reservation to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations, and to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured to the different bands of the Sioux nation by said treaty of April

twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that said release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment of land not included in any of said separate reservations, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company respecting certain lands for right of way, station grounds, etc., regarding which certain prior rights and privileges are reserved to and for the use of said railroad companies, respectively, upon the terms and conditions set forth in said act;

That it is therein provided that if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is occupied and used by any religious society at the date of said act for the purpose of missionary or educational work among the Indians, whether situate outside of or within the limits of any of the separate reservations, the same, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, shall be granted to said society for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions therein named, and

Subject to all the conditions and limitations in said act contained, it is therein provided that all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations described in said act, except American island, Farm island, and Niobrara island, regarding which islands special provisions are therein made, and sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township thereof (which are reserved for school purposes) shall be disposed of by the United States, upon the terms, at the price, and in the manner therein set forth, to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to townsites;

That section twenty-three of said act provides "that all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri river, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or townsite claims by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to reenter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: *Provided*, That pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for townsite entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act."

It is furthermore hereby made known that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement that tract of land now occupied by the agency and school buildings at the Lower Brulé agency, to wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four; the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five; the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, and the northwest fractional quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; all in township one hundred and four north of range seventy-two, west of the fifth principal meridian;

That there is also reserved as aforesaid the following described tract within which the Cheyenne River Agency, school and certain other buildidgs are located, to wit: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river opposite Deep creek, about three miles south of Cheyenne river; thence due west five and one-half miles; thence due north to Cheyenne river; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri river due east or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne river; thence down the center of the main channel of the Missouri river to the place of beginning;

That in pursuance of the provisions contained in section one of said act the tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska and described in said act as follows, to wit: "Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning," same is continued in a state of

reservation so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge agency.

Warning is hereby also expressly given to all persons not to enter or make settlement upon any of the tracts of land specially reserved by the terms of said act, or by this proclamation, or any portion of any tracts of land to which any individual member of either of the bands of the Great Sioux nation or the Ponca tribe of Indians shall have a preference right under the provisions of said act; and further, to in no wise interfere with the occupancy of any of said tracts by any of said Indians, or in any manner to disturb, molest, or prevent the peaceful possession of said tracts by them.

The surveys required to be made of the lands to be restored to the public domain under the provisions of the said act, and as in this proclamation set forth will be commenced and executed as early as possible.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

[SEAL.] BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

CEDED LANDS OF THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers at Pierre, Chamberlain, and Huron, S. Dak., and O'Neill, Nebr., March 3, 1890.]

It has been represented to this department that there are persons who contemplate impositions on the Indians now residing upon the ceded lands of the Sioux reservation lying in your districts, and entitled at their option to take allotments of the lands where they reside, under section 13 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), by inducing the Indians to sell out to them, and thereafter appropriating to themselves the lands on which the Indians reside as settlers thereon under the provisions of said act. I desire, therefore, to call your attention to this matter, and to say to you that it is the duty and intention of this department to protect the Indians as fully as possible from any wrong or imposition by which they might be deprived of the benefit intended to be secured to them under the law, whether it have the character of open violence or some form of trickery and fraud in the specious guise of mutual agreement for exchange of values. In pursuance of this purpose, no purchase, by white persons, of the settlements or improvements of the Indians will be recognized as having any validity, and their right to take allotments of the lands on which they reside at their option will be recognized and enforced whenever claimed by them within the period of one year prescribed in said section 13, notwithstanding any pretended purchase of their improvements that may be set up against them, or any allegation that may be made of their removal from the land and abandonment thereof in favor of white claimants. The department will expect the careful, intelligent, and efficient co-operation of all its employés in this purpose. You are to this end directed to make yourselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the facts connected with the residences of the Indians on the lands in question, and otherwise prepare yourselves to extend protection to them in the discharge of your duties against any who may entertain designs against them.

You will take all means in your power to communicate the substance of these instructions to all persons concerned, that none may be in ignorance on the subject. You will endeavor to prevent any filings or entries being made in contravention of the rights of the Indians, and any filings or entries that may be made will be treated as subject to the Indian right to take allotments as heretofore indicated.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The following report, containing information in regard to the abandoned military reservations, may be of some interest:

[Commissioner Groff to Secretary Noble, Washington, February 26, 1890.

I have the honor to return herewith Senate resolution, dated December 19, 1889, asking for information as to the abandoned military reservations relinquished to the department by the War Department under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103), and

any act subsequent thereto, referred to this office on December 20, 1889, by Assistant Secretary Bussey, for report in duplicate; and in reply to inclose two statements, in duplicate, marked respectively A and B, which afford the desired information, as far as has been ascertained from the records of this office, except as to the reason "why the lands in such reservations are not surveyed, subdivided, appraised, and sold, and what appropriation is needed to survey said lands that the same may be disposed of as provided by law," in regard to which you are advised as follows:

Since January 20, 1887, no additional instructions have been received from the department authorizing the survey of the abandoned military reservations which have, subsequent to that date, been transferred to the custody of the department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884.

The entire appropriation of $20,000 (per act approved March 3, 1885, 23 Stats., 499) for the survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations was exhausted in ordering the surveys specifically authorized by departmental letter of January 20, 1887.

The only reason known to this office why all of the lands embraced in the abandoned and relinquished military reservations, referred to in the Senate resolution, have not been surveyed, subdivided, appraised, and sold, is lack of funds out of which to pay the necessary expenses incident to compliance with the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884.

An estimate of $8,000 for this purpose has been included in the estimates for the next fiscal year, but this sum was fixed upon with reference to expenses likely to be incurred during the fiscal year. It would probably be advisable to have an appropriation of $20,000 if the intention is to proceed with the work to completion without having to wait for a further appropriation.

I have to state that the delay in making this report has been caused by the necessity of procuring information from the War Department as to the improvements on the several reservations.

A.—*List of military reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103).*

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Whipple barracks (timber reserve), Ariz.	July 22, 1884	720.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Camp Crittenden, Ariz	....do	3,278.08	One building, valued at $150. One building, value not known.
Camp Goodwin, Ariz	....do	5,760.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Camp Grant, Ariz	....do	2,031.70	Do.
Fort Verde (Garden reserve), Ariz	....do	3,000.00	Do.
Fort Bidwell (portion), Cal	Feb. 16, 1888	123.26	Six structures, valued at $1,950 (presumed to be private property).
Camp Cady, Cal	July 22, 1884	1,562.00	It was reported in 1870 that there were twelve structures; present condition not known.
Camp Independence (post reserve), Cal.	....do	120.20	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Camp Independence (hay reserve), Cal.	....do	2,530.18	Do.
Camp Independence (wood reserve), Cal.	....do	2,560.00	Do.
Fort Yuma, Cal	....do	5,214.00	Not known, but tract is reserved for Indian uses.
Fort Lyon (old), Colo	....do	38,000.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Lyon (new), Colo	Nov. 25, 1889	*5,874.00	Improvements not yet reported by War Department.
Pagosa springs (Old Fort Lewis), Colo.	July 22, 1884	21,838.08	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Pike's peak, Colo	Jan. 12, 1889	8,192.00	Do.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre (portion), Colo.	July 22, 1884	*4,000.00	Do.
Camp on White river, Colo	....do	40,960.00	Twenty-one structures in all, valued at $5,000, if sold with the land.
Fort Randall (portion), Dak	....do	24,503.53	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Rice, Dak	....do	*102,400.00	Do.
Fort Sisseton (formerly Fort Wadsworth), Dak.	Apr. 22, 1889	81,920.00	Eight brick, 6 stone, 5 frame and 3 log buildings, and board walks, all in good condition.
Dragoon barracks, L. H., Fla	Nov. 18, 1886	1.15	Tract has been disposed of.
Old powder-house lot, Fla	Mar. 18, 1886	10.29	Do.

* Estimated.

A.—*List of military reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Fort Cœur d'Alene (winter pasturage), Idaho.	Apr. 27, 1886	640.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Camp Three Forks, Idaho	July 22, 1884	4,800.00	Do.
Fort Dodge (remainder), Kans	Jan. 12, 1885	12,000.00	Forty-one structures in all, valued at $20,000, if sold with the land
Fort Hays, Kans	Oct. 21, 1889	7,600.00	Forty buildings, valued at $10,050; one bridge, valued at $200.
Fort Wallace, Kans	July 22, 1884	8,926.09	Barracks, quarters, etc., valued at $15,000, if sold with the land.
Baton Rouge barracks, La	Sept. 6, 1884	44.17	Disposed of.
Ten reservations on the Gulf coast, Louisiana, as follows:			
Reservation near the eastern mouth of Bayou La Fourche.	Sept. 23, 1886	*720.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Reservation near the western mouth of Bayou La Fourche.	....do	*700.00	Do.
Reservation on Bay plat	....do	100.00	Do.
Reservation near the western entrance to Caminada bay.	....do	437.93	Do.
Reservation near the Pass, at the eastern end of Grand Terre island.	....do	*324.00	Do.
Reservation near the mouth of Quatre Bayou pass.	....do	347.46	Do.
Reservation at Bastian bay	....do	392.46	Do.
Reservation near Bastian bay, comprising part of secs. 22, 23, and 26, and all of secs. 27 and 35, T. 21 S., R. 28 E.	....do	1,217.35	Do.
Reservation near Bastian bay, comprising part of secs. 4 and 5 and all of secs. 6, 7, and 8, T. 22 S., R. 29 E.	....do	1,601.82	Do.
Reservation near Bastian bay, comprising part of secs. 14 and 15 and all of secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 21 S., R. 27 E.	....do	329.77	Do.
Fort Sullivan, Me	July 22, 1884	12.50	Do.
Bois Blanc island, Mich	....do	9,199.43	Do.
Fort Wilkins, Mich	....do	148.35	Nineteen structures in all, value not known.
Island in Missouri river, Mo	....do	54.70	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Ellis, Mont	July 26, 1886	32,116.10	Twenty-four structures in all, value not known.
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr	July 22, 1884	3,251.41	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort McPherson, Nebr	Jan. 5, 1887	19,500.00	Do.
Camp Sheridan, Nebr	July 22, 1884	18,225.00	Do.
Fort Sedgwick, Col. and Nebr	....do	40,960.00	Do.
Carlin, Nev	Mar. 20, 1888	920.00	Do.
Fort Halleck, Nev	Oct. 11, 1886	10,900.93	Twenty structures in all, value not known.
Fort McDermit (hay reserve), Nev	Dec. 1, 1886	6,400.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort McDermit (post reserve), Nev	July 17, 1889	3,974.40	It was reported in 1879 that there were 25 structures upon this reservation. Present value and condition not known.
Fort Butler, N. Mex	July 24, 1884	76,800.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Craig, N. Mex	Mar. 3, 1885	24,895.00	Twenty-two structures in all, value not known.
Fort McRae, N. Mex	July 22, 1884	2,560.00	Tract is disposed of.
Fort Klamath (post reserve), Oregon.	May 4, 1886	1,200.00	Twenty-five structures in all, value not known.
Fort Klamath (hay reserve), Oregon.	....do	2,135.00	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Cameron, Utah	July 2, 1885	23,378.00	Do.
Fort Crittenden, Utah	July 22, 1884	94,550.00	Do.
Rush Lake valley, Utah	....do	5,131.47	Do.
Fort Thornburgh, Utah	....do	21,851.00	Nine structures in all; $500 have been offered for them.
Fort Colville, Wash	Feb. 26, 1886	1,070.00	Quarters for five officers and four companies, one hospital and two storehouses, value not known.
Fort Steilacoom, Wash	July 22, 1884	289.00	Improvements appear to have been donated to Washington prior to transfer.

* Estimated.

A.—*List of military reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Fort Bridger (coal reserve), Wyo...	July 22, 1884	99.17	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Fetterman (hay reserve), Wyo.	....do	2,620.91	Do.
Fort Fetterman (post reserve), Wyo.	....do	36,495.65	A double set of officers' quarters, barracks, sheds, stables, guard-house, store-houses, hospital, etc., value not known.
Fort Fetterman (new wood reserve), Wyo.	....do	1,262.76	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Fetterman (old wood reserve), Wyo.	....do	4,706.23	Do.
Fort Fred Steele (post reserve,) Wyo.	Aug. 2, 1886	22,269.65	Forty-two structures in all, value not known.
Fort Fred Steele (wood reserve,) Wyo.	....do	2,563.64	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort McKinney (portion), Wyo	Jan. 10, 1889	*640.00	Do.
Fort Sanders, Wyo	Sept. 6, 1884	19,342.00	Do.

*Estimated.

Lists of reservations, or parts thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of August 18, 1856 (11 *Stats.*, 87).

[Said act was repealed by the act of July 5, 1884, and the reservations are, by departmental decision of May 10, 1887 (5 L. D., 632), to be disposed of under the provisions of the latter act.]

Name.	Date of relinquishment	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Fort Brooke, Fla	Jan. 4, 1883.	143.11	No improvements appear to have been transferred.
Fort Jupiter, Fla.....	Mar. 16, 1880.	9, 8	Do.
St. Augustine (hospital lot), Fla....	Oct. 15, 1883.	0.1619	Do.
St. Augustine (blacksmith-shop lot), Fla.	....do	0.12786	Do.

There has been but one reservation, or part thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Department of the Interior under any act subsequent to the act of July 5, 1884, viz:

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area in acres.	Improvements.
Fort Douglass (portion) Utah	Apr. 17, 1885.	151.81	None.

Said portion of this reservation was relinquished under the act of January 21, 1885 (23 Stats., 284), which allowed Charles Popper ninety days in which to make entry of the tract relinquished. Popper made entry for the tract June 17, 1885.

B—*Statement showing the condition of each of the reservations named in statement A.*

Whipple barracks (timber reserve), Ariz.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Camp Crittenden, Ariz.: Surveyed, but returns of survey not as yet examined in the field, and therefore not yet approved.

Camp Goodwin, Ariz.: Surveyed, but returns of survey not as yet examined in the field, and therefore not yet approved.

Camp Grant, Ariz.: Surveyed, but returns of survey not as yet examined in the field, and therefore not yet approved.

Fort Verde (garden reserve), Ariz.: Surveyed, but returns of survey not as yet examined in the field, and therefore not yet approved.

Fort Bidwell (portion), Cal.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Camp Cady, Cal.: Survey, as originally authorized by the department, January 20, 1887, was ordered through the United States surveyor-general, but subsequently suspended by reason of apparent exhaustion of appropriation. Under date of May 13, 1889, the surveyor-general was authorized to accept the proposal of W. H. Carlton to execute said survey, but no contract has as yet been received at this office.

Camp Independence (post reserve), Cal.: Surveyed. Entry made for this tract under the provisions of the act. Said entry has been contested and the case is now pending before this office.

Camp Independence (hay reserve), Cal.: One hundred and sixty acres of this tract have been entered under the provisions of the act; the remainder, 2,370.18 acres, is surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Camp Independence (wood reserve), Cal.: Survey as originally authorized by the department, January 20, 1887, was ordered through the United States surveyor-general, but subsequently suspended by reason of apparent exhaustion of appropriation. Under date of May 13, 1889, the surveyor-general was authorized to accept the proposal of W. H. Carlton to execute said survey, but no contract has as yet been received at this office.

Fort Yuma, Cal.: Reserved for Indian uses by executive order of January 9, 1884. This reservation was placed under the control of this department on July 22, 1884, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884; but under date of March 26, 1887, Secretary Lamar directed that the executive order of January 9, 1884, be regarded as still in force.

Fort Lyon (old), Colo.: Surveyed. About 7,100 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 30,900 acres, is ready for appraisal.

Fort Lyon (new), Colo.: No survey has as yet been ordered by the department.

Pagosa Springs (old Fort Lewis), Colo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Pike's peak, Colo.: Unsurveyed. No survey as yet authorized by the department.

Cantonment on Uncompahgre (portion), Colo.: This tract was originally within the Ute Indian Reservation, and by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), is being disposed of as other "Ute lands" under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 199).

Camp on White river, Colo.: This tract was originally within the Ute Indian Reservation, and, by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), is being disposed of as other "Ute lands" under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stats., 199).

Fort Randall (portion), Dak.: Surveyed. About 11,162 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 13,341 acres, is now ready for appraisal.

Fort Rice, Dak.: Surveyed. Returns of survey examined in the field and unfavorably reported upon by Special Agent Bannister September 3, 1888. Re-examined by Special Agent Fawkner, and report submitted under date of September 18, 1889. Said report not yet acted upon.

Fort Sisseton (formerly Fort Wadsworth), Dak.: Unsurveyed. Survey not as yet authorized by the Department.

Dragoon Barracks L. H., Fla.: Appraised and sold.

Old powder-house lot, Fla.: Appraised and sold.

Fort Cœur d'Alene (winter pasturage), Idaho: This tract appears to have been erroneously located on the official plats, and the surveyor-general of Idaho will be directed, as soon as practicable, to furnish corrected plats showing the true location of said abandoned reservation. No steps can be taken for its disposal until this is done.

Camp Three Forks, Idaho: Survey was authorized by departmental letter under date of January 20, 1887, but not yet ordered, owing to exhaustion of appropriation of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 499), for survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations.

Fort Dodge (remainder), Kans.: Surveyed. All of this tract, except 1,200 acres, is within the limits of the "Osage Indian trust lands," and under date of July 9, 1886, the district officers at Garden city, Kans., were directed to allow entries of said "Osage Indian trust lands," as provided by the act of May 28, 1880 (21 Stats., 143), with the exception of tracts upon which buildings erected by the government for military purposes are located, which latter tracts were found to be lots 3, 5, 6, and 7, sec. 3, T. 27 S., R. 24 W. By act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1012), authority was given to sell and convey to the State of Kansas the said lots, and on June 13, 1889, the same were purchased by the State.

The tract of 1,200 acres above mentioned is ready for disposal.

Fort Hays, Kans.: Under recent departmental instructions further action on said reservation has been suspended to await Congressional action regarding disposal of the lands.

Fort Wallace, Kans.: By act of October 19, 1888 (25 Stats., 612), the following provisions were made for the disposition of this tract, viz: Sec. 1 provides that a cer-

tain tract be reserved for the townsite of Wallace. Entry thereof has been made and patented. Sec. 2 authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company to purchase a certain tract for machine shops. Application for this purchase has been made and the local officers directed to allow the same. Sec. 3 authorizes the Wallace waterworks to purchase a 40-acre tract for its use. This has not yet been done. Sec. 4 grants 40 acres to the town for cemetery purposes. Sec. 5 provides for the appraisal and sale of the tract covered by the old Fort Wallace and the buildings thereon. The appraisal has been lately made, but not yet acted upon by this office. Sec. 6 provides that the remainder of said reservation shall be disposed of under the homestead laws. No entries have yet been allowed.

Baton Rouge barracks, La.: By act of July 12, 1886 (24 Stats., 144), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to transfer the buildings on, and a portion of, said reservation to the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the remainder of said reservation to the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company. Transfer made July 31, 1886.

Ten reservations on the Gulf coast, Louisiana: Partly surveyed and partly unsurveyed. Survey authorized by departmental letter of January 20, 1887. No survey ordered by reason of there being no United States surveyor-general for district at date of authorization, and subsequent exhaustion of appropriation of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 499), for survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations.

Fort Sullivan, Me.: Unsurveyed. Survey not as yet authorized by the department.

Bois Blanc island, Mich.: Surveyed. 619.63 acres were within a private claim at the time the reservation was made. 405.55 acres have been disposed of by appraisal and sale under the provisions of the act. 5,083.93 acres have been disposed of to the State as swamp lands by departmental decision of February 25, 1889 (8 L. D., 309). 674.26 acres were decided as being covered by the school grant to the State, by departmental decision of June 5, 1889 (8 L. D., 560). The remainder, 2,416.06 acres, has been appraised and offered, but not sold, and is now, by the terms of the act, subject to re-offering.

Fort Wilkins, Mich.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Island in Missouri river, Missouri: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Ellis, Mont.: Surveyed. Said reservation was declared by executive order of February 15, 1868. Enlarged March 1, 1870, and further enlarged, by the addition of 16,320 acres, November 25, 1873. The land added by the executive order of November 25, 1873, is within the granted limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights, having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections in said tract of 16,320 acres and the remaining 15,840 acres are now ready for appraisal.

Fort Hartsuff, Nebr.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort McPherson, Nebr.: Survey was authorized by departmental letter dated January 20, 1887, but not yet ordered, owing to exhaustion of appropriation of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 499), for survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations.

Camp Sheridan, Nebr.: Surveyed. By inadvertence of local officers several filings and entries were allowed upon said reservation, aggregating 7,072.52 acres. These were confirmed by the act of October 12, 1888 (25 Stats., 1201). The remainder, 11,153 acres, is ready for appraisal.

Fort Sedgwick, Colo. and Nebr.: Said reservation is within the granted limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights to the odd-numbered sections, having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections are ready for appraisal.

Carlin, Nev.: Unsurveyed. No survey as yet authorized by the department.

Fort Halleck, Nev.: Unsurveyed. Returns of survey of said reservation were received with surveyor-general's letter of November 30, 1888, but were rejected because of failure of the surveyor to comply with the terms of the contract. Under date of December 20, 1889, the United States surveyor-general for Nevada was instructed to award to a competent and reliable deputy a new contract for the survey of said reservation.

Fort McDermitt (hay reserve), Nev.: Unsurveyed. Returns of survey of said reservation were received with surveyor-general's letter of November 30, 1888, but were rejected because of failure of the surveyor to comply with the terms of the contract. Under date of December 20, 1889, the United States surveyor-general for Nevada was instructed to award to a competent and reliable deputy a new contract for the survey of said reservation.

Fort McDermitt (post reserve), Nev.: Unsurveyed. No survey as yet authorized by the department.

Fort Butler, N. Mex.: Surveyed. Said reservation is situate mostly within the

confirmed and surveyed private land grant Pablo Montoya, and also covers a small part of Baca location No. 2. The remainder, 2,765.18, is ready for appraisal.

Fort Craig, N. Mex.: Under contract for survey. No returns as yet received at this office.

Fort McRae, N. Mex.: Said reservation falls entirely within the patented private land grant Armendaris No. 33, and was not excepted in the patent.

Fort Klamath (post reserve), Oregon: Unsurveyed. The greater part of said reservation is within the Klamath Indian Reservation and reverts to the said Indians. Survey of the remainder, 210 acres, not as yet authorized by the department.

Fort Klamath (hay reserve), Oregon: About 120 acres of said reservation is within the Klamath Indian Reservation and reverts to the said Indians. Survey of the remainder, 2,015 acres, not as yet authorized by the department.

Fort Cameron, Utah: Under contract for survey. No returns as yet received at this office.

Fort Crittenden, Utah: Under contract for survey. No returns as yet received at this office.

Rush Lake valley, Utah: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Thornburgh, Utah: Under contract for survey. No returns as yet received at this office.

Fort Colville, Wash.: Surveyed. Eighty acres of said reservation have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 990 acres, is ready for appraisal.

Fort Steilacoom, Wash.: Surveyed. 71.93 acres of said reservation have been entered under the provisions of the act. The remainder, 217.07 acres, is ready for disposal.

Fort Bridger (coal reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman (hay reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman (post reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman (new wood reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman (old wood reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Fred Steele (post reserve), Wyo.: Surveyed. Said reservation is within the limits of the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights to the odd-numbered sections, having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections are ready for appraisal. Under date of November 9, 1886, the Secretary of War requested that the cemetery lot, shown on the official plat of survey in the SE. ¼ SE. ¼, Sec. 23, T. 21 N., R. 85 W., containing 0.50 acres, be excepted from sale or transfer, and on November 20, 1886, Assistant Secretary Hawkins directed that said request be respected.

Fort Fred Steele (wood reserve), Wyo.: But 1,283.64 acres of said reservation have been surveyed. The remainder, 1,280 acres, falls within unsurveyed townships and will be surveyed when said townships are surveyed. The surveyed portion is ready for appraisal.

Fort McKinney (portion), Wyo.: By executive order of January 10, 1889, the eastern boundary of said reservation was withdrawn one-fourth of a mile westward. A contract for the survey of the lands embraced in said strip has been approved by this office.

Fort Sanders, Wyo.: Surveyed. Said reservation is within the granted limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. A small portion of the reservation was reserved prior to the attachment of the said company's rights, but the rights of the company to the odd-numbered sections in the remainder of said reservation, having attached prior to said reservation, were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections in said remainder, and the portion first named, are ready for appraisal. By act of May 28, 1888 (25 Stats., 158), the Territory of Wyoming was authorized to select and enter 640 acres within the limits of this reservation, to be used for the establishment of a fish-hatchery.

Fort Brooke, Fla.: No survey or appraisal of said reservation has been made and no portion of the same disposed of, an investigation ordered by this office May 25, 1889, by direction of the Secretary under date of May 17, 1889, being now in progress at the Gainesville office, to determine the rights of some twenty-nine claimants.

Fort Jupiter, Fla.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

St. Augustine (hospital lot), Fla.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

St. Augustine (blacksmith-shop lot), Fla.: Surveyed and ready for appraisal.

Fort Douglass (portion), Utah: Disposed of under the provisions of the act authorizing its relinquishment.

CIRCULARS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

HOMESTEADS.

Homestead entry—Settlement before survey—Instructions.

The right to make homestead entry under the act of May 14, 1880, acquired by a settler who dies prior to survey may be exercised by his devisee.
The case of Buxton v. Traver cited and distinguished.

[Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, October 4, 1889.]

I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo, calling attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Buxton *v.* Traver (130 U. S., 232), which you say is interpreted by some as announcing a doctrine inconsistent with the practice of your office following the decision of the department in the case of Tobias Beckner (6 L. D., 134), and other decisions, allowing parties as heirs or devisees of homestead settlers the benefit of section 2269 of the Revised Statutes, and of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat., 140), and requesting "to be instructed (1) as to whether there is any inconsistency between the decisions of the department in reference to the subject and said decision of the Supreme Court; and (2) as to whether there should be any change in the course of this office as above indicated in dealing with this class of cases."

The case of Tobias Beckner recognized the right of a person, as devisee of a settler whose settlement was made and who died prior to survey, to make homestead entry of the tract settled upon by his devisor, and this ruling is not inconsistent with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Buxton *v.* Traver. The rule in the case of Beckner will be followed by your office.

Homestead entry—Minor heirs—Instructions.

On the death of a homesteader, leaving adult and minor heirs, the title, under sections 2291 and 2292 of the Revised Statutes, inures to the minors to the exclusion of the adult heirs.

[Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 9, 1890.]

Upon the receipt of yours of the 2d ultimo, in regard to sections 2291 and 2292, Revised Statutes, I referred the subject to the assistant attorney-general assigned to this department, and herewith transmit a copy of his reply, in which he expresses the opinion that the practice which has so long prevailed in the Land Office, under the two recited sections, should not be changed. In this conclusion I concur, and you will therefore proceed under these two provisions of the law as heretofore.

OPINION.

[Assistant Attorney-General Shields to the Secretary of the Interior, May 2, 1890.]

I am in receipt, by your reference, of a letter, dated April 2, 1890, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which I am requested to examine and give an opinion on the matters involved therein.

The Commissioner invites attention to the first portion of section 2291 and the whole section of 2292 of the Revised Statutes, relating to homesteads, which are as follows:

"Sec. 2291. No certificate, however, shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry; or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, proves by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit, and makes affidavit that no part of such land has been alienated, except as provided in section twenty-two hundred and eighty-eight, and that he, she, or they will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law.

"Sec. 2292. In case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of such infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian

may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children, for the time being have their domicile, sell the land for the benefit of such infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on the payment of the office fees and the sum of money above specified."

The Commissioner observes that the first of these sections, as quoted, provides a means whereby the heirs of a deceased homestead entryman may acquire title to the entered land without distinction as to age, and that the second section provides a means by which the homestead may inure to the benefit of the infant child or children, without the issue of patent to such child or children and without requiring continued residence or improvements upon the land.

He states that it has been the practice of his office, in cases where there are both adult and minor heirs, to hold that the title inures to the latter to the exclusion of the former. This practice his law clerks deem to be wrong, and think that section 2292 "was intended to apply in cases where infant heirs only were found." It is not very clear whether the Commissioner means to express his own opinion on the question, or whether he merely recites, in his letter, the views and arguments of his law clerks thereon. He concludes, however, by saying:

"In view of the practice of this office having been of long duration to exclude adult heirs, I would respectfully submit the question for your decision for the future action of this office in such cases, respectfully requesting a reply at your earliest convenience."

I have but little difficulty in forming an opinion upon the question submitted, as the language of the sections referred to is plain and clear to my mind.

Section 2291 declares, in substance, that in case of the death of a homestead entryman before full compliance with the requirements of the law, the final certificate, to be followed by patent, at the designated time, and upon proper compliance with the prescribed conditions, shall be issued to (1) his widow, if he leave one, if not, then, (2) to his heirs or devisee. No distinction is here made as between adult and minor heirs.

Section 2292 qualifies the general provision of the preceding section, and says that in the case of the death of both parents, "leaving infant children the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of such infant child or children."

This language is direct and explicit, leaving in my mind little room for doubt as to its meaning. Under section 2291 the heirs, if of age, are entitled to the land in equal shares. But, if there be an infant child or children, section 2292 gives the entire right and fee to them alone. Against this view, it is urged that it works an injustice to the adult heirs, who, equally with the minors, should share in the estate of the parent. This might have been a forcible argument against the wisdom of enacting such a law, but the law having been enacted this department has no right to question its wisdom. When it is remembered that the adult heirs can procure public lands for themselves and in their own names by compliance with the land laws, and that minor heirs can not do so, the reason for the distinction is manifest.

Congress seems to have marked out a different rule for homesteads from that established in regard to pre-emptions. As to the latter section 2269 of the Revised Statutes provides that in case of the death of a pre-emption claimant, before entry, it shall be made in the name of the heirs, and patent shall issue to them: no distinction on account of age is mentioned. But in the legislation in relation to homesteads, not only has Congress adopted section 2292 as to ordinary homesteads, but by section 2307 it has followed the same policy in regard to soldiers' homesteads, and there conferred the right of a deceased soldier, first upon his widow, if unmarried, and, in case of her marriage or death, then "upon his minor orphan children," and none others. It may be safely assumed from this that Congress was of the opinion that it was not unwise to protect infant orphan children, even to the entire exclusion of the adults.

It is further urged in the Commissioner's letter that the construction which has heretofore prevailed renders sections 2291 and 2292 "inharmonious and incompatible;" but it is not shown wherein, and I fail to see that they are necessarily so.

These sections were both originally included in section 2 of the act of June 21, 1866 (14 Stat., 66). Section 2291 of the Revised Statutes was the first proviso of section 2 of said act, and section 2292 of the Revised Statutes was the second proviso of the same section and act—a proviso upon a proviso, a special exception carved out of the former provisions of the act.

In the construction of statutes it is a well settled rule that general words or provisions are to be restrained by particular words in a subsequent clause in the same statute, even though the particular intention is incompatible with the general intention. (Dwarris, 110.) A proviso is something engrafted upon a preceding enactment and is legitimately used for the purpose of taking special cases out of the general

enactments, and providing specially for them. And, even where the proviso is repugnant to the purview of the act, the proviso will prevail. (*Id.*, 118.)

"And so, where there are in an act specific provisions relating to a particular subject, they must govern, as against general provisions in other parts of the statute, although the latter, standing alone, would be broad enough to include the subject to which the more particular provisions relate. (Endlich on Statutes, 288.)"

The intention of Congress as conveyed by the language of the two sections is clearly as indicated. I am therefore of the opinion that the practice which has so long prevailed in the Land Office, under the two recited sections of the Revised Statutes, should not be changed.

TIMBER CULTURE.

Timber culture entry—Final proof—Instructions.

In computing the period of cultivation required in timber culture final proof, the rule should govern which was in force at the time the entry was made.

In entries made under the ruling that prevailed prior to the circular of June 27, 1887, the time allowed by the statute for the preparation of the land and planting of the trees may be computed as a part of the eight years of cultivation required by the statute; but under entries made after the change of ruling, as announced in said circular, the period of cultivation should be computed from the time when the full acreage of trees, seeds, or cuttings was planted.

The case of Henry Hooper modified.

[Secretary Noble to Acting Commissioner Stone, July 16, 1889.]

In reply to yours of the 10th instant suggesting a change of rule in timber culture cases I herewith transmit to you a copy of an opinion of the First Assistant Secretary, which I have examined and approved, whereby it will appear to you that no change of the rule is necessary. The rule requires that the eight years of cultivation must be computed from the time the required acreage of trees, seeds, or cuttings are planted. But if the entry was made under rulings of the department in force when the application was made that ruling should be allowed to stand and control the case. Until a rule is changed it has all the force of law, and acts done under it while it is in force must be regarded as legal. It will thus appear that the hardships complained of by you are avoided by the construction of the rule formerly existing, or are rather to be attributed to the statute itself, over which this department has no control. It is desirable to be liberal, as I have often instructed you, in all these matters pertaining to the Land Office; but this must not go to the extent of disobeying the statute.

OPINION.

[Assistant Secretary Chandler to the Secretary of the Interior.]

I have had occasion to give this timber-culture act some consideration, and, in order to properly express my views, it will be necessary to call your attention to some parts thereof.

The act is that of June 14, 1878, (20 Stat., 113) and that part thereof necessary for your consideration in section 1 reads as follows:

"That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, *who shall plant, protect, and keep in healthy, growing condition for eight years* ten acres of timber on any quarter section of any of the public lands of the United States, or five acres of any legal subdivision of eighty acres, or two and a half acres on any legal subdivision of forty acres or less, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter section, or of such legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres, or fractional subdivision of less than forty acres, as the case may be, at the expiration of *said eight years* on making proof, etc."

Section 2 prescribes the form of the affidavit, the amount to be paid upon the filing of the affidavit, the number of acres to be broken and plowed the first, second, and third years; and then provides "that no final certificate shall be given, or patent issued for the land so entered until the expiration of *eight years from the date of entry;* and if at the expiration of *such time, or at any time within five years thereafter,* the person making such entry, or, if he or she be dead, his or her heirs, or legal representatives, shall prove by two creditable witnesses that he, or she, or they have planted, and for *not less than eight years, have cultivated and protected such quantity* and character of trees as aforesaid, and not less than 2700 trees were planted on each acre, and at the

time of making such proof that there shall then be growing at least 675 living and thrifty trees to each acre, they shall receive a patent to such tract, etc."

In construing these provisions the department in the case of Benjamin F. Lake (2 L. D., 309) held the preparation of land and planting of trees are acts of cultivation, and the time actually so employed should be computed as a part of the eight years required in the timber-culture cases, quoting from the circular of instructions issued by Commissioner MacFarland to registers and receivers, dated February 1, 1882 (1 L. D., 638), and holding that one-half the trees must have actually been growing for five years, and the remaining half for four years to conform to the terms of the act; and that, on the theory that in the second section of the act it is provided that "the party making an entry of a quarter section under the provisions of this act shall be required to break or plow five acres covered thereby the first year, five acres the second year, and to cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres broken or plowed the first year; the third year he or she shall cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres broken the second year, and to plant in timber, seeds, or cuttings the five acres first broken or plowed, and to cultivate and put in crop the remaining five acres, and the fourth year to plant in timber, seeds, or cuttings the remaining five acres," this would within the eight years keep the first planting growing five years, and the second planting four years; and in the case of Charles E. Patterson (3 L. D., 260) this same rule and doctrine was followed, as it is likewise recognized in the case of Peter Christofferson (3 L. D., 329). This rule was followed by the department from that time up until June 27, 1887, when Commissioner Sparks, by circular of that date to registers and receivers (6 L. D.,280), directed: "In computing the period of cultivation, the time runs from the date when the total number of trees, seeds, or cuttings required by the act are planted."

Following this circular is the case of Henry Hooper (6 L. D., 624), in which are reviewed all these decisions heretofore cited, and in construing the act, the following conclusions are reached:

The eight years of cultivation required under the timber-culture law must be computed from the time the required acreage of trees, seeds, or cuttings *is planted;* and this construction was followed and adopted in the case of Charles N. Smith (7 L. D., 231), and also in the case of John N. Lindback, decided July 1, 1889 (not reported).

I am fully satisfied that these later decisions which are complained of in this letter are the correct exposition of the law, for the first section of the act requires the applicant to "plant, protect, and keep in a healthy, growing condition for eight years 10 acres of timber." Clearly, this language imports and requires this area to be growing during this period, as trees could not be kept in a healthy, growing condition that were not planted and in existence.

Turning to section 2, this conclusion gains strength by the proviso "that he, or she, or they have planted, and for not less than eight years have cultivated and protected, such quantity and character of trees as aforesaid." It can not be disputed that "such quantity" refers to the 10 acres mentioned in section 1, which requires that 10 acres be cultivated and protected for the full period of eight years; and this is borne out by the further proviso that, if the entry is not completed at the expiration of eight years, five years thereafter is given the applicant within which to complete the same, so that the entryman really has thirteen years, if he chooses to avail himself thereof, within which to comply with the law. I have no doubt, if he plants the required area the first year, that then the entry may be made within eight years thereafter, but I am fully satisfied that it was the intent and purpose of Congress to require the claimant to cultivate the trees for eight years, deeming that at the end of that period the young timber would be able to protect itself without further cultivation. While all this is true, yet it seems to me that, inasmuch as the department, from the time of the passage of the bill up to the circular of the date of June 27, 1887, erroneously construed the true spirit and intent of the act, and in pursuance thereof, numerous entries have been made under the law as thus promulgated, amounting to some twenty-five hundred or more, that such entries should be protected under the construction thus given the act, giving such construction all the force and effect of law. Were it not so, great wrong and inconvenience would result.

In this character of entries it has been repeatedly held that, if the entry is made under rulings of this department in force when the application is made, it should be allowed to stand. Until a rule is changed it has all the force of law, and acts done under it while it is in force must be regarded as legal. James Spencer, (6 L. D., 217); Miner *v.* Marriott *et al.* (2 L. D., 709); David B. Dole (3 L. D., 214); Henry W. Fuss (5 L. D., 167); Allen *v.* Cooley (5 L. D., 261); Kelly *v.* Halvorson (6 L. D., 225).

Believing that justice would be subserved by following the rule of the department in force at the time these entries were made, I think the case of Henry Hooper (6 L. D., 624), referred to, should be so far modified as to hold that all entries made under the act, as construed from February 1, 1882, up to June 27, 1887, should pass to patent; and that all entries made after the announcement of that doctrine should be governed and controlled by the principles therein enunciated. To do this, fully,

fairly, and equitably protects the interest of those who acted under the old regime, and only requires those who have made timber-culture entries since the law has been correctly stated, as I believe, to comply with its plain provisions and fairly observe its spirit and intent.

Circular—Timber-culture final proof.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, December 3, 1889.]

The requirement of circular of June 27, approved July 12, 1887 (6 L. D., 280), as to publication of notice of intention to make final proof on timber-culture entries, will not be insisted on in cases where the original entry was made prior to September 15, 1887. All entries made prior to this date will be adjudicated in accordance with instructions in force prior to the promulgation of said circular approved July 12, 1887.

Approved:

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

DESERT ENTRIES.

Desert entry—Final proof—Instructions.

Under desert entries made prior to the circular regulations of June 27, 1887, the final proof will be held sufficient if in compliance with the regulations in force at the time the initial entry was made.

[Acting Secretary Chandler to Acting Commissioner Stone, August 13, 1889.]

Upon a reconsideration of the question submitted by your communication of the 17th ultimo, inquiring whether persons who had made entry under the desert-land act prior to the issuance of the circular of June 27, 1887 (5 L. D., 708), but who have offered proof thereon since that date, shall be required, in making such proof, to comply with the provisions of said circular, or whether their proof shall be deemed sufficient in case it complies with the regulations existing at the time when the entries were made, I am of the opinion that said rule should not be applied to such cases. It seems to me that to require the entryman to attend in person at the local office at the time of making final proof would be to impose additional burdens that were not required by the rules and regulations of the department when said entry was made. I therefore concur in your suggestion that all original entries made prior to the issuance of said circular of June 27, 1887, should be adjudicated according to the regulations then existing. The decision of July 23, 1889, is therefore hereby revoked.

Circular—Final proof—Desert entry.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, December 3, 1889.]

The requirement of circular approved June 27, 1887, (5 L. D., 708), as to publication of notice of intention to make final proof in desert land entries, will not be insisted on in cases where the original entry was made prior to August 1, 1887. All entries made prior to that date will be adjudicated in accordance with instructions in force prior to the promulgation of said circular approved June 27, 1887.

Approved:

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary.

TIMBER AND STONE.

Timber and stone act—Final proof—Instructions.

An application to purchase under the act of June 3, 1878, does not effect a segregation of the land covered thereby.

The publication of intention to purchase under said act prevents the land from being entered by another pending consideration thereof; but until said application is finally allowed the applicant has no right to or control over the land covered thereby.

The departmental regulation requiring the submission of proof within ninety days from date of the published notice may be waived where the pressure of business in the local office requires such action.

[Acting Secretary Chandler to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 22, 1889.]

From your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing draught of a proposed letter to the local officers at Seattle, Wash. Ty., it appears that certain irregularities in final proof proceedings under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), have occurred at said land office.

The third section of said act provides:

"That upon the filing of said statement, as provided in the second section of this act, the register of the land office shall post a notice of such application, embracing a description of the land by legal subdivisions, in his office, for a period of sixty days, and shall furnish the applicant a copy of the same for publication, at the expense of such applicant, in a newspaper published nearest the location of the premises, for a like period of time; and after the expiration of the said sixty days, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, the person desiring to purchase shall furnish to the register of the land office satisfactory evidence," etc.

On May 1, 1880, your office issued a circular under this act (2 C. L. L., 1458), wherein it was said:

'It has come to the knowledge of this office that many persons have taken the preliminary steps above indicated up to the point of making proof and payment, but have failed in the last essential particular. In effect they withdraw the land from market on your records by making the application, sworn statement, and publication, and then denude the land of its timber, the tract becomes valueless, and entry is not made.

"It is clear that proof and payment should be made within a reasonable time after the expiration of sixty days from date of first publication of the notice of application.

"You are therefore instructed to notify each claimant under said act that he is required to make the necessary proof and payment within ninety days from date of his original application. Should the claimant fail to meet this requirement within the period named, you will write the word 'canceled' on his application, giving date thereof, and noting the same on your records."

This requirement that proof and payment should be made within ninety days from date of the application was not carried into the general circulars of October 1, 1880, and March 1, 1884; but in the circular approved by the department July 16, 1887 (6 L. D., 114), it was said:

"The published notice required by the third section of the act must state the time and place when, and name the officer before whom, the party intends to offer proof, which must be after the expiration of the sixty days of publication and before ninety days from the date of the published notice. Where proof is not made before the expiration of said ninety days the register and receiver will cancel the filing upon their records and notify this office accordingly, as prescribed by instructions of May 1, 1880."

This requirement was carried into the general circular of January 1, 1889 (see page 40), and is now a subsisting regulation adopted by your office and approved by the department.

It appears, however, that at the Seattle office a large number of cases are suspended where the proof was made after the expiration of the said ninety days; and that some thirteen hundred applications are pending wherein the dates for making proof are set for periods in the future, the latest as far off as February 21, 1891, and that this condition of affairs arises from the inability of the local office, under the pressure of other business and the large number of these applications, to apply the ninety-day rule.

You call attention to the fact that under existing regulations the date of the notice and the date of making proof are placed under the control of the register, and, if the latter is fixed for a period more than ninety days after the former, the register is responsible therefor and not the applicant.

Taking this view of the case, and finding no statutory inhibition against such course, you propose to waive the ninety-day requirement so far as it affects pending proofs and applications at the Seattle office, and direct that in the future due care shall be taken to have the date of making proof fixed at a period as near to the date of the original application as the pressure of business will admit, but not necessarily within ninety days.

This course of procedure meets with the approval of the department, and the inability of this local office to carry into execution the requirement under consideration suggests the advisability of revoking it outright.

The reason for the circular of May 1, 1880, is not sound. An application to purchase under the act of June 3, 1878, does not operate as a segregation of the land covered thereby. (Smith *v.* Martin, 2 L. D., 333; Capprise *v.* White, 4 L. D., 176; Henry A. Frederick, 8 L. D., 414.) It is true that, as ruled in the Frederick case, the publication of intention to purchase would prevent the land from being entered by another pending consideration of such application, but until the final allowance of said application the applicant has no right to or control over the land covered thereby.

Again, under the circulars issued prior to that of July 16, 1887, there was no requirement that the notice should specify the exact date when the proof would be made. The proof was to be made some time *after* the sixty days and *before* the ninety

days. Now, under present regulations, the notice must name the date when the proof will be made, and the day for such act must be selected by the register, who is limited in his choice to some day *after* the sixty days and *before* the ninety days. The impracticability of this requirement is well illustrated by the condition of business in the Seattle office.

Under these considerations I have to request that you will please report to the department upon the advisability of striking out the ninety-day requirement from the regulations now in force; and that, if this course seems advisable to you, you will prepare and submit to the department an appropriate amendment to said regulations, whereby it will be within the power and discretion of the local office to fix the date of making these proofs at such a time, after due publication of notice, as the business of such office may permit.

CIRCULAR.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to the registers and receivers in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory, September 5, 1889.]

By circular of May 1, 1880 (C. L. O. 7, p. 52), under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878 (20 stat., 89), this office instructed the registers and receivers of the proper district land offices that claimants under said act would be required, after the proper publication for sixty days, as prescribed in the act, to make the necessary proof and payment within ninety days from date of their original applications, and that in default of the proof and payment at the expiration of the ninety days the applications would be canceled. It appears that up to that date there had been no regulation for restricting the claimant as to the time within which he should make proof and payment for the land, and it was deemed proper by said circular to fix a reasonable limit therefor. By subsequent circular of July 16, 1887 (6 L. D., 114), this regulation was renewed, with added regulations, by which the registers and receivers were directed that in the notice to be furnished by the register to the applicant for publication the time and place for making proof and payment should be specified. The regulations of the latter circular were reproduced in the general circular of this office of January 1, 1889.

Cases having arisen in the Seattle, Wash. T., land district, in which it was found impracticable, from the pressure of business under the various laws for the disposal of the public lands, for the district land officers to properly consider and act upon all the cases arising under the said act within the period of ninety days, as prescribed, the matter was submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of the Interior, and an expression of his views elicited, as per letter from the Acting Secretary to this office of the 22d ultimo. Concurring with the views therein expressed, I am of opinion that the ninety days' regulation referred to should not be longer continued, and it is hereby dispensed with. The registers will hereafter fix the date for making proof and payment in the notices furnished by them, in this class of cases, at a reasonable time after due publication, having due regard to the exigencies of business at their respective offices.

Approved:

GEO. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules to be observed in passing on final proofs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1889.

Rules 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the circular of February 19, 1887, approved February 21, 1887 are hereby modified to read as follows, viz:

(1) Final proofs in all cases where the same are required by the general land laws or regulations of the department must be taken in accordance with the published notice; provided, however, that such testimony may be taken within ten days following the time advertised in cases where accident or unavoidable delays have prevented the applicant or his witnesses from making such proof on the day specified. (Section 7 of the act of March 2, 1889, 25 Statutes, 854).

(2) Where final proof or any part thereof has not been taken on the day advertised, or within ten days thereafter, under the exception and as required in rule 1, you will direct new advertisement to be made; and if no protest or objection is then filed, the

proof theretofore submitted, if in compliance with the law in other respects, may be accepted.

(3) If the testimony of either claimant or witness is taken at a different place than that advertised, you will require new advertisement for the proof to be taken at such place as you may deem advisable; and if no protest or objection is then filed, the proof theretofore submitted, if regular in all other respects, may be accepted without further testimony.

(4) When a witness not named in the advertisement is substituted for an advertised witness, unless two of the advertised witnesses testify, require new advertisement of the names of the witnesses who do testify at such time and place as you may direct; and if no protest or objection is then filed, the proof theretofore submitted, if satisfactory in all other respects, may be accepted.

(5) Where final proof is taken before an officer not named in the advertisement, it may be accepted if otherwise sufficient, provided that the proof is taken at the time and place designated in the printed notice, or within ten days thereafter under the exceptions provided in rule 1; and provided, further, that both the officer advertised to take such proof and the officer taking the same shall officially certify that no protest was at any time filed before him against the claimant's entry.

(6) The certification of the declaration to become a citizen of the United States, or other evidence necessary to establish citizenship, should be received only when made under the hand and seal of the clerk of the court in which such papers appear of record. But where it is shown that the judicial record has been lost or destroyed, the proof of such citizenship may be established by the rules governing the introduction of secondary evidence.

(7) When proof is made before the register or receiver and the final certificate does not bear the date of the proof, and the record contains no reason therefor, require of the register and receiver an explanation thereof; and if the delay was caused by a failure to tender the money or other consideration at the time of making the proof, require additional evidence to show that the claimant had not, at the date of the certificate, transferred the land, which evidence may consist of the claimant's affidavit taken before some officer authorized to administer oaths.

(8) When proof is made before any other officer than the register or receiver, allow a reasonable time for a prompt transmission of the papers to the district land office, and if any longer interval is shown between date of proof and date of certificate (if proof is otherwise sufficient and the record contains no reason for the delay), require of the register and receiver an explanation thereof; and if such delay was caused by the fault of the claimant, require the same additional evidence as prescribed under rule 7.

(9) Where the final proof has been accepted by the local office prior to the promulgation of said circular of February 19, 1887, if in all other respects satisfactory, except that it was not taken as advertised, the cases may be submitted to the board of equitable adjudication for its consideration.

Nothing herein shall be construed to affect proofs taken under and conforming to prior rules and regulations.

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved July 17, 1889:
JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

[Acting Commissioner Stone to registers and receivers, United States district land offices, September, 19, 1889.]

In addition to and explanatory of the circular issued by this office on the 8th of March last (8 L. D., 314), in regard to the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 854), for your information and the information of settlers who apply for leave of absence from the tracts covered by their several settlements, under the third section of said act, and other parties interested, it is hereby directed that any settler so applying shall submit with his application to the register and receiver of the proper land office his affidavit, corroborated by the affidavits of disinterested witnesses, setting forth the following facts, viz:

(1) The character and date of the entry, date of establishing residence upon land, and what improvements have been made thereon by the applicant.

(2) How much of the land has been cultivated by the applicant, and for what period of time.

(3) In case of failure or injury to crop, what crops have failed or been injured or destroyed, to what extent, and the cause thereof.

(4) In case of sickness, what disease or injury, and to what extent claimant is

prevented thereby from continuing upon the land; and, if practicable, a certificate from a reliable physician should be furnished.

(5) In case of "other unavoidable casualty," the character, cause, and extent of such casualty, and its effect upon the land or the claimant.

(6) In each case full particulars upon which intelligent action may be based by the register and receiver.

(7) The dates from which and to which leave of absence is asked.

The foregoing is not to be understood as imposing restrictions upon settlers over and above what the statute contains, or to modify the conditions therein prescribed for the enjoyment of the right, but merely to indicate what facts should be set forth in the required affidavits, leaving with the registers and receivers of the several district offices the duty of making application of the law to the particular cases presented, subject, of course, to the supervisory authority of the department.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, United States land offices, February 18, 1890.]

Where parties apply to make entries under section 2306, United States Revised Statutes, claiming, by virtue of service in the army or navy of the United States during the late civil war, and of having made a homestead entry for less than 160 acres prior to the 22d of June, 1874, and the right claimed is not certified by this office, after examination, under circular of May 17, 1877, and the certificate presented to you in support of the claim, I have to direct that, before taking final action on the claim, you forward the papers to this office for examination in connection with the official records, after making the notations on your records necessary to show the pendency of the application, and the consequent segregation of the land, so as to prevent any adverse appropriation before the application is finally acted upon, and await instructions before taking any further action in the case.

FINAL PROOF AND PAYMENT.

[To register and receiver, Huron, S. Dak., February 26, 1890.]

I have received the register's letter of the 18th instant, in which he asks certain questions, which are stated below, with my answers, as follows, viz:

(1) "If claimants fail to pay for proof on day of filing same, must it be rejected, and if rejected by the register and receiver have they the right and power to open it up and pass to record, after a compliance with the law at a subsequent date without orders or authority from the Commissioner?"

Answer. I refer you, in reply, to paragraph 19, on page 45, of circular of January 1, 1889, prescribing a rule on the subject, which is established by the authority of the head of the department and obligatory upon this office and all subordinates, and which forbids registers and receivers to accept or receive proof without proper payment. Should proof be offered without such payment, but after proper notice, and without protest or objection, and be rejected by you, in obedience to the rule referred to, and should it be subsequently again submitted, with tender of the proper payment within a reasonable time, accompanied with an affidavit of explanation, showing a good reason for the failure to tender the money at first, sufficient to satisfy the register and receiver of the good faith of the claimant, and showing that he has continued to reside upon the land, and that he has not alienated or agreed to alienate the same, up to the date of the offer of the money, I am of opinion that they may accept the proof and money, permitting the entry to go to record, without awaiting prior orders of authority from this office. In such cases, however, all the papers therein should be transmitted to me, in a special report, for consideration.

(2) "In case a proof is rejected for any sufficient cause, have the register and receiver the power to open it up, cure the same, and pass to record?"

Answer. If the proof is rejected for any cause not affecting the good faith of the claimant, or his actual compliance with the legal conditions, and is subsequently again presented with a supplemental showing sufficient to cure or remove the defect and to satisfy the register and receiver that the entry may be properly allowed, I am of the opinion that they may accept it without interposing technical delays or objections, under the same conditions stated in answer to the first question.

[Order to chiefs of divisions.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1890.

In view of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved October 2, 1888 (U. S. Stats., 25, p. 526), and to afford time for more careful consideration of the points involved in the construction thereof, it is hereby directed that until further orders no final entries within what are known as the arid regions of the United States shall be approved, in which the inception of the right was subsequent to October 2, 1888.

LEWIS A. GROFF.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1890.

The following rules are hereby established, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, as additional to the regulations in accordance with which suspended claims are decided under sections 2450 to 2457, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Congress of February 27, 1877, viz:

31. All pre-emption, homestead, commutation of homestead, and timber-culture entries, in which final proof has been made, and in which compliance with one or more legal requirements with reference to the final proof notice or in other respects does not appear in the papers, because of the neglect or inattention of the district land officers in allowing the final proof and payment to be made notwithstanding such defect, but where, in fact, notice was given, and in which no adverse claim appears, and the existing testimony shows a substantial, bona fide compliance with the law as to residence and improvements in pre-emption, homestead, and commutation of homestead entries, or as to the required planting, cultivating, and protecting of the timber in timber-culture entries, or where such facts were satisfactorily shown to the district land officers by proof which was lost in transmission to the General Land Office, and can not now be renewed by reason of the death of witnesses, or other cause.

32. All homestead and timber-culture entries in which the party has shown good faith and a substantial compliance with the legal requirements of residence and cultivation of the land in homestead entries, or the required planting, cultivating, and protecting of the timber in timber-culture entries, but in which the party did not, through ignorance of the law, declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States until after he had made his entry, or, in homestead entries, did not from like cause perfect citizenship until after the making of final proof, and in which there is no adverse claim.

33. All homestead and timber-culture entries in which good faith appears and a substantial compliance with law, and in which there is no adverse claim, but in which full compliance with law was not effected, or final proof made within the period prescribed, or residence established on the land in homestead entries within the time fixed therefor by statute, or official regulation based thereon, and in which such failure was caused by ignorance of the law, by accident or mistake, by sickness of the party or his family, or by any other obstacle which he could not control.

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

We concur in the foregoing additional rules.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.
W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

APRIL 24, 1890.

[Commissioner Groff to registers and receivers, United States land offices, June 25, 1890.]

Your attention is called to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 26, 1890, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The second paragraph refers to the preliminary affidavits, no affidavits, however, being required when a pre-emption declaratory statement is filed.

Under its provisions said affidavits, when the applicant is prevented by reason of

distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause from personal attendance at the local land office, whether he is residing on the land or not, may be made before the clerk of a court of record for the county in which the land is situated, or any commissioner of the United States circuit court having jurisdiction over the county in which the land is situated.

The third paragraph refers to final proofs and affidavits required to be made under the homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert-land laws, and provides that said proofs and affidavits may be made before any commissioner of the United States circuit court having jurisdiction over the county in which the lands are situated, or before the judge or clerk (not necessarily the clerk in the absence of the judge) of any court of record of the county or parish in which the lands are situated.

The remaining paragraphs relate to the fees which may be charged by officers other than the local officers before whom proofs may be made, but do not affect the laws governing the fees which may be charged by the local officers.

Approved:

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

[PUBLIC—No. 132.]

AN ACT to amend section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-two hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it will read as follows:

SEC. 2294. In any case in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, or desert-land law is prevented, by reason of distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he or she may make the affidavit required by law before any commissioner of the United States circuit court or the clerk of a court of record for the county in which the land is situated, and transmit the same, with the fee and commission, to the register and receiver.

That the proof of settlement, residence, occupation, cultivation, irrigation, or reclamation, the affidavit of non-alienation, the oath of allegiance, and all other affidavits required to be made under the homestead, pre-emption, timber-culture, and desert-land laws, may be made before any commissioner of the United States circuit court, or before the judge or clerk of any court of record of the county or parish in which the lands are situated; and the proof, affidavit, and oath, when so made and duly subscribed, shall have the same force and effect as if made before the register and receiver, when transmitted to them, with the fee and commission allowed and required by law. That if any witness making such proof, or any applicant making any such affidavit or oath, shall knowingly, willfully, and corruptly swear falsely to any material matter contained in said proofs, affidavits, or oaths, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the same pains and penalty as if he had sworn falsely before the register. That the fees for entries and for final proofs, when made before any other officer than the register and receiver, shall be as follows:

For each affidavit, twenty-five cents.

For each deposition of claimant or witness, when not prepared by the officer, twenty-five cents.

For each deposition of claimant or witness prepared by the officer, one dollar.

Any officer demanding or receiving a greater sum for such service shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Approved May 26, 1890.

ARID LANDS.

[To register and receiver, Independence, Cal., August 29, 1889.]

Filings allowed for lands that may be selected as sites for reservoirs, ditches, or canals, or lands susceptible of irrigation thereby, will be at the risk of the parties filing, under the act of October 2, 1888, and circular of August 5, 1889.

FINAL PROOF NOTICES.

[To register and receiver, Los Angeles, Cal., May 9, 1890.]

The act of March 3, 1879, requires that such notices (final proof) shall be published in a newspaper to be designated by the register as *nearest the land.* * * * If application is made to publish such notices by any newspaper that you do not consider bona fide, and having an actual and legitimate circulation, you can require affidavits from the publishers to establish the facts, and if then in doubt the matter should be referred to this office for instruction.

[To register and receiver, Neligh, Nebr., May 22, 1890.]

In relation to the publication of final-proof notices in a newspaper at Amelia, Nebr., I have to refer you to the circular instructions of this office of July 31, 1884, in which you are required to satisfy yourselves as to the character and bona fides of the paper in which the notices should be published.

Proper affidavits to establish the facts desired should be called for, and if glaring and inexcusable blunders are made in the description of the lands or other particulars, whereby the notice should require to be republished, causing inconvenience and delay to the settler, your action in refusing to give notices to such papers would be sustained by this office.

But prior to taking such action you will submit full and specific proof, supported by affidavits if advisable, and ask for specific instructions. The law in relation to these publications should be your guide, and only in cases where the plain purpose of the law is not subserved to the full extent required should there be any question in the matter.

(1) *Additional entry act of March* 2, 1889.—The rule of approximation which governs in original entries also governs in additional entries under the act of March 2, 1889. An applicant under said act is required to pay for any excess of area over 160 acres contained in both the original and additional entry. (To the register and receiver, Huron, Dak., September 23, 1889.)

(2) *Meandered stream.*—A homestead entry should not be allowed to embrace land on both sides of a meandered stream. (To register and receiver, Guthrie, Ind. T., December 4, 1889.)

(3) *Widow of a soldier who filed a homestead declaratory statement.*—The widow of a soldier who had filed a homestead declaratory statement may make homestead entry of the tract covered thereby, subject to compliance with section 2291, United States Revised Statutes. (To George B. Cock, M. D., Canton, Ohio, December 6, 1889.)

(4) *Married woman act of March* 2, 1889.—A married woman can not make a homestead entry under the act of March 2, 1889. (To register and receiver, Chadron, Nebr., April 2, 1890.)

(5) *Agent—soldier's homestead declaratory statement.*—One person may act as agent for several claimants, but if any unfair advantage is attempted by such agent, it rests in the discretion of the local officers to guard against any such wrongful attempts by any means consistent with the statutory rights of the parties. (To register and receiver, Wausau, Wis., April 29, 1890.)

NEW LAND DISTRICTS, CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC.

No. 928.—Notice of change of boundaries of the Larned land district, in the State of Kansas.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated August 2, 1889, has, pursuant to law, directed that all that portion of the former Wichita land district, in Kansas, which was consolidated with the Topeka land district by executive order of February 19, 1889, except the counties of Butler and Cowley, in said district, be and the same are hereby transferred from the Topeka land district to the Larned land district, in the State of Kansas.

Further notice of the precise time when the land officers at Larned will be in readiness to receive applications for the lands hereby transferred will be given by the register and receiver by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 3d day of August, A. D. 1889.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 929.—Notice of the transfer of certain townships from the Independence to the Stockton land district, in the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated the 27th day of September, 1889, has directed, under the provisions of section 2253, Revised Statutes, that townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, south of range 22 east, Mount

Diablo B. and M., now included in the Independence land district, in the State of California, be and the same are hereby transferred to and included in the Stockton land district, in said State.

The register and receiver at Independence will give further notice by publication of the precise date when they will turn over to the officers at Stockton all the records for the land transferred.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 1st day of October, A. D. 1889.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 930.—Notice of the change of boundaries of certain land districts, in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated December 3, 1889, has, pursuant to law, directed that certain changes be made in the boundaries of land districts, as follows:

All the lands embraced in townships 129 north of ranges 47 to 66 west, inclusive, now constituting a part of the Aberdeen and Watertown land districts, are hereby transferred and attached to the Fargo land district, in the State of North Dakota, and all the lands embraced in township 129 north of ranges from and including range 67 west, to the Missouri river, now constituting a part of the Aberdeen land district, are hereby transferred and attached to the Bismarck land district, in the State of North Dakota.

Further notice of the precise time when the changes herein directed will be carried into effect will be given by the land officers of the Fargo and Bismarck land districts respectively.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice of the establishment of boundaries of land districts, and the location of offices thereof, in the State of South Dakota; also of the transfer of certain lands to the Dakota land district, in Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated February 10, 1890, has, pursuant to law, directed that the boundaries of certain land districts in the State of South Dakota be changed and established, and the offices located as follows:

It is hereby ordered, to subserve the public interests, that the boundaries of the Black Hills land district, created by executive order dated March 10, 1877, pursuant to the provisions of section 2343 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the office of said district being now located at Rapid city, by executive order dated December 13, 1888, in the State of South Dakota, be changed and extended so as to include all that portion of the State of South Dakota west of the one hundred and second meridian of longitude and south of the seventh standard parallel north extended.

Second.—That the boundaries of the district named in the first section of the act entitled "An act to create three additional land districts in the Territory of Dakota," approved March 3, 1883, be changed and established as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southern boundary of the State of South Dakota, at the southeast corner of the Black Hills land district as defined above; thence north on the eastern boundary line of said land district to a point where the line of the second standard parallel north, when extended west from the Missouri river, intersects said eastern boundary of the Black Hills land district; thence east on said standard parallel to the east bank of the Missouri river; thence following the bank of said river down to a point where the second standard parallel intersects said river, at a point in range 73 west; thence east on said parallel to the northeast corner of township 108 north, range 68 west; thence south between townships 67 and 68 west to the southeast corner of township 106 north, range 68 west; thence east on the line between townships 105 and 106 north to the northeast corner of township 105 north, range 67 west; thence south on the line between ranges 66 and 67 west to the base-line between townships 100 and 101 north; thence west on said base-line to the Missouri river; thence along the same southeasterly to the forty-third parallel; thence crossing the Missouri river and running due west to the place of beginning; to be known as the Chamberlain land district, and the land office in the said district shall be located at the town of Chamberlain, in Brulé county, S. Dak.

Third.—That the boundaries of the district established by the second section of the said act of March 3, 1883, last aforesaid, be changed and established as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north bank of the Missouri river in township 109 north, where the range line between ranges 73 and 74 west intersects the same; thence running north on the line between ranges 73 and 74 west to the third standard parallel north; thence west to the east boundary of the Fort Sully military reservation; thence southeast to the southeast corner of said reservation; thence west along the southern boundary of said reservation to the Missouri river; thence up the east bank of said river to the fifth standard parallel; thence west along the line of said fifth standard parallel, when extended, to the one hundred and second meridian; thence south along said meridian to the northern boundary of the land district as last above described; thence along said north boundary line of said last-named land district to the place of beginning; to be known as the Pierre land district, and the land office in said district shall be located at the town of Pierre, in Hughes county, S. Dak.

Fourth.—That the boundaries of the land district which was created by an act of Congress approved March 23, 1882, entitled "An act to create two additional land districts, and to change the boundaries of the Watertown land district, in the Territory of Dakota" (Stats., vol. 22, pp. 33 and 34), the office of said district being located at Huron by executive order dated April 4, 1882, and now called the Huron land district, be changed by omitting therefrom the following:

Beginning at a point on the Missouri River where the township line between ranges 73 and 74 west, in township 109, intersects said river; thence north on the line between ranges 73 and 74 west to the third standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of Fort Sully military reservation; thence southeast to the southeast corner of said reservation; thence west on the south boundary of said reservation to the Missouri river; and thence down the east bank of said river to the point of beginning, which last-described land has been added to the Pierre land district.

Fifth.—That the boundaries of the Sioux Falls land district, office now located at Mitchell, as fixed by the second section of executive order dated April 5, 1879 (order No. 850), as changed by the act of Congress approved March 23, 1882, entitled "An act to create two additional land districts and to change the boundaries of the Watertown land district, in the Territory of Dakota" (Stats., vol. 22, pp. 34 and 35), be changed by omitting therefrom the following:

Beginning at a point where the base line between townships 100 and 101 north intersects the east bank of the Missouri river; thence east to the range line between ranges 66 and 67 west; thence north on said range line to the northeast corner of township 105 north, range 67 west; thence west on the township line between townships 105 and 106 north to the northeast corner of township 105 north, range 68 west; thence north on the township line between ranges 67 and 68 west to the second standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to the Missouri river; and thence south along the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, which last-described land has been added to the Chamberlain land district.

Sixth.—That the boundaries of the land district in the State of Nebraska originally established by that act of Congress entitled "An act to establish three additional land districts in the Territory of Nebraska, approved March 3, 1857; and therein called the Dakota land district," and the office whereof is now located at the town of O'Neill, Holt county, Nebr., be changed and established so as to include therein all that territory lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keyapaha river and west of the main channel of the Missouri river, being all that territory heretofore included in the Sioux Indian Reservation south of said forty-third parallel of north latitude.

Further notice of the precise time when the offices of the respective districts will be in readiness to open the same and to receive applications for the lands will be given by the registers and receivers by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 11th day of February, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 932.—Notice of the establishment of three additional land districts in the State of Colorado, and of the location of the offices of said districts.

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved February 6, 1890, "all that portion of the State of Colorado bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the State of Colorado; thence west along the north boundary line of said State to a point at the intersection of said line with the west line of range 59 west; thence south along said west line of said range to its inter-

section with the first corrected line north in said State of Colorado; thence east along said first corrected line north to the eastern boundary line of said State of Colorado; thence north along the eastern boundary line of said State to the place of beginning, be and is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Sterling land district.

"SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Colorado bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point where the first corrected line north in the said State intersects the eastern boundary line thereof; thence west along said corrected line north to its intersection with the seventh guide meridian west in said State; thence south along said seventh guide meridian to the point of its intersection with the first corrected line south in said State; thence east along said first corrected line to the point of its intersection with the eastern boundary line of said State; thence north along said eastern boundary line of said State to the place of beginning, be and is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Akron land district.

"SEC. 3. That all that portion of the State of Colorado lying east of the seventh guide meridian west, south of the first corrected line south, and north of the third corrected line south, be and is constituted a new land district."

Under the provisions of section 4, of the act above named, the President of the United States, by executive order dated the 4th day of March, 1890, has directed that the land office for the Sterling land district, created by the first section of the act, shall be located at Sterling; that the land office for the Akron land district, created by the second section of the act, shall be located at Akron; and the office for the district created by the third section of the act shall be located at Hugo, and the district shall be known as the Hugo district.

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices for the districts as above named will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 6th day of March, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 933.—Notice of the establishment of two additional land districts in the State of Montana.

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved April 1, 1890, "all that portion of the State of Montana bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southern boundary of the State where the line between ranges 14 and 15 west of the Montana principal meridian intersects said boundary, and running north along said line to the northern boundary line of the State; thence with said boundary line to the northwest corner of the State; thence southwardly along the boundary line between Montana and Idaho to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called Missoula land district of the State of Montana, and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Missoula.

"SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Montana commencing at that point on the first standard parallel north, where the range line between townships 27 and 28 east of the principal meridian intersects the same; thence running north along said range line to the southern bank of the Missouri River; thence westerly along said river to the point where the range line between ranges 12 and 13 east of the principal meridian intersects said river; thence south along said range line between ranges 12 and 13 east to the first standard parallel north, and thence east along said standard parallel to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a new land district, to be called the Judith land district, in the State of Montana, and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Lewiston.

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices at Missoula and Lewiston will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 11th day of April, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 934.—Notice of the establishment of two additional land districts in the State of Nebraska.

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved April 16, 1890, "all that portion of the State of Nebraska bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point where the fifth guide meridian west of the sixth principal meridian

intersects the line between townships 26 and 27 north; thence east along said line to the northeast corner of township 26 north of range 21 west; thence south to the fifth standard parallel north; thence east along said standard parallel to the second guide meridian west; thence south to the fourth standard parallel north; thence west to the southwest corner of township 17 north of range 27 west; thence north to the northeast corner of township 18 north of range 28 west; thence west to the fifth guide meridian west, and thence north along said fifth guide meridian west to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Broken Bow land district, the land office for which shall be located at Broken Bow, in the State of Nebraska.

"SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Nebraska bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point where the line between townships 27 and 28 north intersects the western boundary of the State; thence east along said township line to the northeast corner of township 27 north of range 41 west; thence south to the southeast corner of township 19 north, of range 41 west, thence west to the southwest corner of township 19 north of range 45 west, all of the sixth principal meridian; thence north to the fifth standard parallel north; thence west along said fifth standard parallel north to the western boundary of the State, and thence along said boundary line to place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Alliance land district, the land office for which district shall be located at Alliance, in the State of Nebraska."

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices at Broken Bow and Alliance will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 25th day of April, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 935—Notice of the removal of the land office from Shasta to Redding, in the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by executive order dated the 13th day of May, 1890, has, pursuant to law, directed that the office for the sale of public lands now located at Shasta, in the State of California, be removed to and located at the town of Redding, in said State.

Further notice of the precise date when the land office will be closed at Shasta preparatory to removal and re-opening the same at Redding will be given by the register and receiver of the district, by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 15th day of May, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 937.—Notice of the establishment of two additional land districts in the State of Washington.

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved May 16, 1890, all that portion of the State of Washington bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the western coast of the State of Washington where the line between townships 14 and 15 north of the base line intersects said coast; thence east along said line between townships 14 and 15 to the summit of the Cascade range of mountains; thence north along the summit of said range to a point where the fifth standard parallel, if projected, would intersect said range; thence west along said fifth standard parallel to the Willamette principal meridian; thence north along said meridian to the northeast corner of township 24 north of range 1 west; thence west along the line between townships 24 and 25, when extended, to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along the western coast of the State to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Chehalis land district, in the State of Washington, and the land office for the said district shall be located at the city of Olympia.

SEC. 2. That all that portion of the State of Washington beginning at a point on the northern boundary of the State where the Columbia guide meridian, when projected, will intersect the said northern boundary of the State; thence west along said northern boundary to a point where the same intersects the summit of the Cascade range of mountains; thence south along the summit of said Cascade range to a point where the fifth standard parallel north, when projected, will intersect said range; thence east along said fifth standard parallel to the intersection thereof with

the Columbia guide meridian between ranges 30 and 31 east; thence north following said guide meridan to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted a new land district, to be called the Columbia land district in the State of Washington, and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Waterville.

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices at Olympia and Waterville will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 27th day of May, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 938.—Notice of the establishment of three new land districts in the Territory of Wyoming.

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved April 23, 1890, all the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the said Territory where the tenth standard parallel north intersects the same; thence running west along said tenth standard parallel north to the southeast corner of township 41 north, range 75 west; thence north on the line between ranges 74 and 75 west to the northern boundary line of the said Territory; thence east along said northern boundary line to the northeast corner of the said Territory; thence south along the said eastern boundary line of the said Territory to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new land district, and the land office of the said district shall be located at such place in said district as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. That all the public lands of the Territory of Wyoming bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary of the said Territory where the twelfth guide meridian will, when extended, intersect with the same; thence south along said guide meridian to the eleventh standard parallel north; thence east along said parallel to the eleventh auxiliary meridian; thence south along said meridian, when extended, to the seventh standard parallel north; thence west along said seventh standard parallel to the southwest corner of township 29 north, range 104 west, of the sixth principal meridian; thence north along said line between ranges 104 and 105 west to the ninth standard parallel north, when extended; thence along said parallel, when extended, to the western boundary of the said Territory; thence north along said western boundary to the northern boundary of the said Territory; thence east along said northern boundary to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new land district, and the land office of the said district shall be located at such place in the said district as the President may direct.

SEC. 3. That all the public lands in the Territory of Wyoming bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the said Territory where the tenth standard parallel north intersects the same; thence running west along the said tenth standard parallel north to the eleventh auxiliary meridian; thence south along said meridian, when extended, to the seventh standard parallel north; thence east along the said seventh standard parallel to the southeast corner of township 29 north, range 71 west; thence north on the line between ranges 70 and 71 west to the southeast corner of township 31 north, range 71 west; thence east along the line between townships 30 and 31 north to the eastern boundary line of the said Territory to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new land district, and the land office of the said district shall be located at such place in said district as the President may direct.

And by executive order dated June 3, 1890, the President of the United States has, pursuant to law, directed that the land district created by the first section of the act shall be known as the Crook land district, and the office thereof located at Sundance; that the district created by the second section of the act shall be known as the Shoshone land district, and the office thereof be located at Lander, and that the district created by the third section of the act shall be known as the Platte land district, the office thereof to be located at Douglas.

Further notice of the precise date when the land offices at Sundance, Lander, and Douglas will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the registers and receivers thereof by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 7th day of June, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 939 —*Notice of the establishment of a land district in the public land strip, Oklahoma Territory, and location of the land office for the same.*

Notice is hereby given that by an act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, "that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the public land strip is hereby declared a public land district, and the President of the United States is hereby empowered to locate a land office in said district at such place as he shall select, and to appoint, in conformity with existing law, a register and receiver of said land office."

And by executive order dated June 3, 1890, in conformity with the law, the President has designated the town of Buffalo, in said Territory, as the place of location of the land office of the district.

Further notice of the precise date when the land office at Buffalo will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the register and receiver of the district by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 7th day of June, A. D. 1890.

By the President:

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 940.—*Notice of the establishment of an additional land district in the Territory of Oklahoma.*

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of section 19 of an act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, authority is given to the President of the United States, whenever he shall deem it necessary, to "establish another additional land district within said Territory and to locate a land office therein," and by executive order dated June 6, 1890, the President has, pursuant to law, directed that all that portion of the two land districts in said Territory, offices therefor being now located at Guthrie and Kingfisher, lying south of the lines between townships 13 and 14 north, be constituted a new land district, to be designated as the Oklahoma City land district, and the office therefor located at Oklahoma.

Further notice of the precise date when the office at Oklahoma will be opened for the transaction of public business will be given by the register and receiver of the district by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 11th day of June, A. D., 1890.

By the President:

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

List of existing local land offices June 30, 1890.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. *a*
Huntsville	Alabama	Mar. 3, 1807	July 27, 1810
Montgomery	do	July 10, 1832	*b*Jan. 1, 1834
Sitka	Alaska	May 17, 1884	Feb. 1, 1885
Prescott	Arizona	Nov. 3, 1868	Oct. 1, 1870
Tucson	do	Apr. 22, 1881	July 1, 1881
Camden	Arkansas	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871
Dardanelle	do	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871
Harrison	do	July 14, 1870	Feb. 27, 1871
Little Rock	do	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821
Humboldt	California	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858
Independence	do	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887
Los Angeles	do	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869
Marysville	do	Mar. 3, 1853	Apr 27, 1858
Redding	do	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890
Sacramento	do	July 26, 1866	Nov. 4, 1867
San Francisco	do	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857
Stockton	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 1, 1858
Susanville	do	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871
Visalia	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858
Akron	Colorado	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Central City	do	July 26, 1866	Mar. 24, 1868
Del Norte	do	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875
Denver	do	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864

(a) Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry at that office is given.
(b) About.

List of existing local land offices June 30, 1890—Continued.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. *a*
Durango	Colorado	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 21, 1882
Glenwood Springs	....do	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884
Gunnison	....do	Oct. 20, 1882	Apr. 2, 1883
Hugo	....do	Feb 6, 1890	(*b*)
Lamar	....do	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
Leadville	....do	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879
Montrose	....do	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
Pueblo	....do	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871
Sterling	....do	Feb. 6, 1890	(*b*)
Gainesville	Florida	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873
Blackfoot	Idaho	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886
Boisé City	....do	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Cœur d'Alene	....do	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885
Hailey	....do	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883
Lewiston	....do	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871
Des Moines	Iowa	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Buffalo	Oklahoma Territory	May 2, 1890	(*b*)
Guthrie	....do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Kingfisher	....do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 23, 1889
Oklahoma City	....do	May 2, 1890	Sept. 1, 1890
Garden City	Kansas	Mar. 3, 1881	Oct. 1, 1883
Kirwin	....do	Nov. 5, 1874	Jan. 4, 1875
Larned	....do	June 20, 1874	Feb. 20, 1875
Oberlin	....do	May 24, 1880	Aug. 1, 1881
Salina	....do	Mar. 20, 1871	May 1, 1871
Topeka	....do	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Wa Keeney	....do	July 8, 1879	Oct. 20, 1879
Natchitoches	Louisiana	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
New Orleans	....do	Mar. 3, 1811	Jan. 1, 1812
Grayling	Michigan	Feb. 7, 1888	Apr. 16, 1888
Marquette	....do	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Crookston	Minnesota	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Duluth	....do	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Marshall	....do	Feb 21, 1889	Mar. 1, 1889
St. Cloud	....do	Feb. 23, 1858	Apr. 29, 1858
Taylor's Falls	....do	Aug. 21, 1861	Oct. 1, 1861
Jackson	Mississippi	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Boonville	Missouri	May 18, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857
Ironton	....do	May 20, 1861	July 8, 1861
Springfield	....do	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Bozeman	Montana	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Helena	....do	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Lewistown (Judith district)	....do	Apr. 1, 1890	(*b*)
Miles City	....do	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 9, 1880
Missoula	....do	Apr. 1, 1890	(*b*)
Alliance	Nebraska	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Bloomington	....do	July 1, 1874	Sept. 10, 1874
Broken Bow	....do	Apr. 16, 1890	July 7, 1890
Chadron	....do	May 3, 1886	July 1, 1887
Grand Island	....do	Aug. 12, 1869	Dec. 6, 1869
Lincoln	....do	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
McCook	....do	June 19, 1882	June 15, 1883
Neligh	....do	June 28, 1881	July 17, 1882
North Platte	....do	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 17, 1873
O'Neill	....do	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Sidney	....do	May 3, 1886	July 1, 1887
Valentine	....do	June 19, 1882	July 2, 1883
Carson City	Nevada	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Eureka	....do	Mar. 31, 1873	May 6, 1873
Folsom	New Mexico	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Las Cruces	....do	Mar. 10, 1883	Apr. 2, 1888
Roswell	....do	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Santa Fé	....do	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Bismarck	North Dakota	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Devil's Lake	....do	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Fargo	....do	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Grand Forks	....do	Jan. 21, 1880	Apr. 20, 1880
La Grande	Oregon	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Lakeview	....do	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Oregon City	....do	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Burns	....do	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Roseburgh	....do	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
The Dalles	....do	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875

(*a*) Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at that office is given.
(*b*) Not yet opened.
(*c*) About.

List of existing local land offices June 30, 1890—Continued.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. [a]
Aberdeen	South Dakota	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Chamberlain	do	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890
Huron	do	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1882
Mitchell	do	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1881
Pierre	do	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Rapid City	do	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Watertown	do	Apr. 5, 1879	May 1, 1880
Yankton	do	May 21, 1872	July 24, 1872
Salt Lake City	Utah	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
North Yakima	Washington	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Olympia	do	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Seattle	do	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Spokane Falls	do	June 22, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Vancouver	do	May 16, 1860	July 2, 1861
Walla Walla	do	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Waterville	do	May 16, 1890	(b)
Ashland	Wisconsin	Sept. 28, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886
Eau Claire	do	Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857
Menasha	do	July 14, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852
Wausau	do	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Buffalo	Wyoming	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Cheyenne	do	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Douglas	do	Apr. 23, 1890	(b)
Evanston	do	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Lander	do	Apr. 23, 1890	(b)
Sundance	do	Apr. 3, 1890	(b)

(a) Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry at that office is given.
(b) Not yet opened.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished; and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public land in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

D—PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS DIVISION.

This division has charge of all claims which had their origin in some form of concession from a foreign government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which they are located, and are embraced within the purchases of Louisiana and Florida, the former by the treaty of April 30, 1803, with France, and the latter by the treaty of February 22, 1819, with Spain, and the cession made by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the subsequent Gadsden purchase.

The rights of claimants to property acquired from the former governments when they exercised sovereignty over the regions of country in which their respective claims are situated are recognized and protected by the treaties of acquisition referred to. After the confirmation of this class of claims under the various laws passed by Congress for ascertaining their validity, their proper location by a United States survey and patenting come within the supervision of this division. It also has charge of the examination, location, and patenting of donation claims in the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona; and of Indian lands, both reservations and allotments, and the issuing of scrip in satisfaction of confirmed claims where the title to such claims has been adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States under the act of Congress of June 22, 1860, and certificates of location or scrip decreed by said court; also, of the examination and authentication of other scrip issued for like purpose under act June 2, 1858, and the examination and patenting of New Madrid locations, act February 17, 1815, and other matters in the service similar to the foregoing.

The labors of this division will be largely increased when the provisions for allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, under the act approved February 8, 1887, are more fully carried into effect.

WORK PERFORMED.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the principal work performed in the division was as follows:

California private land claims patented	1
Oregon and Washington donation patents	24
Indiana, Louisiana, Florida, and Arkansas private land claims patented	28
Indian claims patented	354
Entries with certificates of location finally approved	147
Claims in New Mexico under act of July 22, 1854, reported to Congress	1
Claims in Louisiana satisfied with scrip, act of June 2, 1858	29

The indemnity scrip issued in lieu of the above twenty-nine unlocated Louisiana private land claims amounted to 16,272.87 acres.

The total number of letters received in this division of the office during the fiscal year was 1,155 and the total number written was 1,187.

Of cases examined some have been passed for patenting, while others have been suspended on account of imperfections and are now subjects of correspondence.

Of the cases decided some are now on appeal, or awaiting the expiration of the time within which appeal may be taken or motions for review.

Regarding the condition of the work in this division at the beginning of the current year the following statement is submitted:

California cases docketed and not finally adjudicated	14
Confirmed New Mexico and Arizona private land claims not finally adjudicated	27
Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arizona donations reported and not finally adjudicated	117
Scrip cases, act of June 2, 1858, reported and awaiting action	59
Imperfect claims reported under act of June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation, to be reported to Congress by this office	2
Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Illinois, etc., cases awaiting action	2,935
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado in which awards were made by the register and receiver at Pueblo, under act of February 25, 1869, not adjudicated	3
Claims within limits of Las Animas grant in Colorado, rejected by the register and receiver under act of February 25, 1869, on file, exclusive of one disposed of in 1874 and one withdrawn	24
Scrip locations pending	854
Indian allotments not patented	109

The following is among the decisions, reports, and recommendations since last annual report:

THE PERALTA CLAIM.

[To the surveyor-general for Arizona, February 20, 1890.]

I have recently examined with care the papers and correspondence before this office in the matter of the claim set up by James A. Reavis and wife to a body of land in your district, which claim is predicated upon an alleged grant to one Don Miguel de Peralta by Spanish authority in the eighteenth century, the treaty between this Government and Mexico, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, and whatever laws and regulations Congress has since provided for making operative the terms of said treaty respecting private rights of property in lands within the ceded Territory.

Considerable correspondence has been had in the past few years upon certain phases of this case, which again demands attention under the following circumstances, namely: On September 24 last the Acting Commissioner of this Office addressed a letter to you in relation to papers, maps, etc., in your office connected with this "Reavis claim," copies of which parties might wish to obtain, and you were instructed "that whatever copies or papers or records of any kind are made out in regard to the matter must be transmitted through this office and not sent or delivered to the parties direct."

Incidentally you were requested to report "the exact condition of said grant as shown by papers and records in your office, and all the information you can obtain in regard to it."

This call for information was not intended as a direction to you to immediately make up the record, complete or incomplete, from the evidence before you with a view to the submission of the same to Congress; neither was it intended that any steps whatever should be taken which would clothe the case with any additional dignity or cause alarm to the inhabitants of Arizona Territory whose interests might seem to be menaced.

Were this a case which, prima facie, involved some legal or equitable rights and ought therefore to be laid before Congress for its action, the consideration of it in your office should have been exhaustive and the record prepared in as complete a manner as possible, after full investigation, before your report and recommendation were submitted; but the correspondence had in this matter shows that there is no fund available for more thoroughly investigating and exposing this alleged claim.

You have, it is represented, no means of obtaining and perpetuating additional evidence of the visionary character of this so-called grant; and you state that "the furnishing of triplicate copies of the papers on file here to accompany the report is a tremendous undertaking, and will be next to impossible within a reasonable time;" * * * "that you require a Spanish copyist for Spanish documents," more clerks, etc.

It is evident from the foregoing that the matter is not in a condition to be laid before Congress, even if the law were mandatory upon the land department to pursue that course when fictitious claims are presented to the surveyor-general; which I do not believe to be either the meaning or intent of the law upon the subject.

If it is susceptible of such interpretation the entire Territory of Arizona might possibly be placed in reservation at the will of a few persons who might choose to assert dubious or entirely unfounded claims to the soil under grants from former governments, "a result repugnant to public policy and destructive of public and private rights," as was set forth by a former Commissioner of this office.

You report this as an attempt at a gigantic fraud upon the government and nothing more; and in this connection I call attention to office letter addressed to you on the same subject, May 2, 1885, in which the Commissioner used the following language: "The essential foundation of a recognizable claim under the laws of Spain and the treaties and laws of the United States does not appear in this case. It is my opinion that the futile work in which you have been engaged for a year and a half in the direction of investigating an alleged claim which, from your own statement of its uncorroborated character, has not been placed before you in a condition to be entitled to consideration should forthwith be discontinued."

"The only effect of your action and proceedings has been to needlessly alarm citizens in lawful and peaceful possession of homes and property upon the soil, to threaten with insecurity private titles in towns and cities, to imperil valuable mining interests, and to intimidate settlements upon public lands."

Since that time claimants have sought in many ways to strengthen their case before the surveyor-general for Arizona; nevertheless, by the letter from which the above extract is made, further proceedings in your office touching this so-called "Peralta grant" were practically inhibited; and this interdiction has never been officially removed so far as shown by the records here.

A full discussion of the various points raised by you, leading to the conclusion that here is no valid claim which this government is forced to respect, is deemed unnecessary, unless required of me in the future by higher authority.

Three principal questions present themselves for consideration:

(1) Was there ever a grant to one "Peralta," in the manner, and for the lands, as alleged?

(2) If there was such a grant, can the lines of the concession be laid down on the earth's surface with such certainty as to avoid interference with the legal rights of others?

(3) Supposing such a claim once existing, and in a condition to be recognized and enforced under the laws of Spain and Mexico, are there now any heirs or successors in interest of the original grantee who can be identified, and whose claims demand recognition under treaty stipulations?

A negative answer to the last question would render a further consideration of the others superfluous.

A claim must have a claimant—in other words, private land claims presented to Congress, set up for recognition by that body under specific laws, must have a party or parties behind them in whom all the rights involved are centered; otherwise, such claims are clothed with uncertainty, become vague, end in tradition, and all rights under them are lost.

They escheat, and in many cases have escheated, to the crown before the change of sovereignty. Originally good titles, under French and Spanish grants, have frequently been lost on account of "vagueness in description."

They have been pronounced "void for uncertainty," etc., as will be seen by the decisions of the courts in Louisiana, Florida, and Missouri cases, and others.

But here is an unfounded claim involving millions of acres presented to your office, and the only authority for harboring it at all is contained in the act of July 15, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 304), which provides that the surveyor-general of Arizona shall, "under such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Interior," * * * "ascertain and report upon the origin, nature, character, and extent of claims to lands in said Territory under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico," etc.

You have ascertained the facts in this case to your own satisfaction (and I am fully convinced that your conclusions are correct), and you report that there is no claim under the "laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico;" and, furthermore, that the present petitioners have no connection with the alleged grantee.

Mr. Reavis at first based his alleged rights upon purchases from certain individuals; but that chain of title through mesne conveyances he has voluntarily abandoned, it seems, as untenable; and now it rests entirely on the title of his wife as the lineal descendant and only living heir of that Peralta to whom a king of Spain is said to have given a principality.

Is this claim of consanguinity and descent set up for Mrs. Reavis *a verity* which could be established to the satisfaction of a court?

It does not so appear from the proofs submitted, which are of too dubious a character to warrant such a conclusion. Her heirship is not proven, even allowing the papers produced to be genuine.

Suspicion surrounds this case as presented at every step from its inception to the present time. The papers claimed as ancient documents, and exhibited as the muni-

ments of title (some of which papers it is alleged were found by Mr. Reavis amongst the posthumous effects of one Dr. Willing, under whom he originally asserted this claim by mesne conveyance) are made up of shreds and patches, full of inconsistencies and anachronisms and utterly unworthy of faith or credit.

The correct use of the Spanish language is represented as having been ignored by persons high in civil and ecclesiastical authority, even by royalty itself, and that the most reprehensible frauds have been attempted in this case by some one, at some time, I have no doubt.

I agree with you and with the views of my predecessor, hereinbefore quoted, that "the essential foundation of a recognizable claim under the laws of Spain and the treaties and laws of the United States does not appear in this case."

The most material ingredient—a claimant, prima facie entitled—is also lacking; leaving no one to invoke the aid of the act of 1870, even if the claim was founded in fact.

In the absence of a grant and a grantee, the mere assertion of the one or the other can invest no right and impose no duty.

Entertaining these views in the premises, I return, herewith, the papers received with your said letter of October 12, 1889, and direct you to strike the case from your docket and notify Mr. Reavis of the action, allowing the usual time for an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, under the rules of practice.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this communication and its inclosures.

E.—SURVEYING DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was as follows:

Letters:	
Letters on hand unanswered July 1, 1889	68
Letters received during the year	3,990
Letters written during the year	3,595
Letters disposed of during the year	3,943
Letters remaining on hand July 1, 1890	115
Pages of press copy, nearly all type-written	5,644
Pages of record copied	980
Copies of field notes:	
Pages of field notes copied for official and individual use	1,313
Surveying returns:	
Plats and corresponding transcripts of field notes of surveys of public lands and private land claims pending on July 1, 1889	353
Number of same received during the year	314
Disposed of during the year	444
Remaining on hand July 1, 1890	223
Reports of examinations of surveys:	
Special agents reports on field work of surveys pending July 1, 1889	10
Reports received during the year	111
Reports acted upon and disposed of during the year	113
Remaining on hand July 1, 1890	8
Surveying contracts:	
Contracts pending July 1, 1889	9
Contracts received during the year	123
Special instructions (in lieu of contracts) received during the year	20
Contracts acted upon during the year	130
Special instructions acted upon during the year	20
Contracts pending July 1, 1890	2

RELINQUISHED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Under authority of act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, the President has ordered that the following described military reservations be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposal under the provisions of said act:

Reservations.	Date of order.	Area.	Remarks.
		Acres.	
Bois Blanc island, Mich	July 22, 1884	9,199.43	Surveyed.
Fort Butler, N. Mex	....do		Do.
Camp Cady, Cal	....do	1,562.00	Survey authorized.
Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd), Utah *a*	....do	94,550.00	Surveys pending.
Camp Crittenden, Aris	....do	3,278.08	Surveyed.
Coal Reservation, Wyo	....do	100.00	Do.
Fort Fetterman, Wyo	....do	45,097.12	Do.
Camp Goodwin, Aris	....do	5,760.00	Do.
Old Camp Grant, Aris	....do	2,031.70	Do.
Fort Hartsuff, Nebr	....do	3,251.41	Do.
Camp Independence, Cal	....do	5,210.18	Partly surveyed.
Island in State of Missouri	....do	54.70	Surveyed.
Fort Randall, Dak (part east of river) *b*	....do	25,000.00	Do.
Fort Rice, Dak. *a*	....do	102,400.00	Do.

a Estimated.

Reservations.	Date of order.	Area.	Remarks.
		Acres.	
Rush Lake valley, Utah	July 22, 1884	3,371.28	Surveyed.
Fort Sedgwick, Colo. and Nebr	....do	40,960.00	Do.
Camp Sheridan, Nebr	....do	18,225.00	Do.
Fort Steilacoom, Wash	....do	289.00	Do.
Camp Three Forks, Idaho	....do	4,800.00	Unsurveyed.
Fort Verde garden tract, Ariz	....do	3,000.00	Surveyed.
Timber Reservation, Ariz	....do	720.00	Do.
Fort Wilkins, Mich	....do	148.35	Do.
Fort Wallace, Kans	....do	8,926.00	Do.
Old Fort Lyon, Colo	....do	38,000.00	Do.
Pagosa Springs (old Fort Lewis), Colo	....do	22,471.77	Do.
Camp on White river, Colo	....do	40,960.00	Do.
Fort Thornburgh, Utah	....do	21,851.00	Being surveyed.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre (part of), Colo.a	....do	4,000.00	Surveyed.
Fort McRae, N. Mex	....do		Entirely within private land claim which has been patented.
Fort Yuma, Cal	....do	5,265.66	The executive order, January 9, 1884, transferred control of this reserve to the Interior Department for Indian uses.
Fort Sullivan, Me	....do		Area not known; no knowledge of survey.
Fort Sanders, Wyo	Sept. 6, 1884	19,342.00	Surveyed.
Baton Rouge Barracks, La	....do	44.17	Do.
Fort Dodge, Kans	Jan. 12, 1885	14,661.00	Do.
Part of Fort Bidwell, Cal	Feb. 16, 1885	120.00	Do.
Fort Craig, N. Mex	Mar. 3, 1885	24,895.00	Do.
Fort Cameron, Utah	July 2, 1885	23,378.00	Do.
Old powder-house lot, Fla	Mar. 18, 1886	10.29	Surveyed; sold August 16, 1886.
Dragoon barracks, L. H., Fla	Nov. 18, 1886	1.15	Surveyed.
Ten reservations in Louisiana on the Gulf coast, near the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, on bay plat, near Caminada bay, Pass East, Grand Terre island, Quatre Bayou pass, and Bastian bay.	Sept. 23, 1886		Partly surveyed.
Fort Ellis, Mont	July 26, 1886	32,116.10	Surveyed.
Fort McPherson, Nebr	Jan. 5, 1886	19,500.00	Partly surveyed.
Fort Halleck, Nev	Oct. 11, 1886	10,900.93	Being surveyed.
Fort McDermit hay reservation, Nev	Dec. 1, 1886	6,400.00	Do.
Fort Colville, Wash	Feb. 26, 1887	1,070.00	Partly surveyed.
Fort Fred Steele, Wyo	Aug. 9, 1886	22,260.65	Surveyed.
Carlin, Nev	Mar. 20, 1888	920.00	Do.
Fort Sisseton, Dak	Apr. 22, 1888	78,400.00	Unsurveyed.
Fort McDermit, Nev	July 17, 1889	3,974.40	Being surveyed.
Pike's Peak Signal Station, Colo	Jan. 12, 1889	8,192.00	Unsurveyed.
Old Camp Harney, Oregon	Jan. 8, 1889	317.65	Surveyed.
Fort Lyon, Colo	Nov. 25, 1889	5,865.00	Unsurveyed.
Fort Hays, Kans	Oct. 22, 1889	7,600.00	Unsurveyed.
Point Roberts, Wash	June 28, 1889	2,345.00	Surveyed.
Fort Laramie Post, Wyo., and wood and timber reserve.	May 28, 1890	74,240.00	Unsurveyed.

a Estimated. b About.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Schedule showing the names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, and the area as far as known or estimated with reference to executive orders or authority other than the Executive by which the reservations were established, enlarged, or reduced. For reservations relinquished under act of July 5, 1884, see list preceding this schedule.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
ALABAMA.		
At entrance to Mobile bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands, (a) and so much of Cedar point as lies in fractional sections 25 and 26, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.:		
Cedar point	298.50	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin island.	(b)	Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in January, 1853.
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E.	(b)	Secretary of War, September 10, 1842.
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.		
All that part of Cat island owned by the government; all of Ship island, Round, Hurricane, and Dog islands; the west and east ends of Horn and Petit Bois Blanc islands. Area (including Dog and Hurricane islands) estimated at 100 acres.	6,716.55	Executive order, August 30, 1847. This does not include Round Island, which was previously reserved for naval purposes.
Total in Alabama and Mississippi as far as known.	7,013.05	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Camp Bowie, near Chiricahua mountains	23,040.00	Executive orders, March 30, 1870, and November 27, 1877.
Camp Grant (new), in Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.	42,341.00	Executive order, April 17, 1876.
Camp Mojave, on Colorado river:		
Post	5,582.00	Executive order, March 30, 1870.
Hay and wood	2,114.81	
Camp McDowell extends 10 miles along river Verde and 2 miles on each side of the river.	24,750.15	Executive order, April 12, 1867.
Fort Verde, partly in T. 13 N., R., 5 E.:		
Post	9,293.79	Executive orders, March 30, 1870, and August 17, 1876.
Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 E.	1,730.00	Executive orders, August 31, 1869, and October 19, 1875. Act of Congress approved June 22, 1874 (Stats 18, p. 201).
Camp Lowell, in Ts. 13 and 14 S., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 E.	51,361.36	Executive orders, October 26, 1875, and May 15, 1886.
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation.	7,421.14	Executive order, February 1, 1877.
Fort Thomas, mostly in T. 4 S., R. 23 E.	10,487.00	Executive order, May 18, 1877.
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims.	(b)	Executive orders, October 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883.
Total in Arizona as far as known	185,121.25	
ARKANSAS.		
Quarry reservation for stone for public buildings at Little Rock arsenal, viz: S. ½ of sec. 25 and N. ½ of N. ½ of sec. 36, all on right bank of Arkansas river.	260.96	Commissioner of General Land Office, April 11, 1839.
Hot Springs, Ark.	6.76	Act of Congress, April 20, 1832, and executive order, November 17, 1880.
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W.	14.81	Executive orders, May 22, 1871, and December 3, 1876.
Total in Arkansas	282.53	
CALIFORNIA.		
Angel island, in San Francisco bay	(a)	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and April 20, 1860.

a Area of island not known.

b Area not known.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Alcatraz island in San Francisco Bay	(a)	Executive order, November 6, 1850.
Drum barracks, at Wilmington, Cal.	55.00	Deeded to the United States by private parties.
Benicia barracks and arsenal, in Ts. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.	344.90	Executive order, October 10, 1862. Deed by private persons in 1849.
Fort Bidwell, in T. 46 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E., Mount Diablo meridian:		
Post	2,441.45	Executive orders, October 19, 1886, October 4, 1870, and February 7, 1885.
Wood reserve in secs. 1 and 12, T. 46 N., R. 15 E.	640.00	Executive order, February 7, 1871.
Deadman's island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino meridian.	2.00	Executive order, March 15, 1872.
Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian, within Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.	451.50	Executive order, April 2, 1869.
Fort Hill or Monterey, at Monterey	(b)	Executive order, November 23, 1886.
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian.	7.52	Secretary of Interior, March 2, 1858; executive order, October 21, 1882.
Presidio military reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay.	1,479.94	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and December 31, 1851; act of Congress, May 9, 1876 (Stats. 19, p. 52).
Point San José (originally included within the Presidio Reserve No. 1).	7.89	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and December 31, 1851; act of Congress, July 1, 1870 (Stats. 16, p. 186).
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego harbor: "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punto de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean at a distance of 1¼ miles above Punta de Guisanas."	(b)	Executive order, February 26, 1852.
San Pedro bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M. This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded February 2, 1848.	b 40	Executive order, September 14, 1883.
San Solito bay point: From southern boundary of San Solito bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific.	(c)	Executive order, November 6, 1850.
Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine islands, in entrance to the San Pablo bay.	(d)	Executive order, October 25, 1867.
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco bay.	(b)	Executive orders, November 6, 1850, and October 12, 1866.
Mount Whitney: All of T. 15 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19 to 36, inclusive, of T. 15 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 15 S., R. 36 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	e 84,480.00	President's order, September 20, 1883.
Total in California	90,000.20	
COLORADO.		
Fort Lewis, in Ts. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 W. of New Mexico principal meridian.	30,720.00	Executive order, January 27, 1882.
Cantonment on the Uncompahgre river, now called Fort Crawford.	4,293.25	Opinion of Secretary of War November 18, 1882; executive orders, March 12, 1884, and July 5, 1884.
Total in Colorado	35,013.25	
DAKOTA.		
Fort Abraham Lincoln, on west bank of Missouri river, including Sibley island.	(b)	Executive orders, February 11, 1873, and December 17, 1875.
Fort Buford, in Montana and Dakota, on Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.	f 576,000.00	Executive order, August 18, 1868. Executive order, dated January 17, 1888, modified the southern boundary of the Fort Buford reservation, in Montana and Dakota, as defined by executive order of August 18, 1868, by withdrawing the same northward so as to exclude certain surveyed lands in Montana.

a Unsurveyed. c Area not stated. e About.
b Area not known. d Unsurveyed; area not known. f Whole area.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
DAKOTA—continued.		
Fort Pembina, secs. 16, 17, 18, and fractional sec. 15, T. 163 N., R. 51 W.	1,899.06	Executive order, October 4, 1870.
Fort Stevenson, on both sides of Missouri river, partly in T. 147 N., R. 84 W.	*a* 48,000.00	Executive order, June 30, 1868. Post and reservation turned over to Interior Department for school purposes August 7, 1883.
Fort Sully, on Missouri river, 20 miles below the mouth of the Cheyenne river.	*a* 28,800.00	Executive orders, December 10, 1869, and January 17, 1877. By the latter order that part west of the east bank of the Missouri River and within the Sioux Indian Reservation was left out.
Fort Totten, mostly within the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation, but including all the islands in Devil's lake.	(*b*)	Established by executive orders January 11, 1870, and October 7, 1873; reduced by general orders, War Department, No. 17, August 28, 1878, and No. 49, July 5, 1883, by authority of Secretary of War; executive order February 16, 1881, corrects the description of reservation in reference to certain islands in Devil's lake.
Fort Meade:		
Post reserve, in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	7,840.00	Executive order, December 18, 1878.
Timber reservation, as follows: Secs. 19, 30, 31, S. ½ sec. 18 and W. ½ of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. ½ of secs. 24 and 25 and SE. ¼ of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	3,344.83	Executive order, April 18, 1881. Executive order, September 16, 1889, enlarging the wood and timber reservation as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War, dated September 14, 1889.
Fort Randall, west of Missouri river	71,000.00	Executive orders, June 14, 1860, and July 22, 1884.
Total in Dakota as far as known or estimated.	736,883.91	
FLORIDA.		
North end of Amelia island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E.	419.44	Declared by executive order, February 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14, patented to D. L. Yulee, September 5, 1853.
Fort McRee, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W.: "All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Foster's bank."	(*c*)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
North key, in Ts. 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E	159.48	Executive order, March 2, 1840. Order of Secretary of War, March 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay.
Snake key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E	52.17	
Mullet key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E	842.29	
At Charlotte harbor: "The south end of Gasparilla island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., Rs. 20 and 21 E.	2,143.38	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson)	(*c*)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Egmont island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S., R. 15 E.	*b* 392.77	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Flagg island, in St. George's Sound	(*c*)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849; executive order, November 17, 1882.
Matanzas inlet or fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E.	(*c*)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
Fort Barrancas, in T. 3 S., R. 30 W	(*c*)	It falls within the naval reservation declared by executive order, January 10, 1838, and it is said to have been declared February 9, 1842.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa island	(*c*)	Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828. Executive order, July 2, 1888
At St. Andrew's sound: "The tongue or neck of land called Crooked island, east of the several entrances along the coast."	(*c*)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
At St. Augustine the following-named tracts:		
1. Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands		Secretary of War, October 12, 1888, and March 23, 1849.
5. Spanish governor's house lot	(*c*)	
6. Treasury lot	(*c*)	
8. St. Francis barracks and grounds		
9. Military hospital lot		
10. Powder-house lot		

a Estimated. *b* Present area not known. *c* Area not known.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and locality of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
FLORIDA—continued.		
At St. Joseph's bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity or point. St Joseph to its connection with the main-land at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W.	3,851.21	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849, besides what had been sold prior to date of order.
St. Mark's	(a)	Secretary of War, March 23, 1849.
Tract reserved for Fort St. Mark's and adjacent to it.	305.75	By decree of superior court middle district of Florida, June 30, 1838, out of the limits of land claimed under Forbes's purchase.
All the public lands between the fort and Third street, in the town of St. Mark's.	(a)	Section 2, act of Congress March 2, 1833 (4 Stat., p. 664), and executive order dated January 28, 1852.
Santa Rosa sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W."	5,958.20	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Santa Rosa island: Reserves all that portion of Santa Rosa island which was formerly a naval reserve, and relinquished to the Department of the Interior February 25, 1880; the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens military reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa island.	Unsurveyed.	Executive order of July 2, 1888
Key West, or Thompson's island	(a)	Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22, 1876, 19 Stat., p. 96.)
Key West shoals, S. W. point of Key West	(a)	Executive order, September 17, 1845.
Haulover canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E.	(b)	Executive order, August 20, 1886.
Total in Florida as far as known or estimated.	14,124.69	
IDAHO.		
Fort Boisé, in Boisé valley, one-half mile from Boisé city.	638.00	Executive order, April 9, 1873.
Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E.	646.50	Executive order, October 12, 1870.
Fort Lapwai, within Nez Percé Indian Reserve, in T. 35 N., R. 4 W.	640.00	Executive orders, April 23, 1864, and June 15, 1871.
Fort Sherman (late Cœur d'Alene):		
Post reserve, in T. 50 N., R. 4 W	591.35	Request of Secretary of War, October 9, 1877. Executive order, dated April 22, 1880.
Winter-pasture reserve, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 W., as surveyed.	640.00	
Winter-pasture reserve, as declared, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 and 5 W.	640.00	
Total in Idaho	3,795.85	
ILLINOIS.		
Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian.	c750.00	Request of Secretary of War, March 2, 1825, and September 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve, and right of way was granted to the Rock Island Railroad Company. Act of April 2, 1844 (6 Stat., p. 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE¼ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.
Total in Illinois	d750.00	
INDIAN TERRITORY		
Council Grove: For use of Fort Reno, in T. 12 N., R. 4 W., I. M.	5,760.00	Executive order of April 19, 1889, reiterated executive order of December 26, 1885.
Oklahoma	160.00	Executive order of April 9, 1889.
Total in Indian Territory	5,920.00	

a Area not known. b Area not calculated. c Approximate present area. d About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
KANSAS.		
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri river, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.	*a* 2,750.00	Executive order, October 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 238); joint resolution February 9, 1871 (16 Stat., p. 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 392).
Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E.....	*b* 19,899.22	Executive order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866) (14 Stat., p. 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat., p. 573).
Total in Kansas.....	22,649.22	
LOUISIANA.		
Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river: "The public lands 1,200 yards each way from the fort."	(*c*)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre island.	126.16	Purchased by United States in January, 1834.
Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi river.	740.97	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Fort Pike, consisting of "the public land within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike.	(*c*)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known.
Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river.	556.12	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Tower Dupres: "All the public land within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi river.	(*d*)	Executive order, February 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim.
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: "All the public land within 1,200 yards from the fort."	(*c*)	Executive order, February 9, 1842.
Proctor's landing, on Lake Borgne	*a* 92.00	Purchased March 15, 1856.
United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi river, about 3 miles above city.	(*d*)	Purchased by United States December 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.
Baton Rouge arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge	(*c*)	Purchased in 1814.
Total in Louisiana as far as known or estimated.	1,515.25	
MICHIGAN.		
First area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant, in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; second area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant, shown in diagram, with order.	(*d*)	Executive order, May 9, 1885.
Fort Mackinac (or Mackinaw), on the island of Mackinac.	(*c*)	Never declared by executive order. Portion of reserve set apart as a park by act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 517); other parts granted to individuals by act of March 1, 1879 (20 Stat., p. 326).
St. Mary's Falls Canal reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	9.41	Executive order, June 10, 1883.
Improvement of Hay Lake channel, St. Mary's river, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2, and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.	145.90	Executive order, October 30, 1884. Executive order, October 12, 1889. Reserves islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Mary's River, at Hay Lake channel, 132.50 acres.
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	(*d*)	Secretary of the Interior, September 5, 1885. Executive order, September 22, 1885.
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit.....	(*c*)	Land deeded to the United States June 8, 1842, and April 15, 1844.
Total in Michigan as far as known.....	288.31	

a About. *b* Present area. *c* Area not known. *d* Area not stated.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
MINNESOTA.		
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.	(a)	Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and November 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved August 26, 1852 (10 Stats., p. 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated March 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stats., p. 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War, January 1, 1874.
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W.	7.32	Executive order, March 13, 1854.
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling ..	7.32	
MISSOURI.		
Grand Tower rock, in Mississippi river, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E., of fifth principal meridian.	(b)	Executive order, February 24, 1871.
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri river, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W., of fifth principal meridian.	c 1,000.00	Executive order, June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War, March 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.
Total in Missouri as far as known or estimated.	1,000.00	
MONTANA.		
Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E.....	2,400.00	Executive order, May 16, 1871.
Fort Buford, in Montana and Dakota. (See under Dakota for particulars.)		
Fort Shaw, in T. 20 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W	c 32,000.00	Executive order, January 11, 1870.
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue river	d 57,619.00	Executive order, March 14, 1878. General Orders No. 6, headquarters Department of Dakota, February 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.
Fort Assiniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians.	c 704,000.00	Executive orders, March 4, 1880, June 16, 1882, and May 2, 1888. Executive order, dated May 2, 1888, modified military reservations of Fort Assiniboine, per executive order of June 10, 1881, so as to embrace within its boundaries a post reservation, a hay reservation, and a coal-field reservation.
Fort Missoula:		
Original reserve, sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W....	640.00	Executive order, February 19, 1877.
Additional reserve, S. ½ NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. ½ NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ of SE. ¼, NE. ¼ of SW. ¼, and W. ½ of SW. ¼ sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	560.23	Executive order, August 5, 1878.
Timber reserve on unsurveyed land	1,577.41	Executive order, June 10, 1879.
Fort Maginnis, in Ts. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 20 and 21 E.	d 31,000.00	Executive orders, April 8, 1881, and April 14, 1882.
Fort Custer post reservation, 6 miles square, in secs. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	23,040.00	Executive order, December 7, 1886.
National cemetery of Custer's battle-field, 640 acres.	640.00	Thirteen Indian families residing on post reservation not to be disturbed.
Limestone reservation, near Old Fort C. F. Smith, 2,227.20 acres.	2,227.20	
Total in Montana as far as known or estimated.	855,703.84	
NEBRASKA.		
Fort McPherson national cemetery	107.00	Executive orders, October 13, 1873, and January 5, 1887.
Camp Robinson, on White river, at mouth of Spring creek:		
Post reserve.....	12,800.00	Executive orders, November 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879.
Timber reserve, 4 square miles	10,240.00	Executive order, November 4, 1879.

a Present area not known. b Area not given. c Estimated. d About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Fort Sidney:		
Sidney barracks post reserve, sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 49 W.	640.00	Executive order, May 14, 1874.
Timber and wood reserve, secs. 6 and 18, T. 17 N., R. 52 W., and secs. 12, 14, and 24, T. 17 N., R. 53 W.	3,195.35	Executive order, May 31, 1880.
Fort Niobrara:		
Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of the Niobrara river, all in R. 27 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	6,194.84	Executive order, December 10, 1879.
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. ¼ of NE. ¼ sec. 28; the NW. ¼ of NW ¼ and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. ¼ of SW. ¼, the W. ½ of SW. ¼, and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of NE. ¼ of sec. 25; the E. ½ of NW. ¼, the E. ½ of SW. ¼, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. ¼ of sec. 33.		
In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. ½ of SE. ¼ and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. ½ of NW. ¼, and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12.	28,817.48	Executive order, June 6, 1881.
(To the above was added the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of NE. ¼, sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of SW. ¼ of sec. 20, of the same township and range.)	.....	Executive order, April 29, 1884.
Total in Nebraska	61,904.63	
NEW MEXICO.		
Fort Bayard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W	8,840.00	Executive order of April 19, 1869.
Fort Cummings, in Ts. 21 and 22 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	23,040.00	Executive orders, April 29, 1870, and November 9, 1880.
Fort Marcy, at Santa Fé	a 17.77	Executive order, August 28, 1868.
Fort Stanton, within former limits of Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.	10,240.00	Originally 12 miles square, by executive order of May 12, 1854. Reduced under act of May 21, 1872, to a tract 8 miles long and 2 miles wide, 1 mile from each bank of the river Bonito.
Fort Sumner post cemetery, situated in NE. ¼ sec. 15, and NW. ¼ sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 26 E.:		
These two subdivisions contain	320.00	Executive order, May 22, 1871.
Fort Union falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora:		
Post and timber reserve	66,880.00	Executive order, October 9, 1868.
Fort Wingate, in Ts. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W.	83,200.00	Executive orders, February 18, 1870, and March 26, 1881.
Total in New Mexico	192,531.77	
OREGON.		
Fort Klamath, in T. 33 S., R. 7½ E.:		
Post reserve, in secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27	a 1,000.00	
Hay reserve, in secs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, and 22	2,135.08	Executive order, April 6, 1869.
Sand island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	192.07	Executive order, August 29, 1868.
Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W.; fractional secs. 5 and 6, and N. ½ secs. 7, 8, and 9.	1,250.11	Executive order, February 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.

a About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
OREGON—continued.		
For improvement of Coos bay and harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW. ¼ of NW. ¼ of sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2 and SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W.	174.27	Executive order, July 14, 1884. Executive order, November 13, 1889, reserves part of secs. 3, 4, and 9, and parts of 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20, and parts of secs. 21, 22, 27, and 28; secs. 29 and 31, and part of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5; sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; secs. 12, 13, and 23, and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.
North side of Tillamook head, fractional SW. ¼ sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 10 W.	327.55	Executive order, November 4, 1885.
Total in Oregon	5,079.68	
UTAH.		
Fort Douglas, in Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., R. 1 E.	2,388.19	Executive order, September 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1874 (18 Stats., p. 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of January 21, 1885 (Stats. 23, p. 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres.
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas	1,920.00	Act March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 478), added to reserve for water supply.
Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah meridian within the Uintah Indian Reservation.	3,840.00	Executive order, September 1, 1887.
Total in Utah	8,148.19	
WASHINGTON.		
Port Angeles and Edis Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.	(a)	Executive orders, July 19, 1862, and March 10, 1863.
Canoe island, off east coast of Shaw Island	43.10	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby, fractional section 9 (except lot 4 reserved for light-house purposes), and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	536.20	Executive order, February 26, 1852.
Southwest part of Lopez island, including Bunch island and Whale rocks.	599.30	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Northwest part of Lopez island, extending from Flat point to Upright point. These reserves are in Ts. 34, 35, 36 N., R. 2 W.	634.60	
At Neeah harbor, straits Juan de Fuca:		Executive order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW. ¼ of SW. ¼ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lot 5 and NE. ¼ of SE. ¼ sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.
1. We-addah island	b20.00	
2. Tract east side of harbor	b400.00	
3. Tract west side of harbor	b400.00	
At Narrows of Puget sound:		
1. South end of Vashous island	633.60	
2. On north side of Gig harbor	639.00	
All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.		
Point Roberts, in secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12 of T. 40 N., R. 3 W.	2,434.55	Executive order, September 13, 1859, at suggestion of Commissioner of General Land Office.
San Juan island:		Executive order, July 2, 1875. Executive orders dated March 2 and May 20, 1889, amended executive order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; making an aggregate of 640 acres.
Southeast point of island, including Goose island and Rocky peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W.	640.00	
Northeast point of island, including Reid rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.).	508.33	
Shaw island:		
West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	515.30	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	594.90	
Fort Three Tree point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W	640.00	Executive order July 31, 1865.
Fort Townsend, in secs. 21, 22, 27, 28-33 of T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	621.97	Executive order, January 29, 1859.
Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E.	639.54	Order of Secretary of War, October 29, 1853. Executive order, January 5, 1878 ($\frac{48}{100}$ of an acre was granted to Catholic mission).

a Area not known.

b About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Fort Walla Walla, part of the post reserve remaining unsold.	619.57	Executive order, May 13, 1839. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold.
Fort Spokane, on Spokane river	640.00	Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881; executive order, January 12, 1882; executive order, November 17, 1887.
Reservations as follows at twenty-five different points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz:		
1. On north side of New Dungeness harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 31 N., R. 4 W.	258.63	
2. South side of New Dungeness harbor, in T. 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.	628.00	
3. On west side of entrance to Washington harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	614.00	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
4. East side of entrance to Washington harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	588.00	
5. Challam point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W	614.00	
6. Opposite Challam point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.	637.00	
7. Protection island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.		All disposed of before order issued.
8. Opposite Protection island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	624.25	
9. Vancouver point, in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 W.	603.00	
10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W	464.00	
11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W		Do.
12. Admiralty head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E	450.00	Executive order, September 22, 1866. This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.
13. Marrowstone point, in T. 30 N., R. 1 E. and 1 W.	590.00	
14. North of entrance to Deception pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E.	550.00	
15. South of entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	630.00	
16. Two islands east of Deception pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	140.00	
17. Tala point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E	615.25	
18. Hood's head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E	614.25	
19. Foulweather point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 and 2 E.	602.20	
20. Double bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N., R. 2 E.	626.28	
21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E	631.00	
22, 23, and 24. Three tracts on west side of Puget's sound, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E	576.00 637.00 635.00	See preceding remarks.
25. Whidbey's island, most northerly point in T. 34 N., R. 1 and 2 E.	606.00	
Goose island, situate in the strait of San Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern point of San Juan island, in the SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.		Executive order, January 9, 1889.
Total in Washington Territory	22,259.24	
WISCONSIN.		
Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E.	1,046.10	Request of Secretary of War and order of Secretary of the Treasury, September 1, 1837.
WYOMING.		
Fort Bridger, in Ts. 15 and 16 N., R. 115 W	10,240.00	Executive order, May 21, 1858. Relocated and reduced under act of February 24, 1871 (16 Stat., p. 430).
Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W.	4,512.00	Executive order, June 28, 1869.
Wood reserve for Forts Sandets, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W.	a2,540.64	Executive orders, November 4, 1879, and February 25, 1880.
Fort Fred. Steele National Cemetery		Secretary of War, November 19, 1886. Area not known.

a About.

Schedule of military reservations, with area, date, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of executive order or other authority and remarks.
WYOMING—continued.		
Fort Washakie within the Shoshone Indian Reservation.	a 1,405.00	Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Fort McKinney, post reserve and wood and timber reserve, in Ts. 50 and 51, N., Rs. 82 and 83 W.	25,600.00	Executive orders, July 2, 1879, and February 2, 1880.
Depot McKinney, in T. 44 N., R. 78 W	640.00	Executive order, July 2, 1879. Executive order dated January 10, 1890, withdrawing the eastern boundary of the reservation one-fourth of a mile westward, as per terms of the order.
Total to Wyoming	44,937.64	
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.	2,276,965.41	

a About.

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of organization of Territories, date of admission of new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1880, *and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June* 30, 1890.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1890.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1890.	Population in 1880.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.									*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
New Hampshire							9,280	5,939,200			346,991
Massachusetts							7,800	4,992,000			1,783,085
Rhode Island							1,306	835,840			276,531
Connecticut							4,750	3,040,000			622,700
New York							47,000	30,080,000			5,082,871
New Jersey							8,320	5,324,800			1,131,116
Pennsylvania							46,000	29,440,000			4,282,891
Delaware							2,120	1,356,800			146,608
Maryland							11,124	7,119,360			934,943
Virginia							38,348	24,542,720			1,512,565
North Carolina							50,704	32,450,560			1,399,750
South Carolina							34,000	21,760,000			995,577
Georgia							58,000	37,120,000			1,542,180
STATES ADMITTED.											
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	24,115,200			1,648,690
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	6,535,680			332,286
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	29,184,000			1,542,359
Maine				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	35,000	22,400,000			648,936
Texas				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	274,356	175,587,840			1,591,749
West Virginia				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	14,720,000			618,457
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.											
States.											
Ohio				Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	39,972	25,581,976	25,581,976		3,198,062
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	44,893	28,731,090	27,067,762	1,663,328	939,946
Indiana	May 7, 1800	2	58	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	21,637,760	21,637,760		1,978,301
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	30,179,840	30,179,840		1,131,597
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	55,414	35,465,093	35,465,093		3,077,871
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	32,462,115	32,462,115		1,262,505
Missouri	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	65,370	41,836,931	41,836,931		2,168,380
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,203	33,410,063	33,410,063		802,525
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640		1,636,937

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, etc.—Continued.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes. Vol.	United States Statutes. Page.	Act admitting State.	United States Statutes. Vol.	United States Statutes. Page.	Area of the States and Territories— In square miles.	Area of the States and Territories— In acres.	Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1890.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1890.	Population in 1880.
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES—cont'd.											
States—Continued.									*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	37,931,520	30,830,505	7,100,925	269,493
Iowa	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	55,045	35,228,800	35,228,800	.....	1,624,615
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	53,924	34,511,360	34,511,360	.....	1,315,497
California	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	157,801	100,992,640	72,189,644	28,802,996	864,694
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	Feb. 26, 1857	11	166	83,531	53,459,840	42,477,682	10,982,158	780,773
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	60,975,360	40,498,461	20,476,899	174,768
Kansas	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	80,891	51,770,240	51,770,240	.....	996,096
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112,090	71,737,600	33,225,459	38,512,141	62,266
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	10	277	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	73,558	47,077,359	47,012,079	65,280	452,402
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	104,500	66,880,000	59,424,003	7,455,997	194,327
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	15	178	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	97,883	62,645,120	47,162,911	15,482,209	20,789
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	69,994	44,796,160	21,823,027	22,973,133	75,116
Montana	May 26, 1854	13	85	Feb. 22, 1889	25	676	143,776	92,016,640	20,263,021	71,753,619	39,159
Territories.											
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446	.....	.....	.....	121,201	77,568,640	48,638,311	28,930,329	119,565
Utah	....do	9	453	.....	.....	.....	84,476	54,064,640	13,736,633	40,328,007	143,963
Dakota (*a*)	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	.....	.....	.....	150,932	96,596,480	50,877,782	45,718,698	135,177
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664	.....	.....	.....	113,916	72,906,240	14,945,499	57,960,741	40,440
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	.....	.....	.....	86,294	55,228,160	10,679,889	44,548,271	32,610
Alaska (*b*)	July 27, 1868	15	240	.....	.....	.....	577,390	369,529,600	.....	369,529,600	.....
Indian (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,253	40,481,600	27,019,099	13,462,501	.....
District of Columbia	Mar. 3, 1791 / July 16, 1790	1 / 1	130 / 214	.....	.....	.....	60	38,400	.....	.....	177,624
Public Land Strip (*c*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,738	3,672,640	.....	3,672,640	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,581,385	2,292,086,547	986,084,675	829,419,472	50,155,783

a The act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, provided for a division of the former Territory of Dakota into two States, viz, North Dakota and South Dakota, but the figures above given for Dakota embrace the whole area comprising the former Territory of Dakota, as the respective areas of each State have not been calculated up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

b No census taken.

c The Public Land Strip was made a part of Oklahoma Territory by the act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, but as the act provides that "any other lands within the Indian Territory not embraced within these boundaries shall hereafter become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma whenever the Indian nation or tribe owning such lands shall signify to the President of the United States in legal manner its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma," etc., the area of said Public Land Strip is herein reported as heretofore.

Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1889, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1890; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	Areas of public lands in States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed.				Total area of public and Indian land remaining unsurveyed, including the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1890.
	In acres.	In square miles.	Up to June 30, 1889.	Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1889, and not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1889.	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.	Total up to June 30, 1890.	
Alabama	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115			32,462,115	
Arkansas	33,410,063	52,203	33,410,063			33,410,063	
California	100,992,640	157,801	72,027,613	152,285.76	9,745.65	72,189,644	28,802,996
Colorado	66,880,000	104,500	58,950,545	358,203.73	115,258.99	59,424,003	7,455,997
Florida	37,931,520	59,268	30,828,076	2,519.33		30,830,595	7,100,925
Illinois	35,465,093	55,414	35,465,093			35,465,093	
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760			21,637,760	
Iowa	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800			35,228,800	
Kansas	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240			51,770,240	
Louisiana	28,731,090	44,893	27,067,762			27,067,762	1,663,328
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640		*a* 15.73	36,128,640	
Minnesota	53,459,840	83,531	42,332,827	135,247.37	9,607.92	42,477,682	10,982,158
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840			30,179,840	
Missouri	41,836,931	65,370	41,836,931			41,836,931	
Montana	92,016,640	143,776	19,642,860	620,161.42		20,263,021	71,753,619
Nebraska	47,077,359	73,558	46,989,039	23,039.51		47,012,079	65,280
Nevada	71,737,600	112,090	32,816,602	408,857.33		33,225,459	38,512,141
Ohio	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976			25,581,976	
Oregon	60,975,360	95,274	40,414,361	64,902.24	19,198.22	40,498,461	20,476,899
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	*b* 21.82		34,511,360	
Washington	44,796,160	69,994	21,642,904	163,901.04	16,221.95	21,823,027	22,973,133
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390					369,529,600
Arizona	72,906,240	113,916	14,347,751	597,748.27		14,945,499	57,960,741
Dakota *c*	96,596,480	150,932	49,947,790	929,992.35		50,877,782	45,718,698
Idaho	55,228,160	86,294	10,657,740	22,148.58		10,679,889	44,548,271
Indian T	40,481,600	63,253	27,019,099			27,019,099	13,462,501
New Mexico	77,568,640	121,201	48,401,179	178,433.73	58,698.05	48,638,311	28,930,329
Utah	54,064,640	84,476	13,160,107	576,525.50		13,736,633	40,328,007
Wyoming	62,645,120	97,883	47,162,911			47,162,911	15,482,209
Public Land Strip *d*	3,672,640	5,738					3,672,640
Total	1,815,504,147	2,836,725	981,621,984	4,233,966.16	228,725.78	986,084,675	*e* 829,419,472

a This area appears to have been counted in former reports of surveys in the State of Michigan, and is therefore not added in this column.

b Counted in former reports of surveys in the State of Wisconsin, and hence not added in this column.

c The figures given for Dakota embrace the whole area comprising the former Territory of Dakota (now the States of North Dakota and South Dakota). By act of Congress approved April 10, 1890, North Dakota and South Dakota were made separate surveying districts, but the office of United States surveyor-general of North Dakota was not opened until after the close of the fiscal year.

d By act of Congress approved May 2, 1890, the Public Land Strip was made a part of Oklahoma Territory, but as the act provides that "any other lands within the Indian Territory, not embraced within these boundaries, shall hereafter become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma whenever the Indian nation or tribe owning such lands shall signify to the President of the United States in legal manner its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma, and the President shall thereupon make proclamation to that effect," etc., the area of the Public Land Strip is reported as heretofore.

e This estimate is of a very general nature, and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims, in the district of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and lakes; and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes. The volume of land in the unsurveyed portion of the public domain suitable for homes and subject to settlement under the laws of the United States is of comparatively small proportions.

F.—RAILROAD DIVISION.

The following is a tabulated statement of the work performed in this division:

Applications pending July 1, 1889		4,438
Applications received during year		2,191
		6,629
Decisions in favor of applicants	448	
Decisions against applicants	1,861	
Applications referred to other divisions	126	
		2,435
Applications pending July 1, 1890		4,194
Entries pending July 1, 1889		3,921
Entries received during year		1,470
		5,391
Entries canceled during year	268	
Entries closed as to railroad and referred to other divisions	1,259	
		1,527
Entries pending July 1, 1890		3,864
Letters pending July 1, 1889		234
Letters received during year		5,954
		6,188
Letters answered during year	3,834	
Letters requiring no answer	937	
Letters referred to other divisions	450	
		5,221
Letters remaining unanswered July 1, 1890		967
Railroad selections, in acres, canceled during year		56,246.63

Letters written during year 8,486, covering 15,480 pages of press-copy. Certified copies furnished 212, costing $669.16.

The large number of applications pending is, in a measure, due to the fact that the principles involved in a number of the cases are similar to those involved in cases pending before the Secretary of the Interior upon motion for review.

A good part of the work of this division can not be shown in a tabulated statement, viz: Answers to personal inquiries made by the attorneys representing the railroads, and others interested in claims made to lands within the limits of the grants to such roads; also, the exhibition of maps filed by the companies, diagrams showing the limits of the grants projected thereon, and the papers filed by the companies relating or appertaining to the grants.

A great many such inquiries are made, and to answer the same often necessitates a thorough search of the records and files, and, that the person may fully understand, an explanation is necessary, thus consuming considerable time, of which no record is made.

For the information of other divisions, such search and explanation are often necessary.

To answer a simple inquiry as to the status of a particular tract requires an extended examination; for it must first be ascertained whether it is within the limits of the grant, and if so what limit, granted or indemnity; if granted, the date of the attachment of the rights of the road under the grant in that immediate vicinity; and whether the records show, or allegation is made of, a claim sufficient, under the terms of exception from the grant, to defeat the grant.

The following are office letters submitting adjustments:

[St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas), August 18, 1888.]

In compliance with directions contained in department circular of November 22, 1887, issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), I have adjusted the grant to the State of Arkansas by act of February 9, 1853 (10 Stat., 155), as revived and extended by the act of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat., 334), for the Cairo and Fulton, now St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.

I have also prepared lists of lands which appear from the records to have been erroneously approved and patented under said grant, and submitted copies thereof to the land commissioner of the company, accompanied by a letter calling upon him to show cause why proper steps should not be taken by this department to recover said lands, in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887, aforesaid.

The land commissioner has filed his reply, and I herewith submit the case for your consideration and action.

Since the receipt of the reply of the land commissioner the lists have been re-examined and corrected where error was found as alleged, in accordance with the facts as found on the records and given in the paper herewith, marked No. 1.

The other papers submitted are as follows:

A.—Statement showing the adjustment of the grant, from which it appears that a deficiency of 628,006.70 acres exists.

B.—Lists of lands erroneously certified to the State, these having been disposed of prior to the date the right of the company attached (which was August 11, 1855, in the 6-mile limits July 28, 1866, in the 11-mile limits), and date of selection in the 15 and 20 mile limits.

C.—Lists of lands within the 6-mile limits of the grant which were covered by pre-emption filings at date of definite location of the road.

D.—List of lands within the 6 and 11 mile limits which were covered at date of definite location, or certification, by cash entries since canceled.

E.—List of lands erroneously conveyed to the company, being tracts in even-numbered sections outside the 6-mile limits and in odd sections within the 6-mile limits.

F.—Reply of the land commissioner to the call to show cause.

List B, which contained 2,134.82 acres, embraces entries which were made prior to the time the company's right attached and which have never been canceled. As corrected and revised it contains 1,814.82 acres.

List C embraces pre-emption filings upon lands within the 6-mile limits of the company's grant, which were of record and uncanceled at the date of the definite location of the road. These filings were all on "offered" lands, and all, excepting those of Louisa Boone and James Allen, had expired by limitation of law prior to the time the company's right attached.

Mrs. Boone filed her declaratory statement October 2, 1854, but as the date of alleged settlement is not given on the tract-book, and the abstract of filings for that month can not be found, it is impossible to say whether her claim had expired August 11, 1855, or not.

In the case of James Allen, D. S. No. 409, filed December 19, alleging settlement December 9, 1854, his claim was prima facie valid at the date of the definite location of the road, and excepted the tract covered by it from the grant. (Malone *vs.* Union Pacific Railway Company, 15 Copp, 90.) At the date of the certification to the company, however, July 13, 1857, said filing had expired, and, under the practice then obtaining, the certification was made.

List D embraces lands which were covered by entries made prior to the definite location of the road, and remaining intact at that time, but subsequently canceled.

List E embraces lands in odd-numbered sections within the 6-mile limits, and even-numbered sections outside said limits, and were erroneously certified for the reason that the company took no odd section within the 6-mile limits and no even section outside thereof. This list originally contained 1,003.08 acres, but the correction reduced the amount 400 acres, leaving 603.08 acres.

As the lands embraced in lists B, D, and E, as now presented, were erroneously

approved and patented for the reasons given, I am of opinion that the act of March 3, 1887, makes it the duty of the department to take the necessary steps to recover title to them.

As to the lands embraced in list C it is clear from the record that the pre-emption filings covering them, excepting those of Boone and Allen, had expired prior to the definite location of the company's road, and as to that of Boone it is not determined whether it had expired or not. And although the claimants, if still on the lands, would be protected in their rights, it is the opinion of this office that the department is not called upon to take any action looking to their recovery at this time.

As before stated, the tract covered by the filing of Allen was, under department decision in the Malone case, excepted from the company's grant. It was therefore erroneously certified under said grant, and I am of opinion, that the proper steps to recover it should be taken.

The status of each tract, as it appears upon the records, is fully given under the head of remarks in the list containing it.

[Cedar Rapids and Missouri River (Iowa), November 17, 1888.]

In compliance with directions contained in department circular of November 2, 1887, issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), I have adjusted the grants to the State of Iowa by acts of May 15, 1856, and June 2, 1864, for the Iowa Central Air Line, afterwards the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company.

The right under the grants to the odd-numbered sections within the 6-mile limits of the original line from a point near Cedar Rapids to the Missouri river attached October 13, 1856; to the odd and even sections outside said 6-mile limits and within 15 of the original line, and within 20 miles of the modified line, it attached on selection, the latter being indemnity lands. (Railroad Company *vs.* Herring, 110 U. S., 27.)

The present owner of the grant is the Iowa Railroad Land Company.

The grant by the original act was of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for 6 sections in width on each side of the road, with a provision for indemnity for lands lost within the primary limits, to be taken within an additional territory not more than 15 miles from the line of the road.

The act of 1864 allowed the company to change the uncompleted portion of its road, and granted, for the use of the changed or modified line, the same lands and the same amount of lands per mile as was granted by the original act; and directed the Secretary of the Interior, after said modified line had been established and a map thereof filed in this office, to reserve and cause to be conveyed to the company, within 15 miles of the original main line of the road, an amount of land equal to that authorized to be granted by the act of 1856. And if the amount of lands per mile granted, or intended to be granted, by the original act, should not be found within 15 miles of the original line, then selections along the modified line and within 20 miles thereof were authorized.

The act of 1856 did not grant any specific number of acres or sections per mile, but was a grant in place of every alternate odd section for six sections in width on each side of the road. The act of 1864 made a grant for the company of the same lands and the same amount of lands per mile as were granted by the original act.

The length of the modified line of the road from the town of Cedar Rapids to the western terminus is 271.6 miles, and the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the quantity of the grant shall be measured by the length of such line. (Railroad Company *vs.* Herring et al. 10 U. S., 27.)

Neither this company, nor the Iowa Central Air Line Company, to which the grant was originally made, built any road east of Cedar Rapids, a road from Clinton to Cedar Rapids having been built by private enterprise; and the court in the Herring case (*supra*) held that the company, having failed to build the road east of Cedar Rapids and having been relieved from its construction at its own request, is not entitled to any land therefor. In other words, that the company is not entitled to lands for a road which it never built, and was never to build. It follows, I think, that the company has no grant east of Cedar Rapids.

At the date of the approval of the act of 1864, which authorized the company to change the uncompleted portion of its road, it had built to the town of Nevada, 100 miles west of Cedar Rapids.

I have therefore adjusted the grant by dividing it into two sections "east of Nevada" and "west of Nevada," and have prepared four different statements for consideration.

Exhibit A is an adjustment upon the theory that the company takes under the original grant from Cedar Rapids as far as the road was constructed at the date of the act of 1864, and that the only additional right given the company under the latter act for this portion was to satisfy deficiencies within the grant in place by resorting to the even-numbered sections within the 6-mile limits, and both even and

odd within the 15-mile limits; and if there was still a deficiency, to resort to the even and odd sections along the modified line within 20 miles thereof. Under this statement, there have been excess approvals to the company of 57,570.24 acres.

Exhibit B is a statement based upon the same theory for that part of the road between Cedar Rapids and Nevada, as exhibit A; but for that portion west of Nevada six sections per mile of constructed road have been allowed. Under this statement, there have been excess approvals of 5,814.20 acres.

Exhibit C is an adjustment upon the theory that the company is entitled to six full sections per mile of constructed road west of Cedar Rapids, and, if that theory be correct, there would still be due the company 9,512.43 acres.

Exhibit D shows an adjustment upon the same theory for that part of the road between Cedar Rapids and Nevada, as exhibit A, and for the balance, or the modified line under the act of 1864, 171.60 miles, for the same amount of lands per mile as was granted by the act of 1856. If this statement is correct, there has been approved to the company 14,943.32 acres of land in excess of the quantity it is entitled to.

This result is reached by taking the whole area of the grant by the act of 1856, 975,681.33 acres, which is the area of all the odd-numbered sections within 6 miles of the original line of the road, dividing it by 257.70, the length in miles of said line, and multiplying the product by 171.60, the length in miles of the modified line under the act of 1864.

Exhibit E shows an adjustment upon the theory that the grant should be adjusted as a whole from Cedar Rapids to the western terminus, 271.6 miles, and the company is entitled to the same amount of land per mile therefor as was granted by the act of 1856. The amount of lands per mile granted by said act was 3,786.80 acres, and this multiplied by the number of miles of road constructed west of Cedar Rapids gives 1,028,494.88 as the number of acres to which the company is entitled.

As there have been approved under the grants 1,033,431.57 acres, the company under this adjustment would have received 4,936.69 acres excess.

In the opinion of this office, this latter is the correct adjustment. The company claims six full sections per mile for road constructed, but, if it had been the intention of Congress to make such a grant, it would have been easy to express it, and the language of the granting clause would have been unnecessary and confusing. If, however, it was the purpose of Congress to give the same amount of lands per mile for the modified line as was granted for the original line, the language is appropriate and unambiguous.

The supreme court of the State of Iowa in Railroad Company *vs.* Herring (52 Iowa, 687), and again in Railroad Company *vs.* Jewell (61 Iowa, 410), decided that the quantity of the grant was to be measured by the length of the road constructed; that the length of the road constructed was 271.6 mile, and that the company was entitled under the act of 1864 to the granted lands for that number of miles.

The Supreme Court of the United States concurred in this view in the case of Herring (*supra*) on appeal by the company. (110 U. S. 27).

I have also prepared lists of the lands which appear from the records to have been erroneously certified under the grants, and submitted copies thereof to the president of the Iowa Railroad Land Company, the present owner, accompanied by a letter calling upon him to show cause why the proper steps should not be taken by this department to recover the title, in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887, aforesaid.

Copies of the lists of land submitted to the company are herewith transmitted, and are described as follows:

List A 1 embraces lands covered by entries which were either made prior to, and were extant upon the records at, the time the company's right attached, or were authorized or confirmed by this office or department.

List B 1 embraces lands which have been approved to the State as swamp.

List C 1 embraces lands within the 6-mile limits which were covered by unexpired pre-emption filings at the date of the definite location of the road.

List D 1 embraces lands lying east of the terminal at Cedar Rapids.

These lists contain 7,824.52 acres, and in the event of their recovery would wipe out the excess approvals to the company and leave a balance due it of 2,887.83 acres.

I also inclose the answer by the attorneys for the company, Messrs. Curtis and Burdett, to the rule to show cause, marked E.

The status of each tract, as it appears upon the records, is fully given in the list containing it, and as it is shown that the lands were erroneously certified to the company, it is believed by this office to be the duty of the department, pursuant to the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887, to take the proper steps to recover the title.

[Dubuque and Pacific (Iowa), September 23, 1889.]

In compliance with instructions contained in department circular of November 2, 1887, issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 556), I have adjusted the grant of the State of Iowa by act of May 15, 1856, (11 Stat. 9), to aid in

the construction of a railroad from the city of Dubuque therein "to a point on the Missouri river near Sioux city, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete Des Morts to the nearest point on said road." Said grant was of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of the road, with a provision for indemnity for losses within the 6-mile limits to be taken from an additional territory not more than 15 miles from the road line.

The right under the grant attached in the 6-mile or granted limits October 13, 1856, the date of the filing in this office the map showing the definite location of the road. The right to indemnity attached upon selection. By act of June 2, 1864, Congress authorized the change of the line of the road between Fort Dodge and Sioux city, but specially provided that the change should not impair the right to, nor change the location of, the grant.

The present owners of the grant are the Iowa Railroad Land Company, successor in interest of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company, one of the grantees of the State, and the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

The grant was of every alternate odd-numbered section of land within specified limits, and was therefore a grant in place. The area of the odd-numbered sections within the 6-mile or granted limits of the main line, which is the area of the grant for such line, is 1,207,145.51 acres. There have been certified under this part of the grant, as granted lands, 455,992.01 acres, and as indemnity, 699,174.74 acres, which with 153.95 acres in the granted limits vacant and subject to selections, aggregate 1,155,320.70 acres, leaving a balance of 51,824.81 acres due as indemnity on the main line.

The area of the grant for the Tete Des Morts branch is 21,142.95 acres. Only 40 acres have been certified for said branch, leaving a balance of idemnity due therefor of 21,102.95 acres.

Lists of the lands which, under the present rulings of the department, would appear to have been erroneously certified for the company, were prepared, and the present owners, under the grant, through the local office at Des Moines, furnished copies thereof, and called upon to show cause why the proper steps should not be taken by the government to recover the title, in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887, aforesaid.

Answers to the rule to show cause have been submitted by W. J. McKnight, president for the Dubuque and Sioux City Company, for that company, and by Curtis and Burdett of this city, attorneys for the Iowa Railroad Land Company, successor in interest to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Company. These answers allege, among other reasons for a dismissal of the rule against the companies, that nearly all the lands have been disposed of by them by deeds of conveyance.

Copies of the lists of lands submitted to the companies are herewith transmitted, and are described as follows:

List A embraces lands within the 6-mile limits of the grant which were covered by unexpired pre-emption filings at the date of the definite location of the road.

List B embraces lands within the 6-mile limits which were covered by pre-emption entries of record at the date of said definite location, but subsequently canceled. Also one tract in the 15-mile or indemnity limits which was covered by a warrant location at the date of the certification under the grant.

The filings on the lands in list A, none of which were carried into entry, were allowed under instructions from this office directing that entries should be permitted until definite location, but the Attorney-General in his opinion of December 19, 1856 (1 Lester, 551, p. 513), declared that the road was definitely located "when the necessary determinative lines shall be fixed upon the face of the earth."

The line of the road in question was so fixed between July, 1855, and August 14, 1856, and in nearly every instance before the alleged date of settlement.

The department accepted that opinion, and this office was governed thereby until the Supreme Court decision in Van Wyck vs. Knevals (106 U. S. 360), after which the date of the filing of the map of definite location, October 13, 1856, was held to be the time the company's right attached. It follows, therefore, that at the date of the certification of December 27, 1858, that certification was in accordance with existing rulings.

All the lands in sec. 17, T. 89 N., R. 27 W., embraced in list B, were covered at the date of the grant by warrant locations, and these locations were of record and uncanceled until after the filing of the map of definite location. There is, however, no claimant adverse to the company, to any part of said section, known to this office.

The only tract in the 6-mile limit of list B, which is now claimed adversely to the company, is the E. ½ NW. ¼, sec. 3, T. 90 N., R. 46 W., which is claimed by Ursule Karley, under homestead final certificate 171 Sioux City series, in the name of Edward Karley, patented July 20, 1872. This tract was certified to the company April 7, 1863, but, under the present rulings of the department, was excepted from the railroad grant by location with warrant 28329, made September 9, 1856, and canceled May 12, 1859.

The S. ½ SW. ¼ of sec. 21, T. 88 N., R. 17 W., list B, is within the 15-mile limits of the grant, and was certified thereunder December 27, 1853. The records show that John Hodgdon applied to locate this tract January 4, 1856, and that, through an error in description, the local officers gave the range as 19. This was corrected on July 23, 1858, by authority of Commissioner's letter of July 16, 1858, and patent issued upon the location July 16, 1860, warrant 11219, 80 acres, act of 1855.

Your predecessor on February 6, 1889, in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (9 L. D. 165), wherein similar questions were involved, concluded that the United States had no just grounds for instituting suits for the recovery of the lands, holding that the only probable consequence of such litigation would be uncertainty, depreciation of values for a time, and distress to numerous citizens.

This office is of opinion, in view of said decision and the facts in the case, that the rule against the company should be dissolved, as to all the lands involved, excepting the S. ½ SW. ¼ of sec. 21, T. 88 N., R. 17 W., and the E. ½ NW. ¼ of sec. 3, T. 90 N., R. 46 W. The records show that the claim of Hodgdon to the former was initiated prior to the date of the railroad grant, and was perfected prior to the certification thereunder; and the company do not allege a disposal thereof. The latter is shown, under the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Van Wyck case (*supra*), to have been excepted from the railroad grant. Karley made entry of the land in 1866, and patent issued thereon July 20, 1872. The company alleges sale of this tract on February 12, 1878, twelve years after Karley made his entry, and six years after the issue of the patent thereon. Both the company and its alleged purchaser, Anton Brehm, must therefore have been aware of the patent to Karley. The letters of Mrs. Karley, herewith, state that she has been ousted from her home.

I am of opinion that the proper steps should be taken to recover these two tracts.

The following papers are herewith submitted:

Copies of the lists of lands erroneously certified, marked A and B.

Adjustment of the grant, marked C.

Copy of office letter of March 17, 1888, directing the local officers at Des Moines to show cause, marked D.

Copy of a similar letter, marked E.

Letter from local office dated November 20, 1888, marked F.

Reply of Curtis and Burdett to rule to show cause, marked G.

Letter from local office with reply of McKnight, marked H.

Three letters from Ursule Karley, with translations, marked K.

Abstract of title of E. ½ NW. ¼ of sec. 3, T. 90 N., R. 46 W., marked L.

[Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (Wisconsin), October 30, 1889.]

In the matter of the adjustment of the grant for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, successor of the North Wisconsin Railway Company, under the acts of June 3, 1856 (11 Stat., 20), and May 5, 1864 (13 Stat., 66), I have the honor to present herein an adjustment in accordance with the several decisions of the department, in which allowance has been made for all reconveyances and for the claim on account of the overlap between the main and branch lines, not allowed in the former adjustment.

MAIN LINE.

	Acres.	Acres.
Area of grant		857,279.26
Moieties to be deducted:		
Wisconsin Central	18,573.86	
West Wisconsin	12,004.76	
Branch line	21,425.73	
		52,004.35
Net area of grant		805,274.91
Approved in granted limits, deducting award to farm mortgage	497,399.38	
Approved west of terminal at Hudson	160.00	
Approved to other roads not entitled	765.96	
Vacant and subject to grant	501.80	
Selected subject to grant	4,337.86	
		503,165.00
Lost to grant		302,109.91
Approved as indemnity, including 9,250.90 acres approved October 11, 1889, but suspended as to 6,213.15 acres		286,866.32
Due as indemnity		15,243.59

BRANCH LINE.

	Acres.	Acres.
Area of grant		537,152.47
Moieties to be deducted:		
Wisconsin Central	32,792.75	
Main line	21,425.73	
		54,218.48
Net area of grant		482,933.99
Approved in granted limits, deducting award to farm mortgage	374,559.48	
Selected and subject to grant	3,443.63	
		378,003.11
Lost to grant		104,930.88
Approved as indemnity, including 14,828.25 acres approved October 11, 1889, but suspended as to 2,399.48 acres		89,267.77
Due as indemnity		15,663.11

In the adjustment the item "selected and subject to the grant" contains 2,[illegible]37.68 acres on the main line and 3,149.92 acres on the branch line, which are in the common 10-mile limit with the grant for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

In the matter of this conflict, it has been held that the Omaha Company is entitled to a moiety of the lands.

The adjustment shows that, within said limit, the Omaha Company lacks the amounts above stated, in order to make its approvals equal to one-half the common area.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, under the departmental decision of October 7, 1887 (6 L. D., 195), is not entitled to any of the lands so situated, but must take indemnity therefor; and, further, said company has executed a waiver in favor of the Omaha Company; hence, there can be no question as between the companies, and I recommend the approval of list 13, herewith submitted, for 7,603.37 acres.

In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that the Omaha Company has selected about all the odd-numbered sections within said limit; and as the allowance above made fully satisfies its claim, I recommend that the remaining selections within said limit, by said company, be canceled.

The adjustment shows that to satisfy the main line (charging the company with all approvals made) requires 15,193.59 acres, and the branch line 15,613.11 acres.

I have endeavored to find such amounts within the indemnity limits free from conflicts with the primary limits of the grant for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but find it impossible, and therefore submit list 14, for 21,810.69 acres, being lands free from such conflict, and list 15, for 9,083.91 acres, within the conflict.

The lands in conflict are also within the primary limits of the grant for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and opposite unconstructed road.

In this particular they have a different status from the lands included in lists 8, 9, and 12, approved by you October 11, 1889, and subsequently suspended by your letter of October 22, 1889.

They are all within the 15-mile limit of the grant for the Omaha Company under the act of June 3, 1856.

Should the lists herewith submitted be approved the grant is satisfied.

There are pending in this office a great many applications for lands within the indemnity limits of the grant for the Omaha Company (which will not be needed in satisfaction of the grant for said company) and within the primary limits of the grants for the Wisconsin Central and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies.

The status is therefore the same as that of the tracts included in list 15, except that they will not be needed in satisfaction of the grant for the Omaha Company, and are within the 15 and 20 mile limits of the grant for said company.

Letters of inquiry in relation to said applications and many making inquiry as to when such lands shall be restored to entry are daily received, and I have therefore to request an early determination of the respective rights within said conflict, that such lands as you may determine may at the earliest possible date be restored to entry.

[Little Rock and Fort Smith (Arkansas), November 12, 1889.]

I have the honor to submit herewith a readjustment of the grant to the State of Arkansas to aid in the construction of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, being a branch of the Cairo and Fulton railroad. The original grant was by the act of February 9, 1853, and was of every alternate section of land designated by even numbers for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches, with a provision

for indemnity for losses within the primary or granted limits, to be taken within an additional territory, not further than 15 miles from the line of the road. This grant having lapsed, and no road having been constructed, Congress, by act of July 28, 1866, revived and extended it so as to include all the odd-numbered sections "lying along the outer line of the lands heretofore granted and within 5 miles on each side thereof," with certain exceptions; but provided that the additional grant, when added to that revived, should not exceed ten sections per mile of railroad.

In 1881, this office, after a thorough examination of the grant for the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, prepared an adjustment of the same, and on June 27 of that year submitted a statement thereof to the department, accompanied by two lists of lands for approval for patent under the grant, aggregating 140,287.37 acres, 140,283.66 acres having been found to be due thereunder. They were approved and returned to this office January 9, 1882, but further action upon them was suspended by informal request of Secretary Kirkwood, dated January 13, ensuing. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives having reported that, in its opinion, no reason existed why patents should not issue to the company for land earned by the construction of its road, Secretary Teller, on the 10th of May, 1882, called the attention of the office to the matter, and stated he could see no objection to patenting the lands embraced in said lists. A thorough re-examination of the lists was thereupon made, and by office letter of May 31, 1882, the attention of the department was called to certain expired pre-emption filings which were still of record, and instructions asked as to whether the tracts covered by them should be excluded from the patent. On June 23, 1882, the Secretary replied that the act of June 21, 1866 (14 Stats., 66), obliterated all previous pre-emptions; that the settlements and filings referred to had no statutory force; and that the tracts covered by them should not be omitted from the patent to the company. The lists, aggregating 139,853.62 acres, were thereupon, on July 13, 1882, patented. This left a balance due the company of 430.06 acres.

A large quantity of lands in excess of the amount due the company having been selected under its grant, this office on February 19, 1883, having previously called the attention of the department to the fact, addressed a letter to the Secretary suggesting that all such lands, as well as the lands which had been reserved to satisfy the grant, be restored to settlement and entry, and asking instructions in the premises.

The Secretary having concurred in these views, the local officers at Little Rock, Dardanelles, and Harrison, the districts wherein the grant is situated, were directed to restore to entry, after thirty days' public notice, all the vacant land in their districts theretofore reserved under the grant, and also all lands selected by the company and not needed in satisfaction of said grant. Said selections were canceled, and descriptive lists of the selected lands were furnished the local officers.

It having been discovered that 470.25 acres of land had been twice patented to the company, and the company having executed relinquishments for certified or patented lands to the amount of 392.18 acres, which had been erroneously conveyed to it, 1,272.73 acres were reserved for the satisfaction of the grant.

On November 15, 1884, a list containing 1,192.73 acres was submitted to the Secretary for approval, and the same was approved November 18, and patent issued therefor December 1 ensuing. The account with the company was thus settled, with the exception of 80 acres.

This adjustment and settlement has not been disputed by the company.

The right under the act of 1853 attached to the vacant even-numbered sections in the 6-mile limits August 13, 1855, and, under the act of 1866, to the vacant odd-numbered sections within the additional 5-mile limits May 13, 1867, the date the Secretary of the Interior filed in his office and in the office of the secretary of state of Arkansas the certificate as to the reorganization of the board of directors by the company, as required by the 3d section of said act.

The readjustment, which shows an excess of lands conveyed to the company of 5,224.06 acres, was prepared under the act of March 3, 1887.

On September 13, 1888, the land commissioner of the company was, through the local office at Little Rock, called on to show cause in writing why proper steps should not be taken by this department to recover to the United States, in accordance with the requirements of said act, the title to certain lands, lists of which, marked A, B, and C, were furnished.

List A embraced lands which were disposed of prior to or were covered, at the time the right of the company attached, by entries of record, which defeated the grant.

List B embraced lands which were selected as swamp prior to the time the company's right attached, or have been approved to the State as swamp under the act of September 28, 1850; and

List C contained a tract which was covered, at the date the company's right attached, by an uncanceled pre-emption filing.

The company, in due time, by its attorney, filed its answer to the rule to show cause, and therein contended that, the grant having been adjusted prior to the act of 1887, there was no authority in said act for its readjustment; that said act could be

applied to those grants only which had not been adjusted. The attorneys then proceed to treat each tract separately.

The position of the company that there is no authority found in the act of March 3, 1887, for a readjustment of the grant is, I think, well taken; the grant was thoroughly examined and finally adjusted, the adjustment was accepted by the company; and, without express legislative authority, this department can not disturb it. See decision of the department of February 6, 1889, in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company (8 L. D., 165). It is not thought necessary, therefore, to follow the company in its argument, treating each tract separately.

The papers submitted are as follows:

Copies of Commissioner's letters to Secretary of June 27, 1881, May 31, 1882, February 19, 1883, and November 15, 1884, marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

Copy of office letter to T. M. Gibson, calling upon him to show cause, marked 5.

Reply of the company, marked 6.

Copies of the lists A, B, and C, above referred to.

Sheet showing the adjustment of the grant, marked D.

[Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Kansas), November 18, 1889.]

I have the honor to herewith submit, as directed by your letter of June 21, 1889, an adjustment of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, under the acts of March 3, 1863, and July 26, 1866, in accordance with the present rulings of the department.

Statement.

	Acres.	Acres.
Total area of grant		1,134,791.08
Deduct on account of moieties:		
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	37,161.14	
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	90,898.74	
		128,059.88
Net area of grant		1,006,731.20
Approved in granted limits	122,656.53	
Approved to Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston within clear limits	1,663.36	
		124,319.89
Loss to grant		882,411.31
Approved as indemnity		494,072.38
Due as indemnity		388,338.93

In the former adjustment deduction was made on account of prior grants for railroads, Indian reservations, and selections on account of grants to the State for internal improvements, etc. These deductions, under departmental decision in the matter of the adjustment of the grant for the Omaha Company (6 L. D., 195), are erroneous, and in the adjustment now presented indemnity has been allowed for such losses.

It will be seen that the company is charged with 1,663.36 acres approved by the State for the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company. This arises from the fact that of the lands approved to the State September 25, 1872, jointly, 3,326.72 acres are within the primary limits of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, free from conflict, and it was error to approve them jointly with the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, and under date of May 30, 1876, Messrs. Britton & Gray, as attorneys for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, requested that they be patented to the last named road; and accompanying the request is a paper signed by the duly qualified receiver for the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, wherein he recites the fact of the erroneous certification and the necessity of a new certification to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company.

This office requested the State to execute a quitclaim to the lands that they might be properly certified; but refusal was made for the reason that the State had patented the lands to the companies as certified by this office. No further action appears to have been taken by this office, but it is presumed that the matter has been settled between the companies.

Under the adjustment by my predecessor (Mr. Sparks), submitted in his letter of July 21, 1887 (copy inclosed), in which the limits, as established at the time of the location of the road, were changed for reasons therein set forth, the whole area of the grant was found to be 1,121,784.18 acres, and by the change 21,421.99 acres, for-

merly within the indemnity limits and patented as such, are shown to be outside of such limit.

In returning this adjustment attention was called to the exclusion of said amount of lands by the change in limits, and, as stated, "an inspection of the maps shows that many tracts which lay outside of the indemnity limits under the original adjustment now fall within such limits. The amount of lands in this condition is not stated. The net result of the change of limits, therefore, can not be ascertained from the record."

Attention was also called to the statement in said adjustment that "there have been approved to the company in granted limits 117,556.08 acres, of which 21,523.68¼ acres were erroneously patented, such land having been excepted from the grant by grants for other roads," and it is not known by what grants said amount was excepted from the grant in question.

(1) THE RESULT OF THE CHANGE OF LIMITS.

Under the former adjustment more than 21,421.99 acres were excluded from the indemnity limits, but of the amount excluded 21,421.99 acres had been patented to the company.

Within the indemnity limits the company took both odd and even sections, and the diagrams show that the change in the indemnity limits is much more than in the granted or primary limits.

The indemnity withdrawals for said company have been revoked, and a change could not affect disposals, heretofore made, of land which by the change would be included in said limit.

A contrast of the primary or granted limits gives as follows:

	Acres.
Gross area under present adjustment	1,134,791.08
Gross area under former adjustment	1,121,784.18
Result of change affects granted limits	13,006.90
Amount excluded from indemnity limits	21,421.99
Amount affected by change of limits	34,428.89

In the former adjustment a change was made not only in the limits of the grant for the road under consideration, but on all roads coming in conflict therewith the limits were changed as far as the conflict extended. In this connection I would state that upon petitions in behalf of Odell F. Wiard, Andrew J. Curran, and William H. Irwin, seeking to change the limits of the grant for the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, as shown by the diagrams on file in this office, recommendation was made under date of June 1, 1889, that no change be made in the limits; but as yet no action has been taken upon said matter by the department.

(2) AS TO LANDS SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN ERRONEOUSLY PATENTED.

The following is taken from the adjustment now submitted, hence the amounts will differ from those under the former adjustment, due to the change in limits:

From Emporia southward, in the conflict with the grant for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, the grant is of even date, while north of this point the grant for the latter company is the prior grant; and upon establishing a terminal at this point to separate the grants it is found that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company received patents for 6,845.62 acres north of said terminal. Until the adjustment submitted by Mr. Sparks no terminal was ever established, but the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad seems to have been the dividing line recognized at the time the lands were patented.

In the conflict between said companies the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company received patents for 12,653.92 acres as indemnity of lands situated within the primary limits of the grant of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company; and in the conflict with the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company received patents for 6,315.93 acres as indemnity, which are shown to be within the primary limits of the grant for the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Company.

In the adjustment herewith submitted the company is charged with receiving these lands, but as it is clearly shown that, as the adjustment stands, the company is entitled to more land than could be found within its limits, a further consideration of the matter as affects the adjustment is unnecessary.

An examination shows a further class of erroneous approvals not reported in the former adjustment, *i. e.*, that patents have issued to this company for about 3,000 acres where it is shown, on account of claims of record, the lands were not subject to the company's grant.

As to these tracts a rule will be served upon the company to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted with a view to the recovery of the lands, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1887.

As the company has selections pending for about 7,000 acres, and is desirous of receiving patents therefor if so directed, lists of the same will be prepared for your approval, that patents may issue thereon. Such lists are not submitted herewith, as the former adjustment, showing an excess of 293,431.55 acres, has not been formally set aside.

As the matter of the change of limits is presented in this adjustment, and as it will affect all adjustments to be made, an early determination of the matter is requested.

In this connection I have to call attention to office letter of October 31, 1887, presenting for consideration, in connection with the adjustment of the grant for this company, a statement in relation to lands embraced in the reservation established by treaty of January 15, 1838 (7 Stat., 550), for the New York Indians, and patented to this and other companies.

This was not considered in returning the papers, and the letter of October 31, 1887, is herewith inclosed.

[Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fè (Kansas), December 20, 1889.]

I have the honor to herewith submit, as directed by your letter of November 14, 1889, an adjustment of the grant for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, under the act of March 3, 1863, in accordance with the present rulings of the department.

Statement.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area of grant		2,921,138.38
Deduct moiety on account of grant for Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company		37,161.14
Net area of grant		2,883,977.24
	Acres.	
Approved in granted limits	2,022,515.00	
Erroneously approved to Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company within limits of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company	19,499.56	
Vacant	80.00	
		2,042,094.56
Loss to grant		841,882.68
Approved as indemnity		912,217.53
Excess		70,334.85

In explanation of the charge for lands erroneously approved to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company within the limits of the grant for the road under consideration, I have to submit the following:

From Emporia southward, in the conflict of these two grants, they are of even date, while north of this point the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has the prior grant, and upon establishing a terminal to separate the grants, it is found that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company received patents for 6,845.62 acres north of said terminal.

Until the adjustment of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company no terminal was ever established, but the line of the road of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company seems to have been recognized as the dividing line.

It further appears that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company received patents for 12,653.92 acres, as indemnity, of land situated within the primary limits of the grant for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

It will be seen that the patenting of the lands in both of these items to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company was error, and it is believed that the same are recoverable by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, and hence they are charged to them in the adjustment herein presented.

In submitting the adjustment of the grant for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company attention was called to these items, and also to the fact that said company was charged in the adjustment with receiving the same; but, as stated therein, as it is clearly shown that said company is entitled to more land than could be found within its limits, further consideration of the matter as affects the adjustment of said road was unnecessary.

In the present case a different state of facts is presented; for, excluding the charge of these items, an excess remains, and a consideration of the matter becomes necessary before a final adjustment can be made.

It also appears that 80 acres have been approved for the benefit of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company where it is shown that on account of claims of record, the lands were not subject to the company's grant.

Should the company reconvey the same, or upon their recovery by suit, a deduction should be made of said amount from the excess shown.

I have advised the attorney for the company of the state of the adjustment herein presented.

Should it be desired, a list can be prepared of the lands embracing the excess.

The papers, with your letter of November 14, 1889, are herewith returned.

[St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific (Minnesota), January 25, 1890.]

I have the honor to submit herewith an adjustment of the grant to the State of Minnesota, made by the acts of March 3, 1857 (11 Stat., 195); March 3, 1865 (13 Stat., 526); and March 3, 1871 (16 Stat., 588), in aid of a railroad "from Stillwater, by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony, to a point between the foot of Big Stone lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood river, with a branch via St. Cloud and Crow Wing, to the navigable waters of the Red river of the North," in accordance with departmental decision of February 26, 1889 (8 L. D., 255), holding that said grant is, in effect, an entirety and indivisible.

Statement.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant		3,741,681.33
Deductions:		
On account of moieties	21,654.05	
On account of prior grants	53,133.06	74,787.11
Net area of grant		3,666,894.22
Approved in granted limits	2,129,390.45	
Vacant in granted limits	2,577.27	
Selected in granted limits	71,977.80	
Vacant, except expired filings	28,800.65	
Relinquished under State act of March 1, 1877	14,856.62	
Patented to Northern Pacific railroad within granted limits of St. Vincent extension	29,146.69	2,276,749.48
		1,390,144.74
Approved as indemnity		1,321,073.94
Due as indemnity		69,070.80

The adjustment discloses the following conflicts, the area of which is given, and the items upon which the deductions are based:

Main line.	Amounts in conflict.	Moieties deducted.	Prior grant.
6 with 6 Minnesota Valley	2,715.01	*1,357.50	.....
6 with 6 Minnesota Central	4,205.48	*2,102.74	.....
6 with 6 Minnesota Valley and Minnesota Central	23,347.90	†15,565.26	.....
6 with 6 Brainard Branch and Minnesota Valley	3,563.17	‡1,187.72	.....
6 with 6 Brainard Branch and Minnesota Central	163.38	‡54.46	.....
6 with 6 Brainard Branch and Minnesota Valley and Minnesota Central	2,372.75	*1,186.37	.....
10 with 6 Brainard Branch	18,245.54	.....	18,245.54
10 with 6 Minnesota Central	3,725.39	.....	3,725.39
10 with 6 Minnesota Valley	10,405.19	.....	10,405.19
10 with 10 Minnesota Central	400.00	*200.00	.....
10 with 10 Minnesota Valley	4,819.37	.....	4,819.37
10 with 6 Lake Superior and Mississippi	7,946.58	.....	7,946.58
10 with 6 Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley	7,990.99	.....	7,990.99
Total St. Vincent Extension	.....	21,654.05	53,133.06
10 with 20 Northern Pacific Railroad	259,631.85	.....	.....
10 with withdrawal on general route, Northern Pacific Railroad	217,275.74	.....	.....
Brainard Branch: 10 with 20 Northern Pacific	86,591.43	.....	.....
Total	563,499.02	.....	.....

*One-half. †Two-thirds. ‡One-third.

The deduction on account of prior grants is made under section 3 of the act of March 3, 1865 (13 Stat., 526), which provides "that any lands which may have been granted to the Territory or State of Minnesota for the purpose of aiding in the construction of any railroad, which lands may be located within the limits of this extension of said grant or grants, shall be deducted from the full quantity of lands hereby granted," etc.

In further explanation of the adjustment, I have to report that since the departmental decision of May 13, 1873, in the matter of the conflict between the St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul and Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies, the uniform decision of this office and the department has been to hold that the rights of the first-mentioned company are superior within the conflict; hence, this adjustment has proceeded in accordance with said holding, and this grant is charged with lands patented to the latter company within the conflict.

I am aware that there is now pending in the United States Supreme Court a case between said companies, involving not only the lands in conflict upon the final location of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, but also those within the limits of the withdrawal on general route; also, that the decision of the court below is in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Should said decision be affirmed, it will therefore materially affect the adjustment herein presented, but from data prepared the change can easily be made.

An explanation is necessary as to the charge of lands which have been relinquished by the governor under the act of the State legislature approved March 1, 1877.

This act authorizes the governor to execute a relinquishment in favor of all bona fide settlers upon any of the lands granted to said companywho were actual settlers on March 1, 1877.

These persons settled after the definite location of the road, and in the acts of Congress making the grant there is no provision allowing indemnity for such losses; hence, the charge is made that the company may not receive indemnity for the same.

In this adjustment every possible charge is made that the rights of the government may be fully protected in the event of any change of rulings.

It will be seen that, under this adjustment, the State is yet entitled to 69,070.80 acres.

I have prepared two lists, on account of the construction of that portion of the road from Watab to Brainerd.

The St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, formerly the Western Railroad Company, is the grantee of the State for this portion of the road.

Indemnity list No. 10 includes 56,667.10 acres, which are shown by the records to be free from all conflict, except that several of the tracts (aggregating 765.79 acres) are covered by old expired filings, under which no one is asserting claim, and they are listed, in view of departmental decision in the case of Allers *vs.* Northern Pacific Railroad Company (9 L. D., 452).

Indemnity list No. 11 includes 10,435.48 acres within the conflict with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

These lands are within the 15-mile limits under the act of 1857 and the primary limits of the grant for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have been continuously withdrawn since 1858, and hence were reserved lands both at the date of the grant and definite location of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The condition presented is similar to that of the conflict between the Omaha and Wisconsin Central Railroad companies, wherein it was held by the department that the reservation within the 6 and 15 mile limits for the first-mentioned company served to except the tracts from the grant for the latter company (see departmental decision of October 7, 1887, in the matter of the adjustment of grant for Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company, 6 L. D., 195.)

These lists aggregate 67,102.58 acres.

In the grant for this company no exception is made on account of minerals; and, further, the mineral laws are not applicable to the State of Minnesota. For these reasons specific proof as to the non-mineral character of the land has not been required.

Rules will be served under the act of March 3, 1887, as to lands shown by the adjustment to have been erroneously certified.

[Alabama and Florida (Alabama), February 26, 1890. Florida and Alabama (Florida).]

I have the honor to submit adjustment of the grants made by the act of May 17, 1856 (11 Stat., 15), to the States of Alabama and Florida, to aid in the construction of railroads from "Pensacola to the State line of Alabama in the direction of Montgomery," and from "Montgomery to the boundary line between Florida and Alabama, in the direction of Pensacola, to connect with the road from Pensacola to said line." It appears that these grants were conferred by the States upon the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company of Florida and the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company of Alabama.

These roads were built from Pensacola, Fla., to Flomaton, Ala., and from Montgomery to Flomaton, Ala., and within the time limited in the act making the grants.

Both of the roads are now operated by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, but said road is not, as far as known to this office, interested in the land grants.

Adjustments have been prepared of these grants with the following results:

From Pensacola to the State line of Alabama in the direction of Montgomery.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant		159,185.09
Deduct moiety on account of conflict with grant for Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company made by same act		11,242.28
Net area of grant		147,942.81
Approved in granted limits	86,761.48	
Vacant in granted limits	139.60	86,901.08
Net loss to grant		61,041.73
Approved as indemnity		79,930.49
Excess in approvals		18,888.76

From Montgomery to the boundary line between Florida and Alabama.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant		439,972.58
Approved in granted limits	150,924.46	
Vacant in granted limits	2,969.35	153,893.81
Lost to grant		286,078.77
Approved as indemnity		243,511.63
Due as indemnity		42,567.14

It will be seen that there has been an excess in approvals on account of the grant for the road in the State of Florida.

The granted lands on account of the grant for this road were certified to the State August 28, 1857, and the indemnity lands August 28, 1858.

Since the last-mentioned date, there have been no lands certified on account of this grant, nor does any claim appear to have been asserted to further lands.

It does not appear that any formal adjustment was ever submitted of this grant, but, on account of the lapse of time since approval of lands under the grant, it is doubtful if it can now be treated as unadjusted, with a view to recovery of the excess under the act of March 3, 1887.

Should you so direct, the excess can be easily identified as, there being but one date of approval of the indemnity lands, those farthest from the lands granted, or granted limits, would constitute the excess.

The portion of the road in Alabama is shown to be deficit, but from the adjustment it appears that a number of the tracts certified on account of the grant were covered by uncanceled pre-emption filings at the date of the definite location of the road, and, as to these, a rule was served to show cause within thirty days why the same should not be reconveyed, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887.

Answer has been duly filed, and will be considered and submitted to the department at an early date.

Lands were approved on account of the road in Alabama January 24, 1888, and there can be no doubt but that the grant was unadjusted March 3, 1887.

[Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific (Mississippi), February 26, 1890.]

In compliance with instructions contained in department circular of November 2, 1887, issued under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), I have adjusted the grant to the State of Louisiana by act of June 3, 1856, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line, in the State of Louisiana, west of the town of Greenwood, via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, to a point on the Mississippi river opposite Vicksburg. Said grant was of every alternate section of land designated by the odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of the road, with a provision for indemnity for losses within 6 miles of the line of the road, or the grant in place, to be taken within an additional territory not more than 15 miles from the road line.

The right under the grant attached in the 6-mile granted limits March 27, 1857, the date of the filing in this office by the company of the map showing the definite location of its road. The right to indemnity attached upon selection.

The present owner of the grant is the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company, successor to the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Company, by purchase under a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The grant was of every alternate section of land within specified limits, and was therefore a grant in place. The area of the odd-numbered sections within the 6-mile or granted limits, which is the area or amount of the grant, is 699,220.90 acres.

There have been certified under the grant, as granted lands, 98,643.72 acres, and as indemnity 254,138.17 acres; which, with 7,493.71 acres in the granted limits vacant and subject to selection, and 333.10 acres disposed of after the definite location of the road, aggregate 360,518.70 acres, leaving a balance due as indemnity under the grant of 338,702.20 acres.

Lists of lands marked A and B, which, under the present rulings of the department, would appear to have been erroneously certified for the company, have been prepared, and the present owners under the grant, through their representative in this city, M. D. Brainard, esq., were, on March 12, 1888, furnished copies thereof, and called upon to show cause why the proper steps should not be taken by the government to recover title in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887, aforesaid. The call was made upon Mr. Brainard as attorney for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company. In his answer to the rule, he stated that no such company was then in existence, and while he made answer, he did not accept the notice as binding upon the company he represented. He was thereupon requested to return the lists, which having been done, a second notice was served, addressed to him as attorney for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company. Nothing further has been heard from him in the matter.

Mr. Brainard, in his answer, states that nearly all the lands in list A belong to the class of lands known as offered lands; that claimants for such lands were required by law to make proof and payment therefor within one year from date of settlement, and that nearly all the filings on said lands had expired before the definite location of the company's road. This is true; all the lands in said list, excepting those embraced in townships 16 and 17 north, range 2 east, are of the class known as offered lands, and the filing upon them had expired at the time the right of the company attached by the definite location of its road.

The company claims that these expired filings were no bar to the attachment of the railroad right, and I am constrained to agree therewith, unless the pre-emptors continued to reside upon and claim the land, which is not shown nor claimed in the present case. (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, 8 L. D., 546; Caldwell *vs.* Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company, 8 L. D., 570.) I recommend that the rule against the company be dismissed as to these tracts. As to the tracts in townships 16 and 17 north, range 2 east, which were not offered lands, the filings thereon, under the rulings of the department, had not expired, and would except the tracts in said townships and range from the operation of the railroad grant. (Milliman *vs.* Southern Pacific Railway Company, 5 L. D., 553.)

None of the pre-emptors, nor any other parties, are now asserting any claim to the land, and as I do not know of any decision of the Supreme Court determining this point, I prefer to make no recommendation as to these tracts, but to leave the determination as to the action, if any, to be taken concerning them to the discretion of the department.

As to the lands in list B, covered by the entries of Deek, Murray & Harris, I do not think this department is called upon to take any steps to recover the title from the company. These lands are within the indemnity limits of the company's grant, and were withdrawn in 1856. The entries, which are of the private cash class, were not made until 1858, and while they were made prior to the certification for the company, they were of reserved lands.

As to the lands covered by the entries of Thomas O. Raines, cash No. 10851; Abel T. Norwood, Wt. No. 28945; John M. Fenley, cash No. 9291, and Lewis Watson, cash No. 3580, I am of opinion the company should be required to reconvey. These entries were made long prior to the railroad grant, and while patents have issued thereon, the certification to the company acts as a cloud upon the title, and should be cleared away.

I submit herewith the following papers:

A.—List of lands within the 6-mile limits of the grant which were covered by uncanceled pre-emption filings at the date of the definite location of the road.

B.—List of lands which were disposed of prior to the time the right of the company attached. The status of each tract is given in the list opposite it under the head of remarks.

C.—Sheet showing the adjustment of the grant.

D.—Copy of office letter of March 12, 1888, calling upon the company to show cause.
E.—Copy of office letter of May 12, 1888, calling upon company to show cause.
F.—Answer of M. D. Brainard, esq., acting for the company.

[St. Paul and Duluth (Minnesota), February 26, 1890.]

I have the honor to submit herewith an adjustment of the grant made by the acts of May 5, 1864 (13 Stat., 64), and July 13, 1866 (14 Stat., 93), to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railroad from "St. Paul, Minnesota, to the head of Lake Superior."

Statement.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area		934,835.92
Approved to company in granted limits	356,640.12	
Vacant and subject to grant	489.49	
		357,129.61
Lost to grant		577,706.31
Approved in 20-mile limit	291,820.09	
Approved in 30-mile limit	179,469.60	
		471,289.69
Due as indemnity		106,416.62

This grant was conferred by the State upon the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, the present owners being the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company.

The entire road was built in time, and extends from St. Paul to Duluth, in said State.

Twenty-three and a half miles of this road, extending from Northern Pacific Junction to Duluth, is owned and operated jointly with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The adjustment disclosed that a number of tracts were erroneously certified on account of this grant, the same having been covered by homestead and pre-emption claims at the date of the attachment of rights under the grant.

As to these tracts, a rule will be served upon the company to show cause why reconveyance should not be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887.

This company has selections pending amounting to 2,291.91 acres, and lists have been prepared embracing 527.82 acres, which will be submitted for approval upon compliance by the company with the requirement of a specific showing as to the non-mineral character of each legal subdivision selected.

The remainder of the lands selected can not at this time be listed, for the reason that conflicts appear of record; but said conflicts will be disposed of at the earliest possible date.

[Southern Minnesota Extension (Minnesota), February 26, 1890.]

I have the honor to submit herein an adjustment of the grant made by the act of July 4, 1866 (14 Stat., 87), to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a railroad from "Houston, Minn., to the western boundary of the State."

Statement.

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant		1,604,635.23
Approved in granted limits	186,287.74	
Vacant in granted limits	201.08	
Selected in granted limits	424.91	
		186,913.73
Net loss to grant		1,417,721.50
Appproved as indemnity		264,834.47
Due as indemnity		1,152,887.03

The State conferred the grant upon the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, which company constructed the road from Houston to Winnebago City, 149.35 miles, within the required time.

By act of March 3, 1878, the State legislature conferred the grant appertaining

to the uncompleted portion of the line of road upon the Southern Minnesota Railway Extension Company, which company built from Winnebago city to Airlie, on the western boundary of the State, 130.02 miles, after the required time.

The entire road is now owned and operated by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

The adjustment shows that a number of tracts were erroneously certified or patented under this grant on account of filings and entries of record at the date of definite location, and rule will be served upon the company to show cause why the same should not be reconveyed to the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887. Indemnity selections are pending on account of this grant amounting to 4,723.56 acres. These selections were made prior to the requirement of specification of losses as a basis for the indemnity selections, and no such specification has since been filed; but, as the adjustment shows the grant to be deficient more than 1,000,000 acres, I deem it unnecessary to insist upon such requirement in this case.

The grant for this company contains no exception on account of minerals, nor are the mineral laws applicable to Minnesota; hence a specific showing as to the non-mineral character of the land has not been required.

Of the selections pending two lists have been prepared, as follows:

List No. 3, embracing 1,560 acres, and list No. 4, embracing 330.86 acres.

The records show old, expired, uncanceled filings upon the lands embraced in list No. 4, but as no one is asserting claim under said filings, they are listed under the decision in the case of Allen *vs.* Northern Pacific Railroad Company (9 L. D., 452).

List No. 3 embraces land free from conflict.

With the exception of two tracts the lands listed for approval are all opposite road constructed out of time and would not be submitted, but in forwarding the adjustment I deem it advisable to present as far as possible a full settlement of the grant.

The remaining tracts selected are omitted on account of conflicts.

The rights of the company under such selections will be adjudicated at an early date.

[Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin), February 26, 1890.]

I have the honor to submit herein an adjustment of the grant made by the act of June 3, 1856 (11 Stat., 20), to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of a railroad from "Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northward to the State line."

Statement.

	Acres.
Whole area of grant	560,623.93
Approved in granted limits	220,159.82
Loss to grant	340,464.11
Approved as indemnity	334,945.56
Due as indemnity	5,518.55

This grant was conferred by the State upon the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and by purchase under foreclosure of mortgage it became vested in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

On November 30, 1857, a map was filed showing the location from Fond du Lac to the Michigan State line in T. 41 N., R. 14 E., a distance of about 167 miles.

By joint resolution approved April 25, 1862 (12 Stat., 618) a relocation of the road was authorized, but no change was made in the location of the land grant.

Under said resolution the road was constructed from Fond du Lac, via Appleton, to the Michigan State line, near the mouth of the Menominee river, 116 miles.

It will be seen that the located line, under the act of 1856, is more than 50 miles longer than the constructed road; but the act of March 3, 1869 (15 Stat., 307) authorized the company to select its lands along the full extent of its road as originally located.

The adjustment shows that there is yet due on account of the grant 5,516.55 acres; but the company is not asserting claim to any further lands, and it is doubtful if any remain within the limits subject to selection.

The last list approved was on May 9, 1877; hence ten years had elapsed at the date of the passage of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), providing for the adjustment of railroad land grants "heretofore unadjusted."

The adjustment disclosed that the following tracts, approved within the primary limits, were covered by uncanceled pre-emption filings at the date of definite location (November 30, 1857), and a rule was served upon the company, allowing the usual

time to show cause in writing before this office why proceedings should not be instituted, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1887, for the recovery of the same, viz:

NE. ¼ NW. ¼ & NW. ¼ NE. ¼, sec. 3, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 14406, George Frazer, Oct. 15 and November 12, 1856.

Lots 2 and 3 and SW. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 11, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 12996, Z. Fuller, Jan. 1 and 4, 1856.

SE. ¼ SW. ¼, sec. 13, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 10097, M. Fitzgerald, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1, 1853.

SW. ¼ NW. ¼ & NW. ¼ SW ¼, sec. 23, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 13080, I. P. Durfey, Jan. 15 and 28, 1856. Offered D. S. 12921, Abel Webster, Nov. 27 and Dec. 4, 1855. Lots 5, 6, and 7, sec. 23, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 14502, William E. Mills, Dec. 1 and 1, 1856.

W. ½ NE. ¼, sec. 35, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1443, R. Lambert, July 15 and 15, 1853.

Land offered Oct. 10, 1853.

Lot 1, sec. 1, T. 26 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 10272, James Smith, Jan. 6 and 21, 1854. Offered D. S. 14378, Lyman Dodge, Oct. 31 and Nov. 8, 1856.

SE. ¼, SW. ¼, sec. 15, T. 26 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 15318, Gottlieb Wurl, Apr. 5 and 6, 1858.

N. ½ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ NE. ¼, sec. 27, T. 26 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 15366, John Leda, Apr. 7 and 10, 1858.

NW. ¼ SW. ¼ and E. ½ SW. ¼, sec. 1, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Offered D. S. 13332, Alex Cowin, Mar. 25 and Apr. 7, 1856. Offered D. S. 14545, Elias Murray, Nov. 26 and Dec. 15, 1856.

NE. ¼, sec. 3, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 2395, Louis P. Boillier, Nov. 1 and Dec. 6, 1856.

NW. ¼ NW. ¼, sec. 3, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1943, L. Cardish, Dec. 23, 1854, and Feb. 2, 1856.

SE. ¼, sec. 3, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1842, Seymour Bopra, Sept. 13 and 19, 1855.

S. ½ NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 9, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 2242, Horton Daly, June 30 and July 1, 1856.

SE. ¼ NW. ¼ and SW. ¼ NE. ¼, sec. 9, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 2201, Isban Conn, May 23 and 27, 1856.

NW. ¼, sec. 9, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 2199, Jno. Burton, May 10 and 27, 1856.

NW. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 15, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1786, I. I. Patton, June 9 and 12, 1855.

NE. ¼ NE. ¼, sec. 21, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1749, John Badgley, May 7 and 12, 1855. Unoffered D. S. 2285, James McCurdy, Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, 1856.

SE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 23, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1757, N. Brooke, May 12 and 18, 1855. Unoffered D. S. 1943, P. Kinney, Feb. 5 and 8, 1856.

NW. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 33, T. 27 N., R. 15 E. Unoffered D. S. 1559, Henry C. Weed, Apr. 10 and 18, 1854.

S. ½ SE. ¼ and NE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 3, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 10785, S. Mitchell, Aug. 26 and Sept. 12, 1854.

SW. ¼ SW. ¼, E. ½ SW. ¼, and SW. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 3, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 13561, T. I. Snell, May 1 and 12, 1856.

N. ½ SE. ¼, sec. 7, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 10871, Edward Taylor, Sept. 25 and 26, 1854.

SE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 9, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14304½, William B. Haskins, Oct. 15 and 23, 1856.

Lots 5 and 6, sec. 17, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14388, Daniel Morris, Nov. 5 and 10, 1856.

NE. ¼ NE. ¼, sec. 19, T. 23 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 10904, Charles P. Riggs, Sept. 28 and 30, 1854.

W. ½ SE. ¼, and SE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 25, T. 24 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 8748, A. D. Clark, Jan. 1 and 28, 1851.

SW. ¼ SW., sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 12759, Andrew Farrand, Oct. 5 and 30, 1855.

SW. ¼ NW. ¼ and E. ½ NW. ¼, sec. 31, T. 24 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 2403, Andrew Ferrand, Dec. 2 and 15, 1850.

NW. ¼ SW. ¼, sec. 15, T. 25 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 10702, T. Spindler, Aug. 14 and 18, 1854.

NW. ¼, sec. 1, T. 26 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14467, Albert Danks, Nov. 13 and 25, 1856; offered D. S. 15349, Charles McGee, Apr. 5 and 7, 1858.

W. ½ SE. ¼, sec. 3, T. 26 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 11971, R. Holyoke, May 21 and 26, 1855; offered D. S. 14471, L. M. Merringer, Nov. 16 and 25, 1856.

S. ½ NW. ¼ and NW. ¼ NW. ¼, sec. 5, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14321, David Morris, Oct. 24 and 25, 1856.
SE. ¼, sec. 5, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14256, Lyman Huchins, Oct. 2 and 14, 1856.
SW. ¼, sec. 5, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14279, Eben Evans, Oct. 18 and 20, 1856.
NE. ¼, sec. 7, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14216, James Monahan, Oct. 2 and 6, 1856.
SE. ¼, sec. 7, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14230, Patrick L. Mullen, Oct. 2 and 8, 1856.
NW. ¼, sec. 17, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14215, James McCall, Oct. 2 and 6, 1856; offered D. S. 15321, Anthony Hoeffel, Apr. 5 and 6, 1858.
NW. ¼ NE. ¼, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 13293, David Maxfield, Mar. 14 and 28, 1856.
NE. ¼ NW. ¼, W. ½ NE. ¼, and NW. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 13898, I. N. Richmond, July 24 and Aug. 2, 1856.
NE. ¼ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ NE. ¼, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 13933, Charles Phillips, July 24 and Aug. 8, 1856.
NE. ¼ NW. ¼, W. ½ NE. ¼, and NW. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R 16 E. Offered D. S. 15335, John Stokes, Apr. 5 and 6, 1858.
NE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 15355, John Gains, Apr. 5 and 9, 1858.
NE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 19, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 15356, William Johnson, Apr. 5 and 9, 1858.
Lots 2 and 3, sec. 21, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 14438, Harriet Wilkes, Nov. 11 and 17, 1856.
E. ½ NW., sec. 29, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 11996, F. Robertson, May 28 and June 1, 1855.
SE. ¼ SE. ¼, sec. 29, T. 27 N., R. 16 E. Offered D. S. 12888, Daniel Olmstead, Nov. 21 and 23, 1855; offered D. S. 13139, Guy Munn, Feb. 11 and 19, 1856.
S. ½ NW. ¼, sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 17 E. Offered D. S. 14587, Gilbert Greely, Dec. 20, 1856, and July 12, 1857.
SE. ¼ NW. ¼, sec. 31, T. 30 N., R. 17 E. Unoffered D. S. 2126, Andrew Morrison, Mar. 17 and 26, 1856.

The above-described tracts were all approved to the State on account of said grant, July 2, 1859.

The company duly responded, and its answer is forwarded herewith.

Accompanying the answer is a tabulated statement, showing that the company has disposed of all of said lands, and giving the names of the purchasers, and the dates of the sales.

The answer urges lack of authority to disturb the adjudications made more than thirty years ago, and further specifically denies that any of said pre-emption claims had any legal foundation, either in fact or in law, and offers to prove that all of them were either illegally initiated, or were in fact abandoned before the definite location of the road, and insists, in case proceedings are contemplated, that hearings be ordered before final action is taken against the respondent.

Seven of the filings upon offered lands were made after definite location, and consequently would not serve to except the tracts covered thereby from the operation of the grant.

Of the remaining offered filings, all but three had expired at the date of definite location, viz:

D. S. 14502, Wm. E. Mills, for lots 5, 6 and 7, sec. 23, T. 25 N., R. 15 E.
D. S. 14545, Elias Murray, for NW. ¼ SW. ¼ and E. ½ SW. ¼, sec. 1, T. 27 N., R. 15 E.
D. S. 14587, Gilbert Greeley, for S. ½ NW. ¼, sec. 29, T. 24 N., R. 17 E.

I should therefore recommend that the rule be dissolved as to the tracts covered by offered filings, except in the cases mentioned.

There being no law limiting the time within which proof should be made in the case of a filing upon unoffered land until the passage of the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat., 279), such filings can not be held to have expired until the expiration of the time limited in the joint resolution of March 3, 1871 (*id.* 601), which extended the time limited by the act of July 14, 1870. (Malone *vs.* Union Pacific Railway Company, 7 L. D., 13.)

The filings upon unoffered lands must therefore be treated as an appropriation existing at the date of definite location, and while some, and perhaps all, may have been abandoned prior to this date, yet there is nothing of record to show that such is the case.

The offer of the company to make a showing, if afforded an opportunity, I do not

think can be entertained, for the lands, having been certified, are beyond the jurisdiction of this department.

If such claims are to be considered as making a case of prima facie exceptance, the certification must be treated as erroneous; and this being so the demand must follow as a consequence of the adjustment act.

As held in the case of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company (9 L. D., 649), "the law seems to impose upon me the duty of making a demand, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1887, for the reconveyance to the United States of the lands found, under the views herein expressed, to have been erroneously certified."

The showing offered by the company might be made in court in the event of suit, but for the above reasons, with the exception before mentioned, I must recommend that the rule remain in force, and that the demand be made as provided for.

[Alabama and Chattanooga (Alabama), February 27, 1890.]

Among the grants made by the act of June 3, 1856 (11 Stat., 17), to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, were the following: "From Gadsden to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee and Tennessee line of railroads, through Chattooga, Wills, and Lookout valleys," and "from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad."

The portion of the first-mentioned grant, from Gadsden through Chattooga valley to the Georgia State line, was conferred by the State upon the Coosa and Chattooga Railroad Company, but no present claimant of the grant is known to this office.

The road, as located, is 37.5 miles; but there is no evidence of the completion of any portion of the same, and the grant should be forfeited for breach of condition in the matter of construction.

From Gadsden, through Wills and Lookout valleys, to Wauhatchie, Tenn., was conferred upon the Wills Valley Railroad Company, the present owner being the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

The grant from near Gadsden to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line, in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was conferred by the State upon the Northeast and Southwest Railroad Company, the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company being the present owner of this grant also.

As located and constructed, these two grants make a continuous line from the Mississippi State line, near Meridian, to Wauhatchie, Tenn., a distance of 272 miles; but the company received lands in Alabama only.

It appears that these two roads have been erroneously treated by this office in former years (when certifying the lands), as one, and in adjusting the grants separately an excess is shown upon the Wills Valley portion, or that east of Gadsden.

The facts relative to this excess are set forth in office letter of December 19, 1888, forwarding the answer of the company to the rule laid under the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), to recover the same.

The only selections pending, on account of either of these grants, are such as have been excluded from the selection lists in preparing clear lists for approval, and amount to about 9,000 acres.

The majority of these are opposite the Wills Valley portion of the road, and, if free of conflict, could not (if the grants are to be treated as separate) be listed for approval on account of the excess in approvals heretofore made opposite the same.

Herewith is appended a statement of the adjustment of these grants, separately.

EAST OF GADSDEN.

Wills Valley Railroad (now Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company).

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area of grant		201,888.01
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants		33,315.98
Net area of grant		168,572.03
Approved in 6-mile limits	114,211.87	
Vacant and subject to grant	519.86	
		114,731.73
Net loss to grant		53,840.30
Approved as indemnity		125,894.58
Excess approval		72,054.28

WEST OF GADSDEN.

Northeast and Southwest Railroad Company (now Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad).

	Acres.	Acres.
Whole area		715,659.37
Deduct on account of contemporaneous grants		51,537.78
Net area of grant		664,121.59
Approved in 6-mile limits	139,836.47	
Approved to other roads	358.67	
Vacant and selected	681.58	
		140,876.72
Net loss to grant		523,244.87
Approved as indemnity		237,584.05
Due as indemnity		285,660.82

[Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa), May 19, 1890.]

In compliance with instructions contained in departmental circular of November 2, 1887, issued under the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), I have adjusted the grant to the State of Iowa by act of May 12, 1864 (13 Stat., 72), to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point at or near the foot of Main street, South McGregor, in a westerly direction to an intersection, in O'Brien county, with a road from Sioux city to the south line of the State of Minnesota, for which a grant was made by the same act. The grant was of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for ten sections in width on each side of the road, with a provision for indemnity for losses within the grant in place, to be taken from the public lands nearest the tiers of granted sections, and not more than 20 miles from the line of the road.

The State accepted the grant April 20, 1866, and the road has been completed and accepted by the department. See decision of Secretary Schurz of April 9, 1880.

The line of the road was definitely located from McGregor to sec. 12, T. 95 N., R. 35 W., August 30, 1864; from the latter point to sec. 18, T. 96 N., R. 38 W., January 27, 1869; and from thence to a connection with the Sioux City and St. Paul railroad at Sheldon, in O'Brien County, as required by the granting act, September 2, 1869.

The present owner under the grant is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

The grant was of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers within prescribed limits, and was therefore a grant in place. The original grantee of the State was the McGregor Western Railroad Company, and said company built the road from McGregor to Calmar; but that company having failed to perform the conditions prescribed by the granting act, the State, on February 27, 1868, as authorized by the Congressional grant (fourth section), resumed the grant, and on March 31 ensuing conferred it upon the McGregor and Sioux City Company; but provided that the grant should not be so construed as to embrace any lands for or on account of any railroad already built; and the act required as a condition of the grant that the company should procure and file with the secretary of the State of Iowa a full, absolute, and effective waiver, release, and surrender of all claim, right, or interest, or any pretended claim, right, or interest, by the McGregor Western Company, its successors or assigns, in or to any lands under the act of May 12, 1864, for or on account of any railroad already built.

The waiver, release, and surrender, as aforesaid, were subsequently obtained by the McGregor and Sioux City, afterwards the McGregor and Missouri River, Company, and filed as required.

The present owner of the grant, under an act of the State legislature approved February 27, 1878, became owner by purchase from the McGregor Western Company of that portion of the road between McGregor and Calmar. Certain transportation over this part of the road for the quartermaster's department of the army having been performed, the quartermaster-general demanded a rebate from the charges, on the ground that the road was a land-grant road. The company denied that it was a land-grant road, and the matter having been presented to the Attorney-General he, on July 14, 1871 (13 Atty. Gen., 445), delivered an opinion that the road between McGregor and Calmar was not a land-grant road.

The area of the grant, that is of the odd-numbered sections within the 20-mile limits, between McGregor and Calmar, is 238,832.89 acres, and the area of that portion thereof between Calmar and Sheldon, the western terminus, is 1,315,964.26 acres.

The grant is decreased by a moiety of the lands lying within the common 10-mile limits of this road and the Sioux City and St. Paul road, which is 35,667.04 acres. Assuming that the company is not entitled to any land east of Calmar, the net area of the grant would be 1,280,297.22 acres. There have been patented to the company within the granted limits 170,115.12 acres; awarded to company by the court in its contest with the Sioux City and St. Paul Company, 58,340.94 acres; vacant and subject to the grant, 2,074.18 acres; selected by the company, 459.30 acres; and declaratory statements on land otherwise vacant, 4,182.78 acres; making 235,172.32 acres, and leaving a net loss to the grant within the granted limits of 1,045,124.90 acres.

Within the indemnity limits there have been patented to the company 153,724.89 acres, and awarded to it by the court in the contest aforesaid 21,094.46 acres, making 174,899.85 acres, and leaving a balance due the company as indemnity of 870,225.55 acres.

As to the lands which are charged vacant and subject to the grant, it is probable that the acreage given is not now correct, as this adjustment was made up some time ago; but it is not thought necessary to make a re-examination of the grant at this time, as it will not affect the question under consideration, there being so large a deficiency in the company's grant.

A list of the lands which, under the present rulings of the department, would appear to have been excepted from the company's grant, and therefore erroneously patented, was prepared and sent to H.G. Haugan, land commissioner of the company, accompanied by a letter dated February 16, 1889, calling upon him to show cause in writing within thirty days why proper steps should not be taken by the government to recover the title in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887.

Answer to the rule was made by John W. Cary, general counsel for the company, and therein, after giving other reasons why the rule should be dismissed, he states that all of the lands which have not been reconveyed to the State have been sold and conveyed to other persons.

A copy of the list of lands submitted to the company is inclosed herewith, marked A.

It will be observed that the most of these lands are held to have been erroneously patented to the company for the reason that they were, at the time of the definite location of the road, covered by unadjudicated swamp selections, and were thereby excepted from the grant.

This is a department ruling, and this office has no knowledge of any ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States determining this question. As the act of March 3, 1887, requires that these grants must be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court, this office prefers to express no opinion as to whether steps should be taken for the recovery of said lands, but prefers to leave the question to the determination of the department.

As to the tracts covered by pre-emption filings, the records show that they were offered some four years before the company's right attached and all the filings had expired by limitation prior thereto. As there are no adverse claimants for the lands I do not think it incumbent upon the government to take any steps looking to the recovery of title thereto.

As to the tracts covered by homestead entries of record, and uncanceled at the date of the definite location of the road, it is the opinion of this office that it is the duty of this department to take the proper steps for their recovery.

The papers submitted are as follows:

List of lands erroneously certified, marked A.

Sheet showing the adjustment of the grant, marked B.

Copy of office letter of February 16, 1889, calling upon the land commissioner of the company to show cause, etc., marked C.

Reply of the general attorney of the company, marked D.

[Coos Bay military wagon-road, January 12, 1888.]

As directed by department circular of November 22 last, I have adjusted the grant for the Coos Bay wagon-road in Oregon, and herewith submit the same for your consideration and action.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1869, there was granted to the State of Oregon, "to aid in the construction of a military wagon-road from the navigable waters of Coos bay to Roseburg, alternate sections of public lands designated by odd numbers, to the extent of three sections in width on each side of said road," and the fourth section of said act provided for indemnity for losses within the 3-mile limits, to be taken within an additional territory not more than 6 miles from the line of the road.

The fifth section of the act prescribed the conditions upon which the granted lands were to be disposed of, and provided that the amount of lands granted should not exceed three sections per mile for each mile of road actually constructed.

The act of June 18, 1874 (18 Stat., 80), provided for the issue of patents for the lands

to which the State was entitled under the grant of 1869 to the wagon-road company, as a corporation to which the State had transferred its interests therein.

The governor of Oregon, on September 19, 1872, certified to the construction of the completed road from Coos bay to Roseburg, a distance of 62 miles and 41 chains.

The whole area of the grant, as determined by careful examination, is 99,819.35 acres.

There have been certified and patented under the grant, in the 3 mile limits, 59,869.91 acres, and 6,169.34 acres in said limits remain vacant and subject to selection and patent, making 66,039.25 acres apparently subject to the grant within the primary limits.

There have been certified and patented to the company, as indemnity lands, 44,139.30 acres, making in all 110,178.55 acres, or an apparent excess of 10,359.20 acres over the amount the company is entitled to.

Of the certified lands, however, 30,044.46 acres are within the primary or granted limits of the prior grant to the Oregon Central, now Oregon and California Railroad Company, by act of July 25, 1866, and were certified under a department ruling that prior definite location by the wagon road company gave prior right to the land. The Supreme Court of the United States has since decided that said ruling was erroneous, and that priority of date of the act of Congress, and not priority of location of the line of the road, gave priority of right. (M., K. & T. R. R. Co. *vs.* Kans. Pac. R. R. Co., 97 U. S., 501; St. Paul & S. C. R. R. Co. *vs.* Winona & St. Peter Co., 112 U. S., 729.)

Of this 30,044.46 acres, 19,835.43 acres are within the primary limits of the wagon road grant, and are particularly described in list herewith, marked "List No. 1;" and 10,209.03 acres are within the secondary or indemnity limits of the wagon road grant, and particularly described in list inclosed, marked "List No. 2."

Again, there have been certified and patented for the wagon road company 1,099.59 acres outside the limits of its grant, which are embraced in list herewith, marked "List No. 3;" and these lands, with those mentioned above as being within the granted limits of the Oregon and California road, aggregate 31,144.05 acres, which must, in the opinion of this office, be surrendered by or recovered from the company; and if so surrendered, or recovered, there would be a deficiency of 20,748.85 acres due the company.

As to the lands in list No. 3, which are outside the limits of the grant to the company, I would respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to recover them by suit.

I do not think the government is called upon to take any action looking to the recovery of the lands embraced in lists 1 and 2 aforesaid.

The president of the wagon-road company has been called on to reconvey the 1,099.59 acres contained in said list 3, and has replied in a letter dated July 13 last that he is unable to do so for the reason that the company has sold them. A copy of said letter is inclosed herewith, marked A.

RIGHT OF WAY TO RAILROADS.

The whole number of railroad companies claiming the right of way over the public lands, under the general right of way act approved March 3, 1875, or special act, is 360, of which the articles of incorporation filed by thirty-six companies were approved during the last year.

Of the maps of location filed by these companies during the last year, it was necessary to return a large number for failure on the part of the companies to strictly conform to the prescribed forms of certificate and affidavit required to be attached to such maps, thus greatly increasing the work of the division incident to this branch.

It has come to the attention of this office that, in one instance, a logging company secured the approvals of its articles of incorporation and maps of location, and used timber from the public lands for the construction of its road, which was operated merely for the transportation of the company's logs and freight, and not intended as a common carrier, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1875, under which the right of way was claimed; and, upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, steps have been taken to secure the revocation of such approvals.

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Aberdeen, Fergus Falls and Pierre R. R.	Dakota	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Arizona Mineral Belt R. R.	Arizona	....do	18	482
Arizona Narrow Gauge and Tucson, Globe and Northern R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Arizona and Nevada R. R. and Navigation Co	....do	....do	18	482
Arizona Northern Ry	....do	....do	18	482
Arizona and South Eastern R. R.*	....do	....do	18	482
Arizona Southern R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Arkansas Valley and New Mexico	Colorado	....do	18	482
Arkansas Valley Ry	....do	June 22, 1874	18	274
Aspen Short Line Ry	....do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Baker's Park and Lower Animas R. R	....do	....do	18	482
Barnesville and Moorhead Ry	Minnesota	....do	18	482
Bear Butte and Deadwood Ry	Dakota	....do	18	482
Beaver Valley R. R. Co	Kansas	....do	18	482
Bellingham Bay Ry. and Navigation Co	Washington	....do	18	482
Big Horn Southern R. R.	Montana	....do	18	482
Billings, Clarke's Fork and Cooke City R. R	....do	....do	18	482
Bingham, Cañon and Camp Floyd	Utah	....do	18	482
Black Hills Central R. R. Co.*	Dakota	....do	18	482
Black Hills and Fort Pierre R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Black Hills R. R. Co. No. 1	....do	....do	18	482
Black Hills and Wyoming R. R	....do	....do	18	482
Blue Mountain and Columbia River R. R.	Oregon	....do	18	482
Bodie and Benton Ry. and Commercial	California	....do	18	482
Bodie Ry. and Lumber Co	....do	....do	18	482
Boulder, Left Hand and Middle Park R. R. and Tel. Co.	Colorado	....do	18	482
Bridal Veil Lumbering R. R. Co.*	Oregon	....do	18	482
Burlington and Colorado R. R.	Colorado	....do	18	482
Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern, now Southern Kansas Ry.	Kansas	....do	18	482
California Central Ry	California	....do	18	482
California Short Line Ry	Utah	....do	18	482
California Southern R. R.	California	....do	18	482
California Southern Extension R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Cañon City and San Juan Ry	Colorado	....do	18	482
Canyon Creek R. R. Co	Idaho	....do	18	482
Cañon de Agua R. R	Colorado	....do	18	482
Carbon Cutt Off Ry	Wyoming	....do	18	482
Carson and Colorado R. R.	California and Nevada	....do	18	482
Carson and Colorado R. R., second and third division	Nevada	....do	18	482
Cascade Coal and Lumber Co	Oregon	....do	18	482
Casselton Branch R. R. Co	Dakota	....do	18	482
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and North Western Ry. No. 1.	Iowa	....do	18	482
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and North Western No. 2	Minnesota	....do	18	482
Central City, Deadwood and Eastern R. R.	Dakota	....do	18	489
Central Pacific, now California and Oregon	California	....do	18	482
Cheyenne and Burlington R. R.	Colorado and Wyoming.	....do	18	482
Cheyenne and Northern Ry	Wyoming	....do	18	482
Chicago and Dakota Ry	Dakota	....do	18	482
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Ry	Kansas	....do	18	482
Chicago, Kansas and Western R. R	....do	....do	18	482
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry	Dakota	....do	18	482
Chicago and North Western Ry., successor to Menominee River Ry.	Michigan	....do	18	482
Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Ry	Colorado	....do	18	482
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Ry. No. 1	Dakota	....do	18	482
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Ry. No. 2	Wisconsin	....do	18	482
Chicosa Canon Ry. Co.*	Colorado	....do	18	482
Choctaw Coal and Ry. Co.*	Kansas	....do	18	482
Clifton and Lordsburg Ry	New Mexico	....do	18	482
Clifton and Southern Pacific Ry	Arizona	....do	18	482
Cœur d'Alene Ry. and Navigation Co	Idaho	....do	18	482
Colorado Central R. R.	Colorado	....do	18	482
Colorado Central R. R. of Wyoming	Wyoming	....do	18	482
Colorado Midland Ry	Colorado	....do	18	482
Colorado and New Mexico R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Colorado Northern Ry	....do	....do	18	482
Colorado Ry	....do	....do	18	482
Colorado River and Silver District R. R	Arizona	....do	18	482
Colorado South Western Ry. Co	Colorado	....do	18	482
Colorado and Utah Ry. Co	....do	....do	18	482
Colorado Utah and Pacific Ry.*	....do	....do	18	482
Colorado Western R. R. of California	....do	....do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Colorado and Wyoming R. R.	Colorado	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Columbia and Palouse R. R.	Washington	....do	18	483
Columbia and Puget Sound R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Cortes and Dolores Valley R. R.	Colorado	....do	18	482
Current River R. R. Co	Missouri	....do	18	482
Dakota Central Ry	Dakota	....do	18	482
Dakota Grand Trunk Ry	....do	June 1, 1872	17	202
Dakota and Great Southern Ry	....do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Dakota Midland R. R., now Ellendale and Wahpeton.	....do	....do	18	482
Dakota R. R. of Dakota	....do	....do	18	482
Dakota Southern R. R	....do	....do	18	482
Deadwood Central R. R. Co	....do	....do	18	482
Deadwood and Red Water Valley R. R	....do	....do	18	482
Deming, Sierra Madra and Pacific R. R	New Mexico	....do	18	482
Denver and Canon City Ry	Colorado	....do	18	482
Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Ry.*	....do	....do	18	482
Denver and Middle Park Ry and Mining Co	....do	....do	18	482
Denver and New Orleans R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Ry	....do	June 8, 1872 Mar. 3, 1875 Mar. 3, 1879	17 18 19	337 482 405
Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Co., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Ry.	....do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Denver and Rio Grande Western Ry	Colorado and Utah	....do	18	482
Denver, Rollinsville and Western R. R	Colorado	....do	18	482
Denver, Salt Lake and Western R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Denver and Santa Fé Ry	....do	....do	18	482
Denver Short Line Ry.*	....do	....do	18	482
Denver Southern Ry	....do	....do	18	482
Denver, South Park and Leadville	....do	....do	18	482
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R.	Colorado and New Mexico.	....do	18	482
Denver, Utah and Pacific R. R.	Colorado	....do	18	482
Denver, Western and Pacific Ry	... do	....do	18	482
Denver, Yellowstone and Pacific Ry	....do	....do	18	482
Desert Railway Co	Utah	....do	18	482
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette, now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Ry.	Michigan	... do	18	482
Drummond and Phillipsburg R. R.	Montana	....do	18	482
Duluth and Iron Range R. R.	Minnesota	....do	18	482
Duluth and Manitoba R. R	Dakota	....do	18	482
Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills R. R	Dakota and Minnesota	....do	18	482
Duluth, Superior and Michigan Ry., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Ry.	Michigan	... do	18	482
Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Ry	Dakota	....do	18	482
Dunseith and Southeastern R. R.	... do	....do	18	483
Durango, Cortes and Salt Lake R. R.	Colorado	....do	18	482
Durango Railway Co	....do	....do	18	482
Durango, Rico and Northern Ry.*	....do	....do	18	482
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	Minnesota	....do	18	482
Eastern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming	....do	18	482
Echo and Park City R. R	Utah	....do	18	482
Elk Mountain Ry. Co	Colorado	....do	18	482
Ellendale, East and West, now Dakota Midland R. R.	Dakota	....do	18	482
Ellendale and Wahpeton, successor to Dakota Midland R. R.	....do	....do	18	482
Eureka and Colorado River R. R.	Colorado	....do	18	482
Eureka and Palisade R. R	Nevada	....do	18	482
Eureka Springs Ry	Arkansas	....do	18	482
Evanston and Montana R. R.	Wyoming	....do	18	482
Fairhaven and Southern R. R.*	Washington	... do	18	482
Fargo, Larimore and Northern Ry	Dakota	....do	18	482
Fargo and Southern Ry	....do	... do	18	482
Fargo and Southwestern R. R	....do	....do	18	482
Farmers Ry. Navigation and Steamship Portage Co.	Washington	....do	18	482
Florida Southern Ry	Florida	....do	18	482
Forest City and Sioux City R. R.*	Dakota	....do	18	482
Forest City and Watertown R. R	....do	....do	18	482
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R.	Nebraska	....do	18	482
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Ry	Colorado	....do	18	482
Georgetown, Silver Creek and Chicago Lakes Ry*	....do	....do	18	482
Grand Island and Northern Wyoming R. R.	Wyoming	....do	18	482
Grand Island and Wyoming Central R. R.	Nebraska	....do	18	482
Grand Valley Railway Co	Colorado	....do	18	482
Grays Peak, Snake River and Leadville R. R	....do	... do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.—Continued.

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Great Southern R. R	Florida	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Greeley, Bear River and Pacific R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Greeley, Grand River and Gunnison R. R	do	do	18	482
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Ry	Colorado and Utah	do	18	482
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Ry., Wyoming	Wyoming	do	18	482
Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte R. R	Montana	do	18	482
Helena and Jefferson County R. R	do	do	18	482
Helena and Northern Ry. Co	do	do	18	482
Helena and Red Mountain R. R	do	do	18	482
Hermosa Hill City and Western R. R	Dakota	do	18	482
Idaho Central Ry. Co	Idaho	do	18	482
Idaho, Clearwater and Montana Transportation Co	do	do	18	482
Iron River Ry. Co	Michigan	do	18	482
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R	Florida and Alabama	do	18	482
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Ry	Florida	June 7, 1872	17	280
James River Valley R. R	Dakota	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Jamestown and Northern Ry	do	do	18	482
Jamestown and Northern Ry. Extension Co. *	do	do	18	482
Kansas Central R. R. Co	Kansas	do	18	482
Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Ry. *	do	do	18	482
Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis R. R	Missouri	do	18	482
La Jara, Pagosa Springs and Western R. R.*	Colorado	do	18	482
La Plata R. R. Co. *	do	do	18	482
Laramie, North Parke and Pacific R. R. and Tel. Co	Wyoming	do	18	482
Lincoln and Black Hills R. R	Nebraska	do	18	482
Lincoln, Denver and Colorado Ry	Colorado	do	18	482
Little Book Cliff Ry. Co. *	do	do	18	482
Little Rock and Hot Springs Ry	Arkansas	do	18	482
Little Rock Junction Ry	do	do	18	482
London, South Park and Leadville R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Longmont, Middle Park and Pacific N. G. Ry	do	do	18	482
Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Ry	Mississippi	do	18	482
Louisiana Western R. R. Co	Louisiana	do	18	482
Manitou and Pike's Peak Ry*	Colorado	do	18	482
Maricopa and Phœnix R. R	Arizona	do	18	382
Menominee Ry	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Menominee River R. R., now Chicago and North Western Ry.	Minnesota	do	18	481
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Ry	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Milwaukee and Northern R. R	Michigan	do	18	482
Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Ry	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R	Minnesota	do	18	482
Minnesota and Dakota Ry	Minnesota and Dakota	do	18	482
Missoula and Bitter Root Valley R. R	Montana	do	18	482
Missouri and Arkansas R. R	Missouri	do	18	482
Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Ry	Arkansas	do	18	482
Missouri River, North Platte and Denver Ry*	Nebraska	do	18	482
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. R	Alabama	do	18	182
Monarch Pass, Gunnison and Dolores Ry	Colorado	do	18	482
Montana Ry	Montana	do	18	482
Montana Central Ry	do	do	18	482
Mt. Carbon, Gunnison and Lake City R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Natchez, Red River and Texas R. R	Louisiana	do	18	482
Nebraska and Colorado R. R	Nebraska	do	18	482
Nebraska and Western Ry	do	do	18	482
Nevada, California and Oregon Ry	Nevada	do	18	482
Nevada Central Ry	do	do	18	482
Nevada Midland R. R	do	do	18	483
Nevada Southern Ry., first division	do	do	18	482
New Mexican R. R	New Mexico	do	18	482
New Mexico and Arizona R. R	Arizona	do	18	482
New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R	New Mexico	do	18	482
New Orleans and Northeastern Ry	Mississippi	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Cascade R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Northern Pacific, Fergus and Black Hills R. R	Dakota	do	18	482
Northern Pacific, La Mourie and Missouri River R. R	do	do	18	482
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R	Montana	do	18	482
North Park and Grand River R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Oakley and Colby Ry	Kansas	do	18	482
Ogden and Cache Valley Ry. Co*	Utah	do	18	482
Ogden and Wyoming Ry	do	do	18	482
Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Ry	Nebraska	do	18	482
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R	do	do	18	482
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R	do	do	18	482
Ontonagon and Brule River R. R	Michigan	do	18	481
Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Ry., now known as Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Ry. Co.	Dakota	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.—Continued

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Oregon Railway Extension Co	Oregon	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co	do	do	18	482
Oregon Short-Line Ry	do	do	18	483
Oregon and Washington Territory R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Oroville and Beckworth R. R	California	do	18	482
Oxford and Kansas R. R	Kansas	do	18	482
Pensacola and Louisville R. R	Florida and Alabama	June 8, 1872	18	340
Pensacola and Mobile R. R	Alabama	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
People's Ry. Co. of America	Indiana	do	18	482
Pike's Peak Ry. and Improvement Co	Colorado	do	18	482
Palatka and Indian River Ry	Florida	do	18	482
Platte Valley and Sweetwater Ry*	Wyoming	do	18	482
Pleasant Valley Branch Utah Central	Utah	do	18	483
Port Discovery Quillayoute and Olympia R. R*	Washington	do	18	482
Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington R. R.*	do	do	18	482
Prescott and Arizona Central Ry	Arizona	do	18	482
Princeton and Western Ry	Wisconsin	do	18	483
Prospect Hill Co	Oregon	do	18	483
Pueblo and Arkansas Vally R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific R. R	do	do	18	482
Pueblo and Salt Lake Ry., now merged in Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.	do	do	18	483
Pueblo and Silver Cliff Ry	do	do	18	482
Pueblo and State Line R. R	do	do	18	483
Puget Sound and Chehalis R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor R. R. and Trans. Co	do	do	18	482
Puget Sound, Skagit and Eastern Ry	do	do	18	483
Puyallup Valley Ry	do	do	18	482
Rapid City, Harney's Peak and Southwestern R. R*	Dakota	do	18	482
Red River and Lake of the Woods Ry	Minnesota	do	18	482
Republican Valley R. R	Nebraska	do	18	482
Republican Valley and Wyoming R. R	do	do	18	483
Rio Grande Junction Ry*	Colorado	do	18	482
Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R	New Mexico	do	18	482
Rio Grande Southern R. R*	Colorado	do	18	482
Rio Grande Western Ry., successors to Denver and Rio Grande Western Ry.*	do	do	18	482
Road Cañon R. R. Co*	do	do	18	482
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Ry	Montana	do	18	482
Rocky Mountain R. R	do	do	18	482
Roseburg and Port Orford R. R	Oregon	do	18	483
Sanborn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mount R. R	Dakota	do	18	483
Salmon Creek R. R. Co	California	do	18	482
San Francisco and Oregon Shore R. R	do	do	18	482
San Joaquin and Mount Diablo R. R	do	Aug. 4, 1852	10	28
San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite R. R	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
San Pablo and Tulare Extension R. R	do	do	18	482
San Pete Valley R. R	Utah	do	18	483
Salt Lake and Eastern Railroad Co*	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Eastern Ry	do	do	12	483
Salt Lake and Fort Douglass R. R	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake, Nevada and California Ry	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Park City Ry	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Ry	do	do	18	482
Salt Lake and Western Ry	Nevada	do	18	482
Do	Utah	do	18	482
Satsop R. R. Co	Washington	do	18	482
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Ry	do	do	18	482
Seattle and West Coast Ry	do	do	18	483
Seattle and Walla Walla R. R	do	do	18	483
Sevier Valley Ry	Utah	do	18	483
Shingle Springs and Placerville R. R	California	do	18	482
Sierra Valley and Mohawk R. R	do	do	18	482
Silver Cliff Ry	Colorado	do	18	482
Silver City, Deming and Pacific R. R	New Mexico	do	18	482
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R	Florida	do	18	482
Silverton R. R. Co	Colorado	do	18	482
Snohomish, Skyhomish and Palouse Ry. and Trans. Co.*	Washington	do	18	482
South Dakota Western R. R*	Dakota	do	18	482
South Pacific Coast R. R	California	do	18	482
Southern Kansas Ry	Kansas	do	18	482
Southern Kansas and Panhandle R. R	do	do	18	482
Southern Kansas and Western R. R	do	do	18	483
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona	Arizona	do	18	482
Southern Pacific R. R. of California	California	do	18	482

Right of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

[* Indicates that the company was organized during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.	Date of law.	Statute.	Page.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New Mexico	New Mexico	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Spanish Range Ry	Colorado	do	18	482
Springfield and Memphis R. R	Arkansas	do	18	482
Springfield and Southern Ry	Missouri	do	18	482
Spokane Falls and Idaho R. R	Idaho	do	18	482
Spokane Falls and Northern Ry	Washington	do	18	482
Spokane and Palouse Ry	do	do	18	482
State Line and Denver Ry. Co *	Colorado	do	18	482
St. Augustine and South Beach Ry	Florida	do	18	482
St. Cloud and Lake Traverse Ry	Minnesota	do	18	482
St. Louis, Wichita and Western Ry	Kansas	do	18	482
St. Paul, Black Hills and Pacific Ry	Dakota	do	18	482
St. Paul and Dakota R. R., now Worthington and Sioux Falls.	do	do	18	482
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Ry	do	do	18	482
St. Paul and Northern Pacific Ry. Co. *	Minnesota	do	18	482
St. Paul and Sioux City Ry	Dakota	do	18	482
St. Vrain R. R. Co	Colorado	do	18	482
Summit County R. R., now Echo and Park City	Utah	do	18	482
Summit County Ry. and Trans. Co., now Wyoming, Salt Lake and California.	do	do	18	482
Tacoma, Ellensburg and Conconlly R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Tacoma, Orting and Southeastern R. R	do	do	18	482
Texas, Santa Fé and Northern R. R	New Mexico	do	18	482
The Aspin and Western Ry	Colorado	do	18	482
The Central Washington R. R	Washington	do	18	482
The Trinidad and Denver R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
The Utah Ry	Utah	do	18	482
Travare and Jamestown R. R	Dakota	do	18	482
Tucson and Gulf of California R. R	Arizona	do	18	482
Uinta Coal R. R. Co	Wyoming	do	18	482
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Ry. *	Colorado	do	18	482
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Ry. *	Kansas	do	18	482
Union River Logging R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Ry	Colorado	do	18	482
Union Pacific and Western Ry. of Wyoming	Wyoming	do	18	482
Upper Arkansas, San Juan and Pacific R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Utah Central R. R., now Ry	Utah	do	18	482
Utah Eastern Ry	do	do	18	482
Utah and Nevada R. R	do	do	18	482
Utah and Northern Ry	do	June 20, 1878	20	24
		Mar. 3, 1873	17	612
Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R	do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Utah Southern R. R	do	do	18	482
Utah Southern Extension R. R	do	do	18	482
Utah Western Ry	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming R. R	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming Ry	do	do	18	482
Utah and Wyoming Central	do	do	18	482
Walla Walla and Ainsworth R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Walla Walla and Columbia River R. R	do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	323
		Mar. 3, 1873	17	613
		Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Wasatch Iron and Coal Co	Wyoming	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482
Wasatch and Jordan Valley R. R	Utah	do	18	482
Washington and Idaho R. R	Idaho and Washington	do	18	482
Washington Dalles R. R	Washington	do	18	482
Watertown and Lake Nampeska Ry	Dakota	do	18	482
Welch Mills and Centerville R. R	Alabama	do	18	482
West Florida and Mobile R. R	Florida and Alabama	do	18	482
Wet Mountain Valley R. R	Colorado	do	18	482
Wichita and Western R. R	Kansas	do	18	482
Willamette Valley and Coast R. R	Oregon	do	18	482
Willmar and Sioux Falls Ry	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Winona, Alma and Northern Ry	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Winters and Ukiah Ry	California	do	18	482
Wisconsin Central R. R	Wisconsin	do	18	482
Wisconsin and Michigan R. R	do	do	18	482
Wisconsin, Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac Ry	Michigan	do	18	482
Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R	Dakota and Minnesota	do	18	482
Wyoming Central Ry	Wyoming	do	18	482
Wyoming and Eastern Ry	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Midland Ry Co	do	do *	18	482
Wyoming, Montana and Pacific R. R	do	do	18	482
Wyoming Southern R. R. Co *	do	do	18	882
Wyoming and Western Ry *	Utah	do	18	482
Yellow River R. R. Co	Florida	do	18	482

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

As to construction of land grant railroads 40 miles have been reported for the fiscal year. The aggregate of construction to date as reported is 18,070.71 miles, distributed as follows:

States and Territories.	Miles.	States and Territories.	Miles.
Alabama	901.43	Minnesota	2,144.11
Arkansas	602.24	Mississippi	384.00
Arizona	383.00	Missouri	625.75
California	1,057.91	Montana	780.00
Colorado	298.60	Nebraska	768.52
Dakota	410.98	Nevada	446.00
Florida	792.62	New Mexico	167.00
Idaho	90.00	Oregon	425.80
Illinois	707.00	Utah	225.00
Indiana	241.35	Washington	537.60
Iowa	1,547.64	Wisconsin	973.50
Kansas	1,485.65	Wyoming	500.00
Louisiana	530.00		
Michigan	1,045.01	Total	18,070.71

CERTIFICATION OF LANDS.

During the fiscal year there were certified and patented for railroad purposes 363,862.15 acres, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 61,183.87 acres.

No certifications or patents were made for canals or wagon-roads.

Eighteen railroad patents, covering 108 pages of record, were issued.

The lists of selections awaiting examination or action at the close of the fiscal year covered 29,776,955.76 acres. The selections pending of railroads and wagon-roads are as follows:

Name of road.	Acres.	Name of road.	Acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga	10,857.25	Northern Pacific in Montana	4,508,543.61
Atlantic and Pacific in Missouri	2,402.50	Northern Pacific in Idaho	123,161.91
Atlantic and Pacific in Arkansas	5,166.29	Northern Pacific in Washington	7,256,220.02
Atlantic and Pacific in Arizona	1,826,534.66	Northern Pacific in Oregon	416,992.47
Atlantic and Pacific in New Mexico	886,216.30	New Orleans and Pacific	267,657.19
Burlington and Missouri River in Iowa	39.99	Oregon and California	895,994.21
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	2,101.07	Oregon Central	52,115.00
Central Branch Union Pacific	4,310.17	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern in Arkansas	3,386.49
Central Pacific in California	386,429.32	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern in Missouri	1,946.14
Central Pacific in Nevada	115,532.37	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, main line	176,515.59
Central Pacific in Utah	218,720.33	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, St. Vincent Extension	149,078.38
Central Pacific (formerly Western)	5,749.34	St. Paul and Sioux	1,414.13
Central Pacific, Oregon Division	424,012.26	Sioux City and Pacific	1,937.79
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	595.57	St. Paul and Duluth	527.82
Chicago and Northwestern in Michigan	40.00	Southern Minnesota Extension. Now the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	1,850.86
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	287,492.33	Southern Pacific, main line	899,281.45
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in Iowa	903.62	Southern Pacific, branch line	458,791.49
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin)	80.00	Union Pacific in Nebraska	139,425.39
Dubuque and Sioux City	1,297.72	Union Pacific in Utah	107,778.09
Des Moines Valley	79.99	Union Pacific in Wyoming	1,915.11
Flint and Pere Marquette	197.30	Union Pacific, Kansas division	1,546,289.70
Farm Mortgage Land Company	466.62	Union Pacific in Colorado	89,988.12
Florida Railway and Navigation Company	358,570.63	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	19,887.14
Grand Rapids and Indiana	81.66	Vicksburg and Meridian	1,226.42
Hastings and Dakota	7,162.86	Winona and St. Peter	1,141.99
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	73.54	Wisconsin Central	58,506.14
Memphis and Little Rock	31,192.24	St. Paul and Northern Pacific	169,420.55
Mobile and Montgomery	1,688.44	Selma, Rome and Dalton	4,069.47
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	6,556.28	Total pending June 30, 1890	29,471,709.09
Northern Pacific in Minnesota	485,426.56	Total wagon-road, June 30, 1890	305,246.67
Northern Pacific in Wisconsin	8,632.05		
Northern Pacific in Dakota	7,039,037.16		29,776,955.76

Wagon-road selections in Oregon.

Name of road.	Acres.
Oregon Central Military road	51,429.17
Corvallis and Aquina Bay	160.00
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain	188,371.48
Dalles Military road	63,970.85
Coos Bay	1,315.17
Total	305,246.67

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1890.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central	6 and 15		2,595,053.00
Mississippi	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		a 737,130.29
Do	Feb. 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to September 20, 1865.			
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburg and Meridian	6 and 15		196,028.41
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island	6 and 15		
							935,158.70
Alabama	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		a 419,528.44
Do	Feb. 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to September 20, 1865.			
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15		394,522.99
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Selma, Rome and Dalton	6 and 15		457,215.37
Do	May 23, 1872	17	159	Act confirming lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee	6 and 15		b 67,784.96
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Mobile and Girard	6 and 15		504,145.86
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Alabama and Chattanooga	6 and 15		649,676.98
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	45	Act to renew certain grants of lands to the State of Alabama.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama	6 and 15		438,905.99
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	200	Act amending the sixth section of the original act.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	580	Act to renew certain grants to the State of Alabama.			
							2,931,780.59
Florida	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Railway and Navigation Company	6 and 15		290,183.28
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida and Alabama	6 and 15		165,688.00
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15		1,279,156.57
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	6 and 15		29,384.18
							1,764,412.03
Louisiana	June 3, 1856	11	18	North Louisiana and Texas	6 and 15		353,232.68
Do	June 3, 1856	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15		c 719,193.79
Do	July 14, 1870	16	277	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the land not lawfully disposed of by the State.			
							1,072,426.47

Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	6 and 15		1,115,116.88
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	....do	Additional 5		205,012.22
Do	May 6, 1870	16	376	Resolution extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith	6 and 15		550,584.09
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	....do	Additional 5		507,063.46
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	Act repealing provision in act of April 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of lands.			
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Memphis	6 and 15		127,288.51
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	....do	Additional 5		15,057.00
Do	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20		.....
Do	June 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
							2,520,072.16
Missouri	June 10, 1852	10	8	Southwest branch of the Pacific road	6 and 15		728,949.36
Do	June 5, 1862	12	422	Act extending time for completion of road for ten years.			
Do	June 10, 1852	10	8	Hannibal and St. Joseph	6 and 15		603,186.34
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	6 and 15		63,294.17
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	....do	Additional 5		.....
Do	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20		.....
Do	June 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
							1,395,429.87
Iowa	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River	6 and 15		292,287.53
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	....do	20		96,726.55
Do	July 1, 1864	13	335	Act authorizing the company to change or modify the location of the uncompleted portion of its line.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.			
Do	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	6 and 15		*d* 481,974.36
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	....do	20		161,172.81
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.			
Do	Jan. 31, 1873	17	421	Act to quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa.			
Do	June 15, 1878	20	133	Act to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the homestead law, etc.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	6 and 15		*d* 782,459.83
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	....do	20		359,660.30
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City	6 and 15		*d* 550,467.95

a In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety, and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

b No evidence of the construction of this road, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not been restored to the public domain.

c Certified lands footing 719,193.79 acres were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888.

d Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott *v.* Des Moines, 5 Wall., 631.)

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
Iowa	June 2, 1864	13	95	Act authorizing said road to change its line.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1868	15	38	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Iowa Falls and Sioux City	6 and 15		683, 023. 80
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road two years.			
Do	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77	Des Moines Valley	5		569, 422. 28
Do	July 12, 1862	12	543				
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	10 and 20	80. 00	186, 226. 77
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	McGregor and Missouri River	10 and 20		138, 187. 30
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	Sioux City and St. Paul	10 and 20		407, 910. 21
							4, 709, 519. 69
Michigan	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Lake Michigan	6 and 15		37, 467. 43
Do	Mar. 3, 1879	20	490	Joint resolution releasing the reversionary claim and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Michigan.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	6 and 15		743, 009. 36
Do	July 3, 1856	14	78	Act extending the time for completion of road seven years.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	14	425	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	586	Act authorizing change of northern terminus from Traverse Bay to Straits of Mackinac, and for other purposes.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana	6 and 15		629, 993. 11
Do	June 7, 1864	13	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids, Mich.	6 and 20		222, 967. 01
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Act extending time for completion of road eight years.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Flint and Peré Marquette	6 and 15		512, 337. 03
Do	Feb. 17, 1865	13	569	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	July 3, 1866	14	78	Act authorizing the company to change the western terminus of its road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	582	Act extending the time for completion of road five years.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	6 and 15		437, 411. 30
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	... do	20		
Do	May 20, 1868	15	252	Resolution extending the time for completion of road, etc.			
Do	Apr. 20, 1871	17	643	Act authorizing the Houghton and Ontonagon to resurvey and locate anew a part of its road.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1008	Act forfeiting grant opposite to unconstructed road.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Ontonagon and Brulé River	6 and 15		

Do	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1008	An act to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon, in said State.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Bay de Noquet and Marquette	200 sections		128,000.00
Do	July 5, 1862	12	620	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15		517,825.60
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	...do	20		
							3,229,010.84
Wisconsin	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).	6 and 15		327,903.69
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	...do	10 and 20		476,564.83
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	634	Act to quiet title of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Railway Company.		12,357.10	12,357.10
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company			163,119.65
Do	July 27, 1868	15	238	Act amendatory of the original act.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).	6 and 15		311,162.79
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	...do	10 and 20		
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Branch to Bayfield	6 and 15	12,438.77	460,543.83
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	...do	10 and 20		12,438.77
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15		555,728.48
Do	Apr. 25, 1862	12	648	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin, etc.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Act extending the time for completion of road five years.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	397	Act authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road.			
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Wisconsin Central	10 and 20		765,308.57
Do	June 21, 1866	14	360	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of route in accordance with the act of the State legislature.			
Do	Apr. 9, 1874	18	28	Act to extend the time for completion of road to December 31, 1876.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	511	Act authorizing the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to straighten the line of their road.			
							3,585,127.22
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, formerly first division St. Paul and Pacific.	6 and 15		466,403.48
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	...do	10 and 20		785,043.41
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road nine months.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Western Railroad, succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.	6 and 15		436,695.16
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	...do	10 and 20		210,348.33
Do	July 12, 1862	12	624	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain conditions.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Act authorizing construction of road from Crow Wing to Brainerd.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, formerly St. Vincent extension of St. Paul and Pacific.	10 and 20		1,655,313.99
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road nine months.			

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
Minnesota	June 22, 1874	18	203	Act extending the time for completion of the road to March 3, 1876, etc.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central	6 and 15		179, 706. 01
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	....do	10 and 20		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter	6 and 15		350, 703. 97
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	... do	10 and 20		1, 326, 063. 34
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act allowing selections within 20 miles of road in lieu of lands sold after definite location but prior to withdrawal, etc.			
Do	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for the completion of the road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul and Sioux City	6 and 15		905, 849. 75
Do	May 12, 1864	13	74	....do	10 and 20		241, 038. 77
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for the completion of the road seven years.			
Do	May 5, 1864	13	64	St. Paul and Duluth	10 and 20		828, 581. 00
Do	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the railroad company to make up deficiency out of land within 30 miles west of the line of the road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.	6 and 15		53, 619. 45
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	....do	10 and 20		2, 716. 95
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota extension	10 and 20		451, 845. 43
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota	10 and 20		312, 770. 27
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
							8, 206, 714. 31
Kansas	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	10		*a* 256, 041. 67
Do	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act authorizing change of route of branch line.			
Do	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing company to relocate a portion of its road.			
Do	July 24, 1876	19	101	Act declaring a portion of the grant forfeited.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	10 and 20		*b* 983, 825. 96
Do	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act extending the grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.			
Do	July 26, 1866	14	289	Act making a grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	10 and 20		2, 934, 522. 86
Do	July 23, 1866	14	210	St. Joseph and Denver City	10 and 20		462, 573. 24
Do	July 25, 1866	14	236	Missouri River Fort Scott and Gulf	10 and 20		526. 94

Do	Mar. 3, 1877	19	404	An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first five sections of an act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad.			
							4,637,490.67
				Grand total of State grants			37,582,175.55
Corporations	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific, from a point near Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.	10		2,616,258.08
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Union Pacific	20		
Do	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha westward.			
Do	July 26, 1866	14	367	Resolution granting the right of way through military reserves, etc.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, and providing that the common terminus of roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, etc.			
Do	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.			
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific	10		1,040,210.59
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	....do	20		
Do	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Central Pacific Railroad eastward.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Central Pacific and Union railroads and providing that the common terminus of the roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, etc.			
Do	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.			
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.	10		449,934.72
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	....do	20		
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Western Pacific Railroad Company of that portion from San José to the city of Sacramento.			
Do	Mar. 21, 1866	14	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific Railroad upon certain conditions.			
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Branch Union Pacific	10		218,250.08
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	....do	20		
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific (Kansas division)	10		963,714.03
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	....do	20		

a Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad *vs.* The United States (92 U. S., 733).

b Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited above (note a).

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporation.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
Corporations	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act requiring company to designate route before December 1, 1866.			
Do	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	Mar. 6, 1868	15	39	Act restoring the even-numbered sections on line of Pacific Railroads and branches at $2.50 per acre.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Act extending the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division, line of road to Denver City, and authorizing transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company between Denver and Cheyenne.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	348	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Railway Company.	20		164,721.51
Do	June 20, 1874	18	111	Act amendatory of the act of March 3, 1869.			
Do	Aug. 13, 1888	25	489	Act to protect settlers in vicinity of Denver.			
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska	20 sections per mile		2,373,290.77
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	54	Resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing a change of route and connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Fort Kearney.			
Do	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific	10		41,898.22
Do	July 2, 1864	13	365	Northern Pacific	20, 30, and 40 in States; 40, 50, and 60 in Territories.	261,778.01	1,299,132.22
Do	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completing road.			
Do	July 1, 1868	15	255	Do.			
Do	May 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, etc.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, etc.			
Do	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of bonds reversing location of main and branch lines in Washington Territory.			
Do	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying lands.			
Do	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley	10 and 20.		
Do	Apr. 15, 1874	18	29	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon branch of the Central Pacific	20 and 30		1,362,433.61
Do	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act, and providing for the sale of lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.			

Do	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California	20 and 30		322,062.40
Do	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act, and providing for the sale of lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.			
Do	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific	20 and 30 in States; 40 and 50 in Territories.		959,246.87
Do	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its roads, lands, etc.			
Do	July 6, 1886	24	123	Act declaring forfeited to the United States the grant of such lands as are adjacent to the uncompleted portion of road.			
Do	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific	20 and 30		1,040,430.03
Do	July 25, 1868	15	187	Act to extend the time for the construction of the road, etc.			
Do	June 28, 1870	16	385	Joint resolution concerning the Southern Pacific railroad in California.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Branch line of the Southern Pacific	20 and 30		188,199.65
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	14	543	Stockton and Copperopolis	10 and 20		
Do	June 15, 1874	18	72	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do	May 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central	20 and 25		
Do	Jan. 31, 1885	23	296	Act declaring the forfeiture to the United States of such lands as are adjacent to and coterminous with uncompleted portions of road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Texas Pacific	20 and 30 in California, and 40 and 50 in Territories.		
Do	May 2, 1872	17	59	Act changing name to Texas and Pacific Railway Company.			
Do	June 22, 1874	18	197	An act supplementary to the act of Mar. 3, 1871.			
Do	Feb. 28, 1885	23	337	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	New Orleans Pacific, formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg.	20 and 30	77,213.27	a 756,500.27
Do	Feb. 8, 1887	24	391	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad Company; to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.			
							13,795,783.06
				WAGON-ROADS.			
Wisconsin	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis.	3 and 15		302,930.96
Do	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			

a 1,387.60 acres forfeited; company called upon for reconveyance.

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Number of acres certified or patented to June 30, 1890.
				WAGON-ROADS—continued.			
Wisconsin	June 25, 1864	13	188	Act granting lands to the State to build a military road to Lake Superior.	3 and 6		
Michigan	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.	3 and 15		221, 012. 35
Do	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do	Apr. 24, 1872	17	56	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1874.			
Do	June 20, 1864	13	140	Act granting lands to the State of Michigan for the construction of certain wagon-roads for military and postal purposes.	3 sections per mile		
Oregon	July 2, 1864	13	355	Oregon Central Military Company	3		364, 663. 93
Do	Dec. 26, 1866	14	374	Act making provisions for indemnity limits	6		37, 576. 74
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	338	Act extending the time for completion of road to July 2, 1872.			
Do	July 4, 1866	14	86	Corvallis and Aquina Bay	3		76, 885. 98
Do	July 5, 1863	14	89	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain	3 alternate sections within limits of 6 miles.		548, 749. 53
Do	July 15, 1870	16	363	Amendatory.			
Do	Feb. 27, 1867	14	409	Dalles military road	3 and 10		126, 910. 23
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	349	Coos Bay military road	3 and 6		104, 009. 11
							1, 782, 780. 83

Statement exhibiting land concessions, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1890.	Certified or patented up to June 30, 1890.
RAILROADS.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Illinois		2,595,053.00
Mississippi		935,158.70
Alabama		2,931,780.59
Florida		1,764,412.03
Louisiana		1,072,406.47
Arkansas		2,520,072.16
Missouri		1,395,429.87
Iowa	80.00	4,709,519.69
Michigan		3,229,010.84
Wisconsin	24,795.87	3,585,127.22
Minnesota		8,206,714.31
Kansas		4,637,490.67
Total to States	24,875.87	37,582,175.55
Total to corporations	338,986.28	13,795,783.06
Total railroad grants	363,862.15	51,377,958.61
Deduct amount of land declared forfeited by Congress		1,387.60
Net total of grants		51,379,346.21
WAGON-ROADS.		
Wisconsin		302,990.96
Michigan		221,013.35
Oregon		1,258,786.52
Total wagon-road grants		1,782,730.83
Railroad grants		51,379,346.21
Total wagon-roads and railroad grants		53,162,077.04

In the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888, pages 232 to 241, will be found a statement showing the date of filing of maps of location by land-grant railroad companies and the dates of withdrawals of lands made thereon. But one such map since that report has been filed, viz: Main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, about 20 miles westward from Huron, in the State of California, withdrawal upon which was ordered by letter of April 15, 1890, addressed to the local officers at Visalia.

Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1824 to June 30, 1890.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Indiana	Mar. 26, 1824	4	47		
Do	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236		234, 248. 73
Do	May 29, 1830	4	416		29, 552. 50
Do	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414	Wabash and Erie	259, 268. 48
Do	Aug. 29, 1842	5	542		24, 219. 83
Do	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		796, 630. 19
Do	May 9, 1848	9	219		113, 348. 33
					1, 457, 366. 06
Ohio	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236		
Do	June 30, 1834	4	716	Wabash and Erie	266, 535. 00
Do. (sec. 3)	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143		
Do	Mar. 2, 1855	10	634	Act confirming canal selections under acts of 1827 and 1828 in the State of Ohio.	
Do	May 24, 1828	4	305		
Do	Apr. 2, 1830	4	393	Miami and Dayton	333, 826. 00
Do. (sec. 5)	May 24, 1828	4	306	General canal purposes	500, 000. 00
Do. (sec. 3)	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143	Provision for settlement of claim of Ohio for canal lands under acts of 1827 and 1828.	
					1, 100, 361. 00
Illinois	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234		
Do	Aug. 3, 1854	10	344	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan.	290, 915. 00
Wisconsin	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River	125, 431. 00
Do	Apr. 10, 1866	14	30	Breakwater and Harbor Ship-Canal	200, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 1, 1872	17	32	Act extending the time for completion of canal to April 10, 1874.	
Do	Mar. 7, 1874	18	20	Act extending the time for completion of canal to April 10, 1876.	
					325, 431. 00
Michigan	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Mary's Ship-canal	750, 000. 00
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal	200, 000. 00
Do	July 3, 1866	14	81	....do	200, 000. 00
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	55	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1871.	
Do	Mar. 2, 1871	16	599	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1872.	
Do	Mar. 27, 1872	17	44	Act extending the time for completion of canal to March 3, 1873.	
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	627	Act extending the time for completion of canal to December 1, 1873.	
Do	July 3, 1866	14	80	Lac La Belle Ship-Canal	100, 000. 00
					1, 250, 000. 00

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana	1, 457, 366. 06
Ohio	1, 100, 361. 00
Wisconsin	325, 431. 00
Michigan	1, 250, 000. 00
Illinois	290, 915. 00
Total quantity granted and certified	4, 424, 073. 06

Statement showing number of acres certified under river-improvement grants.

States.	Date of laws.	Statute.	Page.	Name of river.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Alabama	May 23, 1828	4	290	Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior.	400,016.19
Wisconsin	Aug. 8, 1846	9	83	Fox and Wisconsin	683,802.43
	Mar. 2, 1849	9	352		
	Aug. 3, 1854	10	345		
(Joint resolution)	Mar. 3, 1855	10	724		
	June 9, 1858	11	313		
(Joint resolution)	Mar. 12, 1867	15	20		
Iowa	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77	Des Moines, below the Raccoon Fork (a)	322,392.18
					1,406,210.80

a For lands above Raccoon Fork, see railroad table "Des Moines Valley."

G.—PRE-EMPTION DIVISION.

In addition to the work growing out of the administration of the general laws granting pre-emption rights, and for the disposition of those public lands known as the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas, the Ute Indian lands in Colorado, and the Sioux Indian lands in the Dakotas and in Minnesota, the duties appertaining to the allowance of entries, and the surveying, platting, appraisement, and sale of land under the several townsite laws form not an inconsiderable portion of the work of this division, involving as they do, in addition to the above, the ordering of hearings between the townsite claimants and settlers under the agricultural laws, the deciding of such contests, and many of the contests that arise between the town-lot claimants. The plats and tract-books of town-lots are kept in this division. The special townsite laws applicable to the Territory of Oklahoma were passed by Congress during the past year, and the necessary work in drawing the several instructions thereunder, as well as passing upon the construction of these special townsite laws, has been unusually heavy. Particular attention is called to the following special townsite circulars of instruction. While the principal part of the work of this division is the examination of entries allowed by the local officers; the amendments of filings and entries and the review of all appeals from the decisions of the local officers adverse to parties offering proofs or adverse to applications to make pre-emption filings is an important branch of the work.

The beginning of the year ending June 30, 1890, found from three to four years' accumulation of work, owing to the fact that the clerical force of the division had been seriously crippled by the transfer of many of the experienced clerks to other divisions, leaving their places either unfilled or partially filled by inexperienced female clerks or male clerks of very low grade.

Owing to the vast accumulation of entries not reached for action and the many thousand cases which were suspended under the narrow and technical rules of the "board of review" (which board was happily discontinued by the order of July 6, 1889), the correspondence during the past year has been very heavy. It became necessary, therefore, to direct the work with the view to relieve as speedily as possible the overburdened suspended files and "to reduce the surplus" of accumulated cases, in a measure at least, so as to get abreast of the work. The great progress made toward that end will be shown by the following:

Statement of work performed by the pre-emption division during the year ending June 30, 1880.

Cases pending June 30, 1889		88,754
Cases received during the year		24,008
		112,762
Disposed of during the year:		
Approved for patent	*48,526	
Canceled or referred to other divisions	270	
		48,796
Pending July 1, 1890		63,966

*Number disposed of during year ending June 30, 1889, 14,753.

Examined and suspended	2,692
Not examined	61,274
	63,966
Entries subjected to preliminary examination and suspension during the year	7,117
Letters received during the year	18,592
Letters answered	5,890
Letters filed, requiring no answers	8,644
Letters referred to other divisions	3,665
	18,199
Undisposed of	393
Letters written during the year	16,097
Townsite entries received	12
Townsite entries approved	13
Hearings ordered	27
Contests decided	53
Town-lot entries approved	361

The following table shows the number of all pre-emption entries by classes in each State and Territory pending in division "G" on June 30, 1890:

	Suspended.	Not examined.		Suspended.	Not examined.
Osage entries—Kansas	189	14,225	Montana	64	365
			Nebraska	432	9,193
Alabama	4	122	Nevada	1	.....
Arizona	38	175	New Mexico	111	363
Arkansas	9	69	North Dakota	109	1,208
California	168	4,913	Oregon	105	1,825
Colorado	256	11,781	Utah	29	202
Florida	37	127	South Dakota	303	1,613
Idaho	25	431	Washington	47	1,316
Indiana	.....	1	Wisconsin	2	249
Iowa	2	39	Wyoming	336	814
Kansas	440	11,120		2,593	47,049
Louisiana	6	41			
Michigan	6	513			
Minnesota	66	554	Total not acted upon	.....	61,274
Missouri	2	15			

In Osage (Kansas) entries there are—

Full entries, not examined	7,954
Partial payments	6,271
	14,225

OKLAHOMA TOWNSITES.

Regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior for the guidance of trustees in the execution of their trust.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1890.

To the Trustees of Townsites in the United States land districts,
Oklahoma Territory:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress approved May 14, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for townsite entries of lands in what is known as 'Oklahoma,' and for other purposes," I have prepared the following rules and regulations for your observance and direction in the execution of the trust thereby created:

1. In the performance of your duties you will bear in mind the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1004), by virtue

of which the Indian title to said "Oklahoma" was extinguished and the lands therein made a part of the public domain, and special attention is directed to that part of the President's proclamation of March 23 following, opening a portion of the Territory of Oklahoma to settlement, which reads: "Warning is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect."

No person who went into said Territory in violation of said proclamation will be allotted any portion of a townsite, and you will recognize no claim filed by such person in making your allotments.

2. As soon as you are officially advised by the Secretary of the Interior of the townsite, or townsites, which you are to enter as trustees, and have qualified before an officer having a seal and duly authorized to administer oaths, by taking and subscribing the following oath, or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the town site of ————, or any part or parcel thereof; that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office, and execute the trust imposed upon me with fidelity; that I will impartially hear, try, and determine all controversies submitted to me fairly and justly, according to the law and the evidence free from bias, favoritism, prejudice, or personal influence of any kind or character whatever. So help me God. (Or, if by affirmation, 'under the pains and penalties of perjury.')"—you will proceed to discharge the duties imposed on you by law and these rules and regulations. Your several boards are, as required by the statute, composed of three trustees. Your several commissions have designated your respective boards, and each board will act as a separate body as to the particular town site to which it is assigned.

3. All applications heretofore filed in the proper land office will be prosecuted to final issue in your names as provided in section 6 of act under which you are appointed. In case you find a contest or controversy pending between a homestead entryman and the occupants of the townsite to which you are assigned, involving the title to any portion of the land occupied for townsite purposes, you will at once, as a board, and before taking any other step or proceeding, make application at the local office in the district where the townsite is situate to intervene and be made parties to the proceeding, and thereupon the case will be made *special* and disposed of as expeditiously as the transaction of public business will permit, as no entry can be completed until after the contests are disposed of. Publication of intention to make proof must be for five days, and the proof of publication may be as in ordinary cases. The proof shall relate to actual occupancy of the land for the purposes of trade and business, number of inhabitants, and extent and value of town improvements.

4. The entry is to be made by you as trustees as near as may be conformably to section 2387 of the Revised Statutes and in trust for the use and benefit of the occupants of of the townsite according to their respective interests and at the minimum price, $1.25 per acre. No provision is made in the act for the payment of the entry fees and the price of the land, and as the entry must be made before the townsite can be allotted, you may call upon the occupants thereof to furnish the requisite amount to pay the government for said land, keeping an accurate account thereof, and giving your receipt therefor, and when realized from assessment and allotment, you will refund the same, taking evidence thereof, to be filed with your report in the manner hereinafter directed.

5. Section 1 of said act of May 14, requires me to provide rules and regulations for the survey of the land occupied for townsite purposes into streets, alleys, squares, blocks, and lots, or to approve such survey as may already have been made by the inhabitants thereof, and section 5 of said act makes the provisions of sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the act of the legislature of the State of Kansas entitled "An act relating to townsites," approved March 2, 1868, so far as applicable, a part thereof.

Section 4 of the Kansas act adopted requires you to cause an actual survey of the townsite to be made, conforming as near as may be to the original survey of such town, designating on such plat the lots or squares on which improvements ar standing, together with the value of the same and the name of the owner or owners thereof; hence, if you deem it advisable to survey the townsite assigned you, you will observe this rule in connection with the first proviso of section 22 of Oklahoma Territorial bill, approved May 2, 1890; but if the townsite has already been surveyed by the inhabitants thereof, and you are satisfied that the same is correct and in harmony with the spirit of the act under which you are appointed, you may approve and adopt such survey, making the designation on the plat thereof as required by said section 4 so far as the same is applicable under said act act of May 14.

6. In any event, you will, as soon as you definitely fix the survey, cause to be designated, on each of said plats, the lots and blocks occupied, together with the value of the same, with the name of the owner or owners thereof; you will also designate

all squares, parks, and tracts reserved for public use, or sites for public buildings, and all lots occupied by any religious organization which are subject to disposal under the provisions of said act. The designation of an owner on such map shall be temporary until final decision of record in relation thereto, and shall in no case be taken or held as in any sense or to any degree a conclusion or judgment by the board as to the true ownership in any contested case coming before it.

7. You will observe that no townsite can embrace any greater number of legal subdivisions than are "covered by actual occupancy for the purposes of trade and business," and in no case can it exceed 1,280 acres; hence, in making your survey of the land "into streets, alleys, squares, blocks, and lots," or the approval of such survey as may have been made by the inhabitants of the townsite, when you deem the same sufficient, you will determine the area thereof by legal subdivisions so occupied for such purposes.

8. As soon as the survey and plat are completed as aforesaid, you will cause to be published, in some newspaper printed in the county in which said town is situated, a notice that such survey has been completed, notifying all persons concerned or interested in such townsite that on the designated day you will proceed to set off to persons entitled to the same, according to their respective interests, the lots, blocks, or grounds to which each occupant thereof shall be entitled under the provisions of said act. Such publication shall be made at least fifteen days prior to the day set apart by you to make such division and allotment. Proof of such publication shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the publisher of the newspaper in which such notice is printed, accompanied by a printed copy of such notice.

9. After such publication shall have been duly made, you will proceed on the day designated in the notice, except in contest cases which shall be disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided, to set apart to the persons entitled to receive the same the lots, blocks, and grounds to which each party or company shall be entitled according to their respective interests, including in the portion or portions set apart to each person or company of persons the improvements belonging thereto; and in so doing you will observe that section 2 of said act of May 14, 1890, provides that any certificate or other paper evidence of claim duly issued by the authority recognized for such purpose by the people residing upon any town site subject to entry, shall be taken as evidence of the occupancy by the holder thereof of the lot or lots therein described, except where there is an adverse claim to said property such certificate shall only be prima facie evidence of the claim of occupancy of the holder. But any person holding any such certificate who went into said Territory prior to the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the 22d day of April, 1889, in violation of said proclamation, shall not be held to have acquired any rights thereunder.

10. When the survey is finally completed it will be certified to by you in quadruplicate as follows:

"We, the undersigned, trustees of the townsite of ——— ———, Oklahoma Territory, hereby certify that we have examined the survey of said townsite and approve the foregoing plat thereof as strictly conformable to said survey in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 14, 1890, and our official instructions."

One of said plats shall be filed in the land office in the district where the townsite is located, one in the office of the register of deeds in the county in which the townsite is situate, one in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and one retained in your custody for your own use.

11. Whenever you find two or more inhabitants claiming the same lot, block, or parcel of land, you will proceed to hear and determine the controversy, fixing a time and place for the hearing of the respective claims of the interested parties, giving each ten days notice thereof, and a fair opportunity to present their interests in accordance with the principles of law and equity applicable to the case, observing as far as practicable the rules prescribed for contest before registers and receivers of the local offices; you will administer oaths to the witnesses, observe the rules of evidence as near as may be in making your investigations, and at the close of the case, or as soon thereafter as your duties will permit, render your decision in writing.

If the notice herein provided for can not be personally served upon the party therein named within three days from its date, such service may be made by a printed notice published for ten days in a newspaper in the town or city in which the lot to be affected thereby is situated; or, if there is none published in such town, then said notice may be printed in any newspaper in the county, or if there is none published in the county, then in one printed in the Territory. The proof of such notice to be filed with the record, and may be made as provided in these rules and regulations in other cases. The proceedings in these contests should be abbreviated in time and words, or your work may not be completed within the limits of any reasonable period of time or expense.

12. Any person feeling aggrieved by your judgment may, within ten days after notice thereof, appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office under the rules (except as to time), as provided for appeals from the opinions of registers and receivers;

and if either party is dissatisfied with the conclusions of said Commissioner in the case, he may still further prosecute an appeal within ten days from notice thereof to the Secretary of the Interior upon like terms and conditions and under the same rules that appeals are now regulated by and taken in adversary proceedings from the Commissioner to the Secretary except as modified by the time within which the appeal is to be taken. Such cases will be made special by the Commissioner and the Secretary and determined as speedily as the public business of the department will permit, but no contest for particular lots, blocks, or grounds shall delay the allotment of those not in controversy.

13. All costs in such proceedings will be governed by the rules now applicable to contests before the local land offices.

14. After setting apart such lots, blocks, squares, or grounds, and upon a valuation of the same, as hereinbefore provided for, you will proceed to determine and assess upon such lots and blocks, according to their value, such rate and sum as will be necessary to pay for the lands embraced in such townsite, costs of survey, conveyance of lots, and other necessary expenses, including compensation of trustees, as provided for in said act, and in so doing you will take into consideration—

First. The $10,000 appropriated by said act of May 14, 1890, and such further sum as may be appropriated by Congress, before said assessment is made, for the purpose of carrying into effect the terms of said act, which is to be refunded to the Treasury of the United States; but of course only so much thereof as it will be necessary to use.

Second. The money expended for entering the land.

Third. The costs of survey and platting the townsite.

Fourth. The expenses incident to making the conveyances.

Fifth. The compensation of yourselves as trustees.

Sixth. The compensation of your clerk.

Seventh. The necessary traveling expenses of yourselves and clerk.

Eighth. All necessary expenses incident to the expeditious execution of your trust.

More than one assessment may be made, if necessary to effect the purposes of the act of Congress.

15. From each board the Secretary of the Interior will designate a chairman and a secretary. The secretary shall keep the minutes and a record of your proceedings, and an accurate account of all money received and paid out, taking and filing proper vouchers therefor in the manner hereinafter provided; he shall also be the disbursing officer of the board, shall receive and pay out all moneys provided for in said act, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior; and he shall, before entering upon duty, take the official oath, and also enter into a bond to the United States in the penal sum of $10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, both as now prescribed and furnished from the department of the Interior. The money in the hands of the disbursing officer shall at all times be subject to the control and order of the Secretary of the Interior, and the sum appropriated by Congress which is to be refunded to the Treasury of the United States shall be paid over to the Treasurer thereof at such times, in such sums, and in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

16. There shall be a clerk for each board, who shall also be a stenographer, if available; to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall do all the clerical and stenographic work of the board and secretary thereto, and, under its control and direction, subject to the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

17. The minutes of each day's proceedings shall be completed and written out in ordinary handwriting, or type-written, and duly signed by the chairman and secretary, before the next day's business shall be begun, and shall not thereafter be changed except by a further record, stating accurately the changes intended and ordered, and the reasons therefor. This is not intended to include the testimony or other than actual decisions, orders, and proceedings of the board.

18. All payments of money by the inhabitants of the townsite for lots and blocks shall be in cash, and made only to the disbursing officer, who shall receipt therefor in duplicate, one to be given to the party making the payment and the other to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and said officer shall charge himself with each payment on his books of accounts, and he shall deposit all sums received by him at least once a week, and, when practicable, daily, in some bank designated by the board, and he shall pay the same out only on his checks countersigned by the chairman of the board of which he is secretary, which checks, after they are honored, shall be filed with his accounts as vouchers.

19. Upon the payment to the disbursing officer of all sums assessed by you upon any lot, block, or parcel of land by the person entitled thereto, and not before, you will proceed to execute him a deed therefor pursuant to the terms of said act. All conveyances made by you shall be acknowledged before an officer duly authorized in said Territory to take acknowledgments of deeds. The form of deed and acknowledgment will be forwarded you.

20. All lots occupied by any religious organization will, upon the payment of the

assessments thereon, be conveyed by you to it directly, or in trust for the use and benefit of the same, at its option.

21. You will ascertain and transmit to the Secretary of the Interior a statement showing separately—

First. All lots not disposed of under the provisions of said act which are subject to be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the municipal government of the town or city controlling the townsite which you are directed to allot.

Second. Such part thereof as may be reserved for public use as sites for public buildings.

Third. For the purpose of public parks.

22. You will be allowed $10 per day for each day's service when you are actually engaged and employed in the performance of your duties as such trustee, your necessary traveling expenses, and $3 per day for your subsistence. But these sums may be reduced in either board at the will of the Secretary of the Interior if he deems it for any cause necessary.

23. The clerk of the board, when not a clerk already in government employment and assigned to the board for duty, will be allowed as compensation for his services at the rate of $100 a month; he will also be allowed his actual necessary traveling expenses. All expenses of members of the board and the clerk shall be reported to and adjusted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at the end of each week after you commence executing conveyances for the lots and blocks on the townsite; before that, monthly on the first day of the month.

24. The account of all your expenses and expenditures, together with a record of your proceedings, which, with your oath of office, and all papers filed with you, the records in each case, and all evidence of your official acts, except conveyances, you will file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to become a part of the records therein.

25. Where any one occupying and filing for a homestead obtains a patent for a townsite under section 22 of the Oklahoma Territorial act, approved May 2, 1890, such townsite will not be affected by the provisions under which you are appointed, and you can not act in any such case.

You will correspond with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and only through him with the Secretary, so that a complete record thereby may be kept in the Land Office.

It is believed that the foregoing regulations, together with copies of the laws referred to therein, and copies of the rules and regulations furnished registers and receivers in contested cases and appeals will be found sufficient for the proper determination of all cases which may arise; but should unforeseen difficulties present themselves, you will submit the same for special instructions.

In view of the fact that the expenses incident to the allotment of townsites by the provisions of this act are necessarily burdensome to those interested therein, you will be expected to proceed as expeditiously as is consistent with a due regard to the proper performance of your duties in disposing of the trust herein imposed upon you. It is hoped that you will, from a sense of duty, relieve as much as possible the inhabitants of the townsites under your control from unnecessary delays, fees, and expenses.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1890.

To the Trustees of Townsites in the United States land districts,
Oklahoma Territory:

To remove any doubts that may exist under regulations dated June 18, 1890, as to how the costs of contests are to be paid, you are hereby instructed that your first duty, as stated in section 10 and the last clause of section 13, is to proceed on the day designated in the notice published to set apart, except in contest cases, the lots, blocks, and grounds, with the improvements, respectively, to each person or company entitled thereto. You will at this point, and before proceeding to contests, make assessment on all the lots embraced in the townsite, so that each shall bear its fair proportion of all the expenses mentioned in section 15, and no further assessments shall be made on uncontested lots that may be required to meet expenses resulting from contests as to other property. You will then, and not before, proceed to dispose of the contested cases, and you will require each claimant to deposit with the disbursing officer of the board each morning, a sum sufficient to cover and pay all

costs and expenses on such proceedings for the day, including the items mentioned in regulation numbered 15, because by section 8 of the act of Congress, under which you are to proceed, all disbursements from the appropriation made must be refunded to the Treasury of the United States. At the close of the contests, on appeal or otherwise, the sum deposited by the successful party shall be restored to him subject to the rules in such cases; but that deposited by the losing party shall be retained and accounted for by the disbursing officer of the board.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Regulations to be observed in the execution of the provisions of the second proviso of the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma," etc., approved May 2, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1890.

To the Registers and Receivers of the United States land offices,
Oklahoma Territory:

All applications to commute homestead entries, or portions thereof, to cash entries at the rate of $10 per acre, for the purpose named in the twenty-second section of the act above cited, will be made through your respective offices and addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the following regulations:

1. Entries under said section must be made according to the legal subdivisions of the land, and no application for a less quantity than is embraced in a legal subdivision, or for land involved in any contest, will be received by you.

2. A party desiring to found a city or town upon land embraced in his homestead should present his application (Form 4–001) at the local land office of the district in which his land is situated, and, if his application and the status of his homestead entry are found to be in accord with the foregoing requirements, you will so advise him and allow him two months within which to prepare and file with you triplicate plats of the survey of the land applied for, duly verified by the oaths of himself and the surveyor.

3. Such plats must state the name of the city or town, describe the exterior boundaries thereof according to the lines of public surveys, exhibit the streets, squares, blocks, lots, and alleys, and must specifically set forth the size of the same, with measurements and area of each municipal subdivision; and, if the survey was made subsequent to May 2, 1890, the plats must also show that the provisions of the first proviso of the section of the act under consideration have been complied with, viz, the setting apart of "reservations for parks (of substantially equal area if more than one park) and for schools and other public purposes, embracing in the aggregate not less than ten nor more than twenty acres."

4. Upon receipt of the plats you will transmit the same to this office for examination and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the application to make entry and your joint report as to the status of the land applied for. Should the plats be approved, one of them will be retained in this office and the other two returned to you with directions to notify the applicant of their approval, and that he will be allowed three months within which to make the proof hereinafter prescribed, and to perfect his entry of the legal subdivision, or subdivisions, applied for, exclusive of the portions reserved for parks, schools, and other public purposes (which are to be patented, as a gift to the town when organized as a municipality, for the specific purposes for which they were reserved), by tendering the purchase price of that portion of the land actually entered. One of the approved plats returned to you will be retained in your office and the other delivered to the applicant to be placed on record and file in the office of the recorder of the county in which the town is situated.

5. Notice of intention to make cash entry as above contemplated shall be the same in all respects as is required of a claimant in making final homestead proof, and the entry when made will be given the current number of the series of commuted or cash entries provided for in the twenty-first section of the above-cited Territorial act. Proof in accordance with the published notice, consisting of the testimony of the claimant and two witnesses, must be furnished relating—

First. To the strict observance of the warning contained in the President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, if the land applied for is within that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma opened to settlement thereby. Should the land be located in a portion of the Territory which may hereafter become open to settlement by operation of law, or a proclamation of the President, it will be necessary for the claimant to show that he has strictly observed the spirit and letter of the provisions under which settlement in said portion became permissible.

Second. The claimant's citizenship and qualifications in all other respects as a homesteader, the same as in making final homestead or commuted proof under the act relating to the Seminole lands, approved March 2, 1889, and the Territorial act amendatory thereof, approved May 2, 1890.

Third. Due compliance with all the requirements of the homestead law, by the claimant, up to the date of commuting to cash entry.

Fourth. The foregoing to be accompanied by the usual proof of notice by publication, together with the certificate of the register and receiver showing that the duplicate homestead receipt has been presented to them and canceled in respect to the land purchased for townsite purposes, and the certificate of the county recorder to the effect that a plat of the town, bearing the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has been made of record and placed on file in his office.

6. After notice has been given an applicant that his homestead is free from contests, and is not in conflict with any other entry, and pending the preparation and approval of the town plats, you will neither accept any affidavit of contest nor order any hearing involving the land applied for; and after the approval of the plats no contest initiated as such and looking to the defeat of the proposed cash entry will be entertained by this office.

7. Parties appearing at the time and place of making proof and protesting against the allowance of the cash entry, simply as objectors or friends of the government, will be heard, permitted to cross-examine the claimant and his witnesses without additional cost to the claimant, and their complaints and the facts developed will be duly considered by you, and such action taken as you may deem proper, except that you will order no hearing in any such case. Should a protestant desire to carry his action into a contest, between which proceedings there exists a clear distinction (see McCracken *v.* Porter, 3 L. D., 399, and Martin *v.* Barker, 6 L. D., 763), he will be required to file with you a sworn and corroborated statement of his grounds of action, and that the contest is not initiated for the purpose of harassing the claimant and extorting money from him under a compromise, but in good faith to prosecute the same to a final determination, which statement you will transmit with the claimant's proof; and if the allegations therein contained are considered sufficient by this office to warrant the ordering of a hearing, you will be so advised, and a hearing will be ordered upon compliance by the contestant with the condition that he shall deposit with you a sufficient sum to cover the cost thereof.

8. Notice of your actions or decisions in all matters affecting an entry, or an application to enter, under the foregoing instructions, and the proof thereof, shall be the same as in ordinary cases; and any person feeling aggrieved by your judgment in such matters may, within ten days from receipt of notice thereof, appeal to this office. Within the time for filing an appeal, the appellant shall serve a copy of the same on the appellee, who will be allowed ten days from such service within which to file his brief and argument. Appeals from the conclusions of this office lie to the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the foregoing restrictions as to time, the same as in other matters of like character.

Respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner.

Approved:
JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

H.—CONTEST DIVISION.

In connection with the report of the transactions of the Contest Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, which is herewith submitted, the chief of the division desires to call particular attention to the contest cases in which there is no appeal from the decision of the local land officers.

The number of such cases awaiting action in this division on July 1, 1889, was 4,961, and the number received during the year ending June 30, 1890, is 6,599, making a total of 11,560; 7,374 of them have been disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1890; leaving a balance of 4,186 on hand and not acted upon at the last-mentioned date.

Strenuous efforts have been made to examine and close these cases more rapidly, but it has been found simply impracticable to do so with the number of clerks available for that purpose.

It is believed, however, that a proper remedy for this disadvantage may be found in the adoption of a different method of procedure from that now in vogue; and it is noted with satisfaction that the head of the department has already proposed for the consideration of the Commissioner an amendment to rule 48 of the rules of Practice, which will, if carried out, greatly relieve the situation.

Experience has shown that, of the whole number of unappealed contest cases transmitted to this office, less than 5 per cent. are made the subjects of after inquiry by the losing parties, while complaints of persons who have successfully prosecuted cases before the local offices are being constantly received, because of the delay in passing upon their cases here.

In view of these facts, it is hoped that the proposed amendment of rule 48, or something similar, will be consummated at the earliest practicable moment.

If this be done, not only will the number of unappealed cases to be examined here be greatly diminished, but the time now taken up in answering letters of inquiry could be utilized in the prosecution of more profitable work.

Comment on this subject might be greatly extended, but, as the needed measure of relief seems near at hand, it is not considered necessary.

Annual report of work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Number of clerks			35
CONTEST CASES.			
Appeals and other cases involving decisions as to facts (docket cases) on hand July 1, 1889	3,224		
Received during the year	1,032		
		4,256	
Closed during the year	1,057		
Referred to other divisions	39		
		1,096	3,160

Cases in which there is no appeal on hand at last report	4,961		
Received during the year	6,599		
		11,560	
Examined and closed	7,218		
Referred to other divisions	156		
		7,374	4,186
Total number contests pending			7,346
Other cases examined and decided			2,285
Docket cases examined and decided			1,375
Entries canceled			5,578
Involved in pending contests:			
Entries			7,346
Acres			1,175,360

LETTERS.

(Including letters of transmittal.)

On hand at last report	12,018	
Received during the year	18,548	
		30,566
Answered	15,127	
Filed	6,196	
Referred	1,013	
		22,336
Balance on hand		8,230
Letters written during the year		16,267
No. of certified copies furnished		66
Cost of same		$264.93

APPEALS.

(From decisions of R. & R. not involving the facts of cases.)

On hand, July 1, 1889	46	
Received during the year	563	
		609
Examined and decided	572	
Referred to other divisions	16	
		588
Balance on hand		21

(From decisions of Commissioner.)

On hand July 1, 1889	100	
Received during the year	756	
		856
Transmitted to Hon. Secretary	631	
Referred to other divisions	2	
		633
Balance on hand		223

MOTIONS FOR REVIEW, REHEARING, AND CERTIORARI.

On hand July 1, 1889	6	
Received during the year	249	
		255
Acted on	240	
Referred to other divisions	10	
		250
Balance on hand		5

APPLICATIONS TO CONTEST.

On hand July 1, 1889	110	
Received during the year	605	
		715
Allowed and hearing ordered	404	
Denied	201	
Referred to other divisions	52	
		657
Balance on hand		58
Decisions of the Secretary promulgated during the year		470
Pages of type-writing done during the year		22,848
Pages of letter-press copy-book filled during the year		28,000

K.—DIVISION OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL GRANTS.

This division has charge of the reservation for school purposes, and the following grants in the public land States and Territories, including contests: Swamp land and swamp land indemnity, school and school indemnity, internal improvement, agricultural college, seminary and university, penitentiary, public building, and saline.

The following is a summary of the more important work done by this division:

Letters pending July 1, 1889	488
Letters received during the year	4,055
Total	4,543
Letters answered, filed, and referred	4,107
Number not acted on	436
Other letters written	1,260
List of swamp and school lands prepared for approval	73
Certified copies of lists prepared and transmitted to governors of the several States and to local officers	110
Patents executed	42
Pages of patent record covered	105
Number of contested cases decided	55
Tracts upon which claims for swamp land indemnity have been adjusted upon testimony submitted	660
Tracts examined with plats and field notes of survey to determine their character	4,645
Certified copies prepared for individuals	23
Entries and locations held for cancellation for conflict with claims under the swamp grant	47
Claims under railroad grants held for rejection for conflict with claims under the swamp grant	8
Claims under swamp grant held for rejection	97
Hearings ordered to determine character of land claimed as swamp	68
Swamp land indemnity certificates issued	4
Contests pending June 30, 1889	14
Contests received during the year	80
Contests disposed of during the year	55
Number not acted on	39

Selections by the several States and Territories under the various grants (other than the swamp grant) were approved during the year, as shown by the accompanying table, to the amount of 539,779.84 acres.

Number of acres in State and Territorial selections under various grants approved during the fiscal year.

State or Territory.	School indemnity.	Internal improvement.	University.	Agricultural college.	Seminary.	Public Buildings.	Total.
Alabama			1,650.93				1,650.93
Arizona			36,890.14				36,890.14
California	8,881.12	5,612.73		1,220.82	1,154.07	320.78	17,189.52
Colorado				18,391.51			18,391.51
Florida		77.85					77.85
Louisiana	63,621.49						63,621.49
Minnesota	1,015.95						1,015.95
Missouri				5,348.86			5,348.86
Nevada	349,422.25						349,422.25
Washington			80.00				80.00
Wyoming			46,091.34				46,091.34
Total	422,940.81	5,690.58	84,712.41	24,961.18	1,154.07	320.78	539,779.84

GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATION AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following work has been done in the adjustment of grants of lands other than those of swamp lands to States and Territories during the past fiscal year:

Alabama.—In the final adjustment of the grant of 46,080 acres for university purposes, selections aggregating 1,650.93 acres were approved, leaving a deficit in the quantity to which the State is entitled under the grant of 131.54 acres, which has been satisfied to the extent of 121.67 acres by a selection which is now pending.

Arizona.—One list of selections under the university grant of February 18, 1881, embracing 36,890.14 acres was approved. The grant being of 46,080 acres, and all the valid selections having been approved, there remains to be selected 9,189.86 acres thereunder.

California.—Five lists of school indemnity selections were prepared, embracing 8,881.12 acres, and were approved at various dates by the Secretary of the Interior.

The adjustment of the internal-improvement grant of 500,000 acres to this State has been long delayed, owing to the mixed condition in which it was found many years ago, and the inadequacy of the clerical force. Recently, however, a determined effort was made to reach a conclusion as to its exact condition, and during the year selections of 5,612.73 acres were approved, and by letter to the governor of California, dated April 12, 1890, that officer was advised that there had been approved in satisfaction of said grant, exclusive of 632.69 acres erroneously charged to said grant, which had been selected under the grant of seventy-two sections for a seminary of learning under the provisions of section 12 of the act of March 3, 1853 (10 Stat., 244), and which was, by the letter referred to, transferred to the latter grant, 498,265.60 acres, leaving a remaining deficit in the internal-improvement grant of 1,734.40 acres, which amount the State was authorized to select. Applications to select the amount of the deficit have been filed, but have not yet been accepted.

By the transfer to the seminary grant of the amount erroneously charged to the internal-improvement grant above referred to, the former grant was practically closed, the entire amount certified in satisfaction thereof being 45,976.23 acres, leaving a deficit of 103.77 acres only. Four clear lists under the seminary grant, aggregating 1,154.07 acres, were approved.

The grant to the State for an agricultural college has been closed out,

except as to 280.18 acres, 223.31 acres of which are involved in contests which have arisen on account of the claims of certain parties under the homestead and pre-emption statutes. A decision has been rendered by this office awarding the land to the State subject to appeal, the time for which has not yet expired. Two clear lists of selections under this grant, embracing 1,220.82 acres, were approved.

One list, embracing 320.78 acres, was approved for public buildings. The total amount which the State has received under this grant (6,400 acres) is 5,099.08 acres, leaving a deficit of 1,300.92 acres.

Colorado.—Considerable work on the school grant was performed during the year, but work has been suspended awaiting a decision by the head of the department on the question of whether the selected tracts are as contiguous as they should be to the ascertained losses or deficiencies used as the bases of selection under the terms of the granting act.

Two lists of selections under the agricultural college grant of 90,000 acres, embracing 18,391.51 acres, were approved. The selections approved under this grant aggregate 87,947.26 acres; the selections pending aggregate 1,005.05 acres. The State is entitled to select not less than 1,047.69 acres.

Dakota.—A list of university selections made for the former Territory of Dakota has been prepared. The selections are all in the new State of South Dakota, and should it be finally decided that all these lands belong to this State under the fourteenth section of the act of March 2, 1889, by which seventy-two sections are granted for university purposes to each of the two Dakotas, the approval of this list will nearly satisfy the grant to said State. In that event North Dakota would be entitled to select the full quantity for university purposes within the boundaries of that State.

Florida.—During the year a list was prepared and approved of land claimed under the internal-improvement grant. This list covers a tract of 77.85 acres, the selection of which was found valid, but until latterly the approval of it was not found feasible, because the State had received by approval over the quantity of 500,000 acres granted. A conveyance of selections shown by the later surveys to be outside of the State, amounting to 2,401.26 acres, having been secured from the proper State authorities, it became practicable to pass title to the State to the aforesaid tract of 77.85 acres. The State is still entitled to select 2,161.06 acres under this grant.

Idaho.—It was stated in the last annual report that a balance of 18,938.99 acres remained to be selected under the grant of 46,080 acres for university purposes, made by the act of February 18, 1881. Since then further selections have been made under said grant, and a list embracing sixty-three and a half sections out of the seventy-two sections granted is in course of preparation for the approval of the President.

Louisiana.—Four lists of school indemnity selections, aggregating 63,621.49 acres, were approved. The work of adjusting the entire grant to the State of school indemnity is fast nearing completion.

Minnesota.—One list of school indemnity selections, containing 1,015.95 acres, was approved. No further progress has been made in the adjustment of the selections mentioned in last report as pending and partly examined.

Missouri.—By approval of a list of 5,348.86 acres under the agricultural-college grant of 330,000 acres, the quantity passed to the State thereunder was made to amount to 329,972.51 acres, thus practically closing the grant.

Montana.—The deficit in approvals under the university grant is 853.30 acres.

Nevada.—Three lists of selections under the grant of 2,000,000 acres made by the act of June 16, 1880, for school purposes, in place of the sections numbered 16 and 36, theretofore granted to the State for schools, aggregating 349,422.25 acres, were approved. The total amount embraced in certifications of lists approved under this grant is 709,066.09 acres. Adding to this amount 9,228.36 acres, to which the State obtained title as school indemnity under the original grant to the State for schools, and the total area of all the land obtained by it as school indemnity is 718,294.45 acres, leaving a balance due under the grant of 1,281,705.55 acres. This grant is in addition to a small quantity of land in sections numbered 16 and 36, sold or disposed of by the State prior to its date, the title to which was confirmed to the State or its grantees by the first section thereof.

At the beginning of the present fiscal year a list of 116,986.68 acres of selections under this grant was before the Secretary for his approval, and lists of selections thereunder are now in course of preparation, embracing lands in the Carson and Eureka districts, which will probably aggregate 250,000 or 300,000 acres. This, taking the lesser amount estimated with the list now before the Secretary, will give to that State by approval during the present fiscal year, over 360,000 acres, and then the grant will be more than half satisfied.

Oregon.—A large quantity of land has been selected as school indemnity, but the selections have been held in abeyance awaiting a conclusion on certain questions affecting the validity thereof, which, having recently been reached favorably to the State, it is contemplated to continue the work of making up clear lists for approval.

Washington.—During the year title to 80 acres was passed to the State for university purposes under the original reservation therefor made by the act of July 17, 1854, and the act of March 14, 1864, supplementary thereto. The total amount granted to the new State for university purposes is seventy-two sections. Title was passed to it for 24,022.02 acres under the act of 1864, and therefore it was entitled at the end of the fiscal year to obtain by approval the additional quantity of 22,057.98 acres under this grant. During the year, however, three clear lists of selections under this grant, aggregating 20,819.19 acres, were prepared for approval, and since the end of the year, to wit, on July 2, 1890, they received the approval of the honorable Secretary. The deficit is now 1,238.79 acres, which is about two-thirds covered by pending selections.

Wyoming.—The grant of seventy-two sections of land to this Territory for university purposes made by the act of February 18,1881, was satisfied by approval by the President of a list of selections thereunder. embracing seventy-two entire sections, aggregating 46,091.34 acres.

Under the grants to States and Territories for schools, universities, agricultural colleges, internal improvements, and penitentiaries, and the grant of salines, there were pending at the beginning of the year selections covering 1,978,472.88 acres, exclusive of 320 acres selected by California for public buildings, which have not been borne on the reports. Adding to the above quantity the selections received during the fiscal year, and deducting those canceled and approved during said period, and there remain pending at its close selections aggregating 1,518,755.90 acres, a decrease of 459,716.98 acres in one year.

It is hoped to make a similar showing next year, but the admission of new States will have the effect to increase vastly the work of this branch of the division.

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO THE ADJUSTMENT OF SWAMP LAND CLAIMS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

POWESHIEK COUNTY, IOWA.

Swamp-land indemnity.—In determining the character of land claimed under the swamp-land grant, the sworn testimony of competent witnesses should not be ignored on a superficial examination in the field made by a special agent.

The act of 1850, granted not only such lands as might strictly come under the description "swamp lands," but also such as were so "wet" as to be rendered thereby unfit for cultivation. (9 L. D., 124; July 19, 1889.)

STATE OF OREGON (ON REVIEW).

The application to review departmental decision of december 27, 1888 (7 L. D., 572), revoking, canceling, and setting aside approved swamp-land list No. 5, Lake, view, Oregon, was denied by Secretary Noble, September 16, 1889. (9 L. D., 360.)

NITA *v.* STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Field notes of survey.—In adjusting the swamp grant on field notes of survey where the intersections of the lines of swamp lands with those of the public survey alone are given, such intersections may be connected by straight lines to determine the character of the legal subdivisions.

The decision of a commission, mutually agreed upon between the government and the State, that a certain tract is swamp land, will not prevent the department from reviewing such decision, or considering other evidence, in finally determining the true character of said land.

The burden of proof is upon the State when the field notes of survey do not, prima facie, show the land to be of the character granted.

To establish the claim of the State it must show that the greater part of the particular subdivision is subject to the grant. (9 L. D. 385; September 20, 1889.)

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Field notes.—The correctness of an official report as to what is shown by the field notes of survey will be presumed, in the absence of competent evidence to the contrary.

In the adjustment of the swamp grant on field notes of survey made before the date of said grant, the State is not entitled to lands returned as swamp and overflowed without all the descriptive words in the grant, or words clearly of like import. (9 L. D., 458; October 5, 1889.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS (CASS COUNTY).

Swamp-land indemnity.—An adverse finding and report by a special agent of the government is not conclusive against the State, in the absence of final testimony submitted by the State. (10 L. D., 22; January 14, 1890.)

DOX *v.* STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Field notes.—The fact that the returns do not show the land to be of the character granted is not conclusive as against the State even though the field notes of survey have been adopted as the basis of adjustment.

The decision of a commission, appointed by the State and the General Land Office, as to the character of a tract of land, is subject to review, and does not preclude the Department from resorting to other evidence in order to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

An entry made in good faith, but found to embrace a tract of swamp land, may stand intact as to the remainder, or be canceled with the right to repayment. (10 L. D. 39; January 15, 1890.)

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY *v.* STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Act of March 3, 1857.—Swamp selections of vacant unappropriated lands, reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, prior to the act of March 3, 1857, were confirmed to the state by the provisions of said act. (10 L. D., 45; January 20, 1890.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS (CHAMPAIGN COUNTY).

Indemnity under acts of March 2, 1855, *and March* 3, 1857.—The claim of the State should not be rejected on the report of a special agent, but if the facts set forth therein are sufficient to justify a doubt as to the correctness of the proof submitted, a further investigation should be ordered.

When the State has submitted proof, in accordance with the regulations then in force, the General Land Office should render judgment thereon, if the proof is sufficient to clearly show the character of the land; but if such proof is insufficient, or other facts in the case suggest doubts as to the correctness thereof, then a further investigation may be directed.

In adjusting the claim of the State to indemnity, the character of all tracts upon which proof is submitted should be determined, but separate lists should be made of tracts sold for cash, and those located with land warrants or scrip. (10 L. D., 121; February 8, 1890.)

STATE OF ARKANSAS *v.* FORBES ET AL.

Confirmatory act of March 3, 1857.—Swamp selections made and reported to the General Land Office prior to the act of March 3, 1857, were confirmed by said act irrespective of the character of the land, if it was at that date vacant and unappropriated. (10 L. D., 163; February 17, 1890.)

STATE OF ARKANSAS *v.* ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Railroad grant—Swamp land certification.—Where title to a tract of land has passed to the State under the railroad grant, no action should be taken by the department looking toward the issuance of patent to the State for the same land under the swamp grant.

On a reconveyance by the State of lands erroneously certified thereto, the land department has authority to make new title under the proper law. (10 L. D., 165; February 14, 1890.)

CALLANAN ET AL. *v.* CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Swamp grant—Indian lands.—The grant of swamp lands to the State of Iowa is a grant *in presenti*, and the fee of all swamp and overflowed land within her borders at the date of the act passed to the State subject to the right of Indian occupancy, and such right being extinguished, the right of possession attached to the fee *eo instanti*, and without further grant. (10 L. D., 285; March 4, 1890.)

BOYD *v.* STATE OF OREGON.

Character of land.—The grant of swamp lands to the State included such lands as were from their wet and swampy condition not susceptible to cultivation without artificial drainage. (10 L. D., 315; March 14, 1890.)

MOYLAN *v.* STATE OF OREGON.

Periodical overflow.—Periodical overflow that subsides in time for cultivation does not render the land subject to the swamp grant. (10 L. D., 321; March 15, 1890.)

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Act of March 3, 1857.—*Repayment.*—If patent has issued to individual grantees for lands that are in fact subject to the swamp grant, the remedy of the State is in the courts.

Swamp lands included within the alternate sections reserved to the United States from the grant to the State for railroad purposes did not pass under the subsequent act of September 28, 1850.

Lands thus excepted from the swamp grant were not confirmed by the act of March 3, 1857.

If the State sells a tract of land claimed by it under the swamp grant, and it subsequently appears that said land was not included within said grant, the holder of such title has no claim against the United States for repayment. (10 L. D., 393; April 2, 1890.)

STATE OF OHIO. (ON REVIEW.)

Indemnity act of March 3, 1857.—The swamp lands included within the alternate sections reserved to the United States from the grant to the State for canal purposes did not pass under the subsequent grant of swamp lands, and no indemnity can be allowed therefor.

Lands thus excepted from the swamp grant are not within the confirmatory provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, as said act does not enlarge the original grant, but as to said grant only confirms selections of land granted thereunder. (10 L. D., 394; April 2, 1890.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Act of March 3, 1857.—Following the decisions rendered in the two preceding cases, the claim of the State of Illinois to certain lands under the swamp grant is rejected. (10 L. D., 398; April 2, 1890.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS. (DOUGLAS COUNTY.)

Cash indemnity.—Section 2482 of the Revised Statutes does not provide for cash indemnity where swamp lands have been located by warrant or scrip. (10 L. D., 446; April 12, 1890.)

SECRETARY'S DECISIONS RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

I.—SURVEYS.

(1) *Fixing title.*—The survey in the field attaches the title of the State to granted sections, the vesting of title not being postponed until filing of the plat. (Odillon Marceau, 9 L. D., 554.)

(2) *Mineral land.*—The discovery of mineral in a school section after attachment of the State's title by survey does not divert that title. (Abraham L. Miner, 9 L.D., 408.)

(3) *When indemnity may be selected.*—If the exterior lines of a township are surveyed so as to ascertain the fact and amount of loss of school land, indemnity may be selected although the township is not subdivided. (State of Oregon, 10 L. D., 498.)

(4) *Selection before survey.*—A selection made before survey of the basis is voidable, but not void, and becomes valid, in the absence of an intervening claim, when a survey is made showing loss of school land. (Harvey *vs.* California, 10 L. D., 217.)

(5) So an internal improvement selection of unsurveyed land is validated by renewal of the application to select after survey. (*Id.*)

II.—USE OF RESERVED LAND.

(6) *For cemetery purposes.*—The department can not authorize the use for cemetery purposes of land reserved for schools. (Sidney Clark, 9 L. D., 333.)

III.—PRIVATE CLAIMS.

(7) *Passage under school grants.*—Land in a private claim *sub judice* at date of the school grant becomes subject thereto upon final rejection of the claim. (Isham M. Barnard, 9 L. D., 553.)

(8) *Indemnity for.*—The State of Louisiana is entitled to indemnity for school sections included in confirmed private claims. (State of Louisiana, 9 L. D., 157.)

IV.—SELECTION.

(9) *Initiate's right.*—The State has no right to any specific tract as indemnity prior to its selection thereof. (California *v.* Sevoy, 9 L. D., 139.)

(10) *Limitation of time.*—The provision in the act of March 3, 1875, requiring the State of Colorado to make her selections of salt springs within two years after admission to the Union, is directory only and not mandatory; and the grant is not forfeited by failure on the part of the State to select within the time limited. (State of Colorado, 10 L. D., 222.)

(11) *Effect of.*—A pending unapproved selection does not bar the State from claiming the basis tract in place. (Isham M. Barnard, 9 L. D., 553.)

(12) Is a bar to entry. (Alice C. Whetstone, 10 L. D., 263.)

(13) Though invalid, reserves the land from an executive withdrawal for the benefit of a railroad company. (Railroad *v.* Clime, 10 L. D., 31.)

(14) *Second selection.*—A second selection upon one basis is invalid; but in the absence of an adverse claim to the later selection it may be cured by relinquishment of the former. (L. B. Rinehart, 10 L. D., 303.)

(15) *Adjustment of indemnity.*—Selections must be balanced against specific losses, so that each township shall receive indemnity to the area of its proper deficit. (State of Oregon, 10 L. D., 498.)

(16) *Territorial university.*—Territorial university selections under the act of February 18, 1881, until approval, are subject to the control of the Department, and may be set aside to avoid hardship upon innocent settlers. (George Hoge, 9 L. D., 232.)

V.—DOUBLE MINIMUM LANDS.

(17) *University selections.*—On January 4, 1890, this office submitted for approval a list of university selections made by the Territory of Arizona under the act of February 18, 1881, and asking attention to the fact that some of said selections were of lands held at double minimum price, recommended approval thereof notwithstanding that fact. The list was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on January 8, 1890, and by the President on January 11, 1890. This action is understood to overrule the holding of this office that double minimum land can not be taken in satisfaction of the Territorial university grant, announced in a letter to the register and receiver at Lewiston, Idaho, November 17, 1888. (See last annual report, p. 172.)

VI.—APPROVAL.

(18) *Passes title.*—Approval of State selections, where issue of patents is not provided for, passes title from the United States, and the Department can not cancel approved selections or dispose of the land. (Hendy *vs.* Compton, 9 L. D., 106; California *v.* Boddy, 9 L. D., 636).

VII.—RIGHTS OF SETTLERS.

(19) *Under act of February 22, 1889.*—The act of February 22, 1889, providing for the admission of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, deprives settlers upon school sections in said States before survey thereof of the benefits of section 2275 Revised Statutes, and the land in such cases is subject to the school grant irrespective of settlements made before survey. (Secretary Noble to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, February 20, 1890, not reported.)

(20) *Selected land.*—The fact that land selected by the State had been occupied before or at the date of survey or of selection can not be urged to defeat the selection except by the original settler. (Alice C. Whetstone, 10 L. D., 263.)

(21) *Settlement before survey.*—The right of the State to school sections is vested upon survey in the field; and one who settled between the time of actual survey and the filing of the plat can not claim against the State. (Odillon Marceau, 9 L. D., 554.)

(22) *Extent of exception from grant.*—A settlement before survey upon part of a school section does not except the entire section from the grant or reservation, but only the portion occupied. (Gonzales *vs.* Town-site of Flagstaff, 10 L. D., 348.)

(23) *Abandonment.*—If a settler before survey upon a school section abandon his holding, a settler subseqnent to the survey or other third party can not set up the fact of prior settlement to defeat the grant or reservation. (Abraham L. Miner, 9 L. D., 408; Gonzales vs. Town-site of Flagstaff, 10 L. D., 348; Michael Dermody, 10 L. D., 419.)

VIII.—ACT OF MARCH 1, 1877.

(24) *Scope of.*—This act confirms an approved selection which would otherwise be invalid, because made in lieu of school land not included in the final survey of a Mexican grant. (State of California, 9 L. D., 208.)

(25) It protects purchases made after as well as before the date of the act. (Hendy *v.* Compton, 9 L. D., 106.)

(26) *Innocent purchaser.*—A mere applicant to purchase is not an innocent purchaser for valuable consideration within the meaning of the act. (*Id.*)

(27) *Constructive notice.*—Official notice to the State of the invalidity and cancellation of a selection is sufficient to preclude a purchaser from the State from claiming the character of an innocent purchaser. (*Id.*)

IX.—CONTESTS AGAINST SELECTIONS.

(28) *Specification of errors.*—The presumption is in favor of the validity of selections. Persons attacking them must specify the element of invalidity relied upon, and support their allegations by reference to matters of record or by properly presented evidence. The General Land Office is not bound to pass upon general allegations of invalidity. (Alexander Allen, not reported).

COMMISSIONER'S RULINGS RELATIVE TO EDUCATIONAL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The following are new rulings made by this office during the past year upon questions arising in the adjustment of State and Territorial grants.

I.—LAND SUBJECT TO THE SCHOOL GRANT.

(1) *Selection based upon erroneous survey.*—Where indemnity had been selected for a school section represented to be under water, and a resurvey showed the presence of land in that section, the selection of indemnity barred the State from claiming the newly-discovered land under the school grant, and such land is subject to entry under the laws of the United States. And though the resurvey so increased the area of the township as to entitle the State to additional school land, the right to additional land does not attach to the newly-discovered land in the school sections, but is a float, to be satisfied by selection. (To register and receiver, Lakeview, Oregon, October 29, 1889.)

(2) *Unsurveyed land.*—The right of the State or Territory under the school grant does not attach before survey; and hence unsurveyed land, though supposed to be part of a school section, can not be leased so as to justify the lessee in inclosing it or otherwise maintaining exclusive occupation against settlers. (To Almeda Hilton, August 9, 1889.)

(3) *Islands.*—An island in the Wabash River, lying between land granted to the State on one bank and land granted to Indian reservees on the other, has passed from the United States under one grant or the other, and the present ownership of such an island is a question of private riparian right which this office has no authority to determine. (To the auditor of Indiana, August 8, 1889.)

(4) An island in the Missouri River within the exterior boundaries of a school section passes to the State under the school grant. (To R. B. Caples, January 15, 1890.)

II.—RESERVATIONS.

(5) *Indemnity for school lands in Indian reservation.*—The State of Oregon is entitled to select indemnity for school sections in permanent Indian reservations. (To register and receiver, Oregon City, Oregon, September 24, 1889.)

(6) *Military reservations.*—While in general, sections 16 and 36 in abandoned military reservations are subject to the school grant, as held in the case of George Timmermann (7 L. D., 548), yet where buildings situated on such sections have been sold prior to dissolution of the reservation, the purchasers of such buildings are entitled to claim the subdivisions upon which they stand upon paying the appraised value as prescribed by the act of July 5, 1884, the preference right allowed to such purchasers by said act being superior to the claim of the State. (To register and receiver, Cheyenne, Wyo., June 5, 1890.)

III.—MINERAL LAND.

(7) *Indemnity for.*—Under the act of February 22, 1889, the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington are entitled to claim indemnity for mineral land in school sections; and certain selections in lieu of such land made by the Territory of Washington, and held for cancellation as unauthorized under the law then existing, are held to be validated by the act of February 22, 1889. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., March 29, 1890.)

IV.—SELECTION OF DOUBLE MINIMUM.

(8) *For double minimum lost.*—Double minimum indemnity may be selected for lost land held at double minimum price; and this whether the basis was enhanced in price before or after survey, overruling the holding in the case of B. W. Coiner (15 C. L. O., 274). (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., March 29, 1890.)

V.—REQUISITES OF VALID SELECTIONS.

(9) *Contiguity.*—Under the school grant to Colorado, which requires the granted lands to be sold for not less than $2.50 per acre, the collateral requirement that indemnity shall be found "as contiguous as may be" to the place of loss, is not to be construed as restricting selections to the lands absolutely nearest, but to the nearest lands salable at $2.50 per acre (To register and receiver, Pueblo, Colo., August 16, 1889.)

(10) *Excessive selections.*—A selection in excess of the basis assigned made prior to the circular of July 23, 1885 (4 L. D., 79), can not be objected to on account of the excess, if the aggregate of selections in the list or the series of lists does not exceed the aggregate of bases. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., July 3, 1889.)

(11) Even under the circular of July 23, 1885, an inconsiderable excess does not invalidate the selection. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., July 3, 1889.)

(12) The selection of indemnity in excess of the actual deficit in any township can not operate to defeat the title of the State to school land in place. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., August 19, 1889.)

VI.—RELINQUISHMENT OF SELECTIONS.

(13) *Not allowed.*—Relinquishment of lands selected will not be allowed merely because other lands more desirable have since become subject to selection. (To F. O. Sawin, July 31, 1889.)

VII.—TRESPASS ON SCHOOL LAND.

(14) *Taking of stone.*—The taking of stone from a school section in Oklahoma is trespass and will render the offender liable to criminal prosecution and also to suit for the value of material taken. (To T. C. Rice, August 8, 1889.)

VIII.—RIGHTS UNDER SELECTIONS.

(15) *Entries upon selected land.*—The local officers have no power to admit entries upon selected land, though they may consider the selection invalid. Applications to enter must be denied, and objections to the validity of the selection may be urged upon appeal to this office. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., February 6, 1890.)

(16) *Expired filings.*—Where land is selected upon which filings have been made and have expired, the makers of such filings should be called upon to show cause why the land should not be conveyed to the State. (To register and receiver, Lakeview, Oregon, October 21, 1889.)

(17) *Adjoining farm and additional entries.*—One claiming the right to make an adjoining farm or additional entry can not claim the benefit of the third section of the act of May 14, 1880, so as to defeat a State selection made prior to his application to enter. (To register and receiver, Montgomery, Ala., June 30, 1890.)

IX.—PURCHASE UNDER ACT OF JUNE 15, 1880.

(18) One whose entry upon a school section has been canceled for illegality can not defeat the grant or reservation in favor of schools by an entry and purchase under the act of June 15, 1880. (To register and receiver, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 9, 1890.)

X.—TRANSFER UNDER SECTION 2288, REVISED STATUTES.

(19) A transfer made by an entryman before final proof to a school or college for the purpose of sale would vitiate his claim and not inure to the benefit of the grantee. "The section is understood to authorize the dedication of such portion of the land as is necessary for the site of a church or a school-house, or for actual burial of the dead; and transfer for the purpose of endowing a corporation would doubtless be considered evidence of bad faith." (To James Murray, February 11, 1890).

XI.—CONTESTS AGAINST SELECTIONS.

(20) *Service of notice.*—When contests are instituted against State selections, notice must be served upon the proper representatives of the State. (To register and receiver, Seattle, Wash., August 14, 1889.)

XII.—PONCA INDIAN RESERVATION.

GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION—SCHOOL LANDS.

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in the country in Dakota opened to entry by the act of March 2, 1889, are granted for schools, and the title to such sections within the existing reservations for the Sioux Indians will inure to the States for schools if, upon cession of the unallotted lands and extinguishment of the Indian title, they shall be found excepted from allotment.

In the Ponca Reserve, which formed a part of the Great Sioux Reservation, and is included in the country to be taken from Dakota and annexed to Nebraska, there is no grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections *in place* to the State of Nebraska, but upon extinguishment of the Indian title the State will become entitled to school indemnity, and it may then select it in the usual manner. (To Mr. John Steen, commissioner of public lands and buildings, State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., May 21, 1890.)

I have considered your communication of the 25th of last February, with reference to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in that portion of the Ponca Indian Reservation contemplated to be added to the State of Nebraska by the act of March 2d, 1882 (22 Stats., 35), and the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888), and also with reference to the question whether the State, when the annexation of said tract shall have been finally consummated, will be entitled to indemnity for schools in the event that a decision be reached that said numbered sections therein have been otherwise disposed of by Congress.

Responding to that portion of your inquiry respecting the progress of the surveys in said tract, I would state that the eastern portion has been surveyed and the western portion is under contract for survey, and in the eastern part a few allotment surveys have been made for the Indians. The matter of the surveys need not be dwelt upon in connection with the condition of the tract with reference to the school grant to the State of Nebraska.

The act of 1882 provides that "when the Indian title to the lands thus described shall be extinguished the jurisdiction over said lands shall be, and hereby is, ceded to the State of Nebraska, and subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act of Congress admitting Nebraska into the Union, and the northern boundary of the State shall be extended to said forty-third parallel as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said State at the time of its admission to the Union;" and it is also therein provided that the act, "so far as jurisdiction is concerned, shall not take effect until the President shall, by proclamation, declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished." This proposition was assented to and accepted, in conformity with the act by which it was made, by the legislature of the State of Nebraska, on May 23, 1882 (Laws of Nebraska, 1882, extra session, 56).

The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888), among other things provides for the establishment of defined Indian reservations to be carved out of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation in the Territory of Dakota, within which allotments of lands are to be made to the Indians in severalty, after which the vacant lands are to be held by the United States (see section 12) for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers "on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education," and all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations carved out as aforesaid, are by this act declared restored to the public domain, with certain exceptions, and made subject to homestead appropriation (section 21), except sections 16 and 36 (see section 24), which are reserved for schools, whether surveyed or unsurveyed.

It will be observed that no special reservation of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for schools in the existing separate reservations for the Sioux Indians is made by this act, the matter of the disposition of the remaining lands upon extinguishment of the Indian title having been reserved for separate legislation. Undoubtedly Congress intended, in framing the bill, that all the lands in these reservations should first be made subject to allotment to the Indians, and then upon a cession of the remaining lands, as in the act provided, it would be for Congress to say what disposal should be made of the vacant lands, including the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, in the absence of any previous legislation looking thereto; but Congress had, prior to the approval of the act of March 2, 1889, expressed the will of that body as to these sections in the tenth section of the act of February 22, 1889 (25 Stat., 676), admitting four States into the Union, including North Dakota and South Dakota, as follows:

"That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain."

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, therefore, in the country in Dakota opened to entry by the act of March 2, 1889, are granted for schools, and the title to such sections within the existing reservations for the Sioux Indians will inure to the States for schools, if upon cession of the unallotted lands and extinguishment of the Indian title they shall be found excepted from allotment.

The country to be annexed to Nebraska includes the Ponca Indian Reservation within larger exterior boundaries, and has been a part of the Great Sioux Indian Reservation.

I have elaborated somewhat the question of the status of the school sections in the Great Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota, in order to show that the express reservation of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for schools by the twenty-fourth section of the act of March 2, 1889, relates exclusively to the lands thereby opened to settlement and entry. The language is, "that sections 16 and 36 of each township of the lands open to settlement under the provisions of this act, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools," etc. The act refers to the lands *open* to settlement, and not those to be opened in the future under section 12 thereof, nor the Ponca Reservation which forms in part the subject of the legislation contained in section 13 thereof, and consequently it has no application to the latter, the disposal of which is provided for in the section last above mentioned as follows:

"Each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation as follows: To each head of a family, 320 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-eighth of a section, with title thereto and rights under the same, in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Poncas shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were a part of the Sioux Nation receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named. When allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska,' approved March 28, 1882, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder: and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March 28, 1882, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled 'An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska, shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect."

This legislation is in harmony with that regarding the subsisting Indian reservations in Dakota, in not interposing a bar to the allotment of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections to the Indians. The reservation is small, and it may take nearly all the good land therein to satisfy the claims of the Indians, and this consideration may have influenced Congress in adopting this legislation. It is clear, too, that upon the extinguishment of the Indian title, "all of said land not so allotted * * * and included in said act of March 28, 1882, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act." There is no exception to this provision; it embraces all the land not allotted, including the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, if any shall remain. There is, therefore, no grant of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in the Ponca Indian reservation in place to the State of Nebraska for schools.

The next question to be considered is whether, upon the annexation of this tract of country to Nebraska, and the extension of the jurisdiction of the State over it as by law provided, the State will be entitled to other lands for schools in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections within it. The answer to this question is found in the language of the act of 1882, above quoted. The cession of the country to Nebraska is made "subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act admitting Nebraska into the Union." And the northern boundary of the State is extended so as to include it "as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said State at the time of its admission to the Union." This tract is therefore to be treated as if it had been a part of Nebraska ever since admission of the State to the Union so far as the conditions and limitations of the act enabling the State to be so admitted are concerned. (See act of April 19, 1864, 13 Stat., 47.) One of the conditions accepted by the State, as it was offered by the United States, was (see seventh section of this act) that sections 16 and 36 in every township, "and when such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, * * * shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the support of common schools." It matters not that the grantee only now comes into existence; the tract is made a part of Nebraska as effectually as if it originally formed a part of the State, and hence participates in the donations of

lands for various purposes made by the act of admission. Congress has provided that all the lands in the Ponca reservation are to be disposed of otherwise than for schools, and the townships, in order to be placed on a footing with the other townships in the State as the acts of 1882 and 1889 contemplate, will, upon proclamation by the President of the extinguishment of the Indian title, be entitled to school indemnity, and the State may then select it in the prescribed manner.

SWAMP LANDS.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), up to and ending June 30, 1890.

States.	1889.		1890.		Year ending June 30, 1890.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama						531,355.60
Arkansas						8,656,210.10
California						1,883,555.90
Florida		850.89		119.62	970.51	22,222,439.60
Illinois						3,981,784.10
Indiana						1,377,727.70
Iowa						4,567,959.33
Louisiana (act of 1849)				182.28	182.28	11,214,996.32
Louisiana (act of 1850)						554,459.51
Michigan						7,293,159.28
Minnesota			9,843.35	5,410.18	15,253.53	4,394,663.12
Mississippi						3,602,963.30
Missouri						4,843,583.34
Ohio						116,766.26
Oregon	2,330.96	479.25			2,810.21	410,671.86
Wisconsin						4,567,123.87
Total	2,330.96	1,330.14	9,843.35	5,712.08	19,216.53	80,218,419.21

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), up to and ending June 30, 1890.

States.	1889.		1890.		Year ending June 30, 1890.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama						414,310.31
Arkansas	160.00				160.00	7,671,101.21
California	2,810.30	1,760.00	2,022.72	1,480.00	8,073.02	1,758,602.80
Florida	33,049.15	20,829.49		5,220.92	59,099.56	16,377,310.54
Illinois			40.00		40.00	1,493,718.25
Indiana						1,265,107.87
Iowa			160.00	280.00	440.00	933,562.00
Louisiana (act of 1849)						8,706,588.48
Louisiana (act of 1850)						257,504.03
Michigan						5,728,922.91
Minnesota						3,051,092.46
Mississippi			406.54		406.54	3,325,437.77
Missouri						4,495,816.49
Ohio						25,660.71
Oregon	9,958.64	25,997.78	898.33	4,011.15	40,865.85	243,993.85
Wisconsin		17,905.52			17,905.52	3,349,132.99
Total	45,978.09	66,492.74	3,527.59	10,992.07	126,990.49	56,100,462.67

Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850 (section 2479, Revised Statutes), and March 12, 1860 (section 2490, Revised Statutes), and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act of March 2, 1849, up to and ending June 30, 1890.

States.	1889.		1890.		Year ending June 30, 1890.	Total since date of grant.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	999.42				999.42	a411,189.26
Arkansas	2,156.38	1,326.64			3,483.02	7,647,709.36
California		3,942.00		120.00	4,062.00	1,469,460.25
Florida	617.01	38,819.17	14,159.00		53,595.76	b16,114,725.74
Illinois				40.00	40.00	c1,455,641.45
Indiana						d1,267,863.65
Iowa	411.18	80.00	80.00	112.95	685.13	e1,133,229.33
Louisiana (act of 1849)						3,708,583.53
Louisiana (act of 1850)				2,948.17	2,948.17	f228,120.49
Michigan						g5,667,304.64
Minnesota		40.00		45.56	85.56	2,890,592.81
Mississippi			406.54		406.54	3,259,153.26
Missouri	3,222.28	80.00	680.00		3,982.28	h3,415,531.27
Ohio						25,640.71
Oregon	215.84		32,933.68	2,935.70	36,085.22	140,982.80
Wisconsin			2,977.87		2,977.87	i3,332,900.51
Total	7,622.11	44,298.71	51,237.69	6,203.38	109,351.89	57,209,324.40

a 1,998.64 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
b 56,864.85 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
c 2,309.07 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
d 4,880.20 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
e 321,565.23 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
f 2,948.17 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
g 18,983.93 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
h 74,517.95 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
i 105,047.99 acres of this is contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

L.—DRAUGHTING DIVISION.

In this division is performed all the draughting required by the General Land Office, and the platting of surveys and calculation of areas of public lands when required. It has the custody of all official field-notes of surveys of the public domain, and plats and maps (including photo-lithographic copies) relating thereto. Maps of the United States and of States and Territories are compiled in this division from official surveys. Maps, diagrams, copies of plats, and tracings are prepared and constructed for individuals and for departmental and other official purposes.

In reference to the work done during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the following is reported, viz:

The map of the United States was revised and corrected, and an edition of 14,000 copies is now being printed.

Maps of Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Sioux Indian Reservation, and Territory of Oklahoma, were compiled, and tracings for publication made of Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Sioux Indian Reservation, and State of Washington. The Mississippi and Nebraska maps are now in the publishers' hands.

The maps of California, Missouri, Indian Territory, and Kansas are in process of compilation.

Tracings for maps of California and Territory of Oklahoma are being made.

Two hundred and ninety-seven railroad maps have been examined and reported upon.

Six hundred and seventy-three railroad maps have been prepared with land-district designations.

One hundred and ninety-one certified copies of maps, plats, and diagrams have been constructed and fees collected to the amount of $669.35.

For office use there were four hundred and eighty-two maps and tracings made or prepared.

Forty-one copies of plats on drawing paper have been constructed for local land offices.

Seven thousand eight hundred photo-lithographic copies of plats have been sent to applicants, and fees received to the amount of $2,300.16.

Three thousand five hundred and ninety-six photo-lithographic copies of plats have been verified, certified, and sent to surveyor-generals, registers, and receivers, and State officers.

One hundred and ninety-seven volumes of field-notes have been prepared for binding and properly indexed, of which number sixty-eight volumes have been bound and placed in the files.

Seventy-nine volumes of plats of surveys have been arranged, indexed, and bound.

Plats of new surveys to the number of five hundred and ninety-nine have been examined, entered upon the working diagrams, and filed for reference.

Six hundred and forty-nine letters were received, and four hundred and fifty-seven letters were written.

Under a contract for photo-lithographing worn, defaced, and needed plats, five hundred and sixty-five tracings were examined and sent to the contractor. Of these, there have been returned four hundred and sixty-five, with fifteen paper copies of each, in all six thousand nine hundred and seventy-five copies of plats.

The work of properly filing and labeling the seven hundred thousand photo-lithographic plats in the custody of this division has been in progress during the year, or since September 1, 1889, and now very nearly completed.

A great amount of miscellaneous work not classified, such as computation of areas, explanations referable to lines of surveys, and the correct reading of plats has constituted a very considerable part of the labor of this division.

M.—DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The chief of this division reports that when, on the 16th of July, 1889, he was appointed chief and assumed the duties thereof, he found a great accumulation of official work in arrears, which was greatly due to mistaken methods and practices which obtained in the division, and which, in his judgment, obstructed rather than facilitated the transaction of business; that he found that much valuable time consumed in counting "testimony" in final proof cases, six clerks being engaged on this work "guarding" against (as styled by the late administration) gross irregularities, which, in his opinion, were improbable or impossible. Thus a number of clerks were employed on duties which in no manner hastened the disposition of pressing business. This unnecessary and useless practice was discarded and the clerks placed upon more important work.

Six clerks were engaged on the adjustment of the accounts of receivers and disbursing agents (one hundred and seven offices), which accounts were adjusted quarterly. Placing three of the best accountants on this work, all the work of adjustment of these accounts was given them and they were able, without special effort, to keep the work up to date. But since the recent decision of the Attorney-General, dated May 12, 1890, requiring the adjustment of the "accounts of disbursing agents and others," monthly, the chief is of opinion that this will require three additional accountants to his present force. Although the order above referred to will necessitate the rendition of three times as many accounts as heretofore he is satisfied that with six first-class accountants he will be able to keep this work up to date.

He expresses the opinion that the greatest trouble this office encounters in the adjustment of accounts of receivers and disbursing agents, is in obtaining "warrants" from the Treasury Department upon which credit can be given receivers and disbursing agents for moneys deposited by them. It is usually from sixty to ninety days after a deposit has been made before a warrant issues (only upon which credit can be given). If this office were able to get these warrants promptly after a deposit had been made, or if credit could be given upon certificates of deposit, issued by the depository in which the money is placed, which are immediately forwarded to this office, the office would be able to adjust all of the accounts of receivers and disbursing agents within ten days after reaching this office. So that parties doing business with and for the Government under this bureau would know the exact status of their accounts within a short period of time, instead of waiting months and sometimes years as they are now compelled to do under the present method.

This is a matter of great importance and which, in his opinion, should be given careful consideration to the effect that proper legislation may be had and thus place the office upon a proper business basis.

The Revised Statutes of the United States section 456, provide that—

All returns relative to the public lands shall be made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and he shall have the power to audit all public accounts relative to public lands.

This statute is executed by the Commissioner through the division of accounts, the duties of which embrace the statement, keeping, adjustment, and auditing of all accounts relative to the public lands between the United States and the States, the United States and the various Indian tribes, and the United States and individuals; the examination and docketing of all returns from the one hundred and seven local land offices; the advances of public funds to disbursing agents in the public lands service; the compilation of tabular statements showing the disposal of the public domain, involving an amount of work that can not be estimated; and the preparation of estimates for the necessary expenses of the land service for each fiscal year.

The following is a summary of the work performed in the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Letters received	21,101
Letters written	15,537
Accounts adjusted and audited	5,564
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded	1,602

These accounts, covering $17,087,634.12, show receipts and disbursements, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

733	Quarterly accounts of receivers of public money	$10,186,754.00
27	Accounts of moneys collected on account of depredation on public timber	16,585.00
760	Total receipts	10,200,339.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1874	Quarterly accounts of receivers, acting as disbursing agents	939,876.00
265	Quarterly accounts of surveyors-general, acting as disbursing agents	267,790.03
37	State fund accounts	663,693.00
794	Repayment accounts for land erroneously sold	57,845.24
3	State swamp-land indemnity accounts	19,242.53
11	Re-imbursement accounts, act March 3, 1887	2,545.25
143	Accounts of deputy surveyors	97,463.10
56	Indian accounts	4,592,048.00
1611	Miscellaneous accounts, including those of inspectors and special agents, and contingent transportation and other accounts	246,791.97
4764	Total disbursements	6,887,295.12

The work of this division is entirely up to date with the exception of the accounts of deputy surveyors. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1890 the adjustment of receivers' accounts was several months in arrears; the State fund and Indian accounts were from one to seven years in arrears. During the year just closed this work has all been brought up, so that in entering upon the new year, commencing July 1, we were handling the current work as it came in.

The deputy surveyors' accounts are entirely independent of the disbursing accounts of surveyors-general, all of which are adjusted to date.

The repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold are promptly attended to as the applications for repayment arrive in this office.

This division prepares all estimates of appropriations required for the land service and also the reports relative to the expenditures of moneys appropriated.

A report of the condition of all appropriations appertaining to the surveying service, which shows the amount expended, the estimated liabilities outstanding, and the balance on hand of each of thirty sepa-

rate appropriations, is prepared weekly for the Secretary of the Interior. These reports, with others required by various public officials, now form an important branch of the work of this division, and entail considerable labor upon the clerical force not heretofore required of them.

The following tables are submitted, including a recapitulation of the land business done in the several States and Territories during the past fiscal year, together with other tables of importance in connection with the sales and disposal of the public domain.

Statement showing the amount deposited by individuals to cover the cost of office work in connection with the survey of mineral lands in the following districts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

District.	Amount deposited.	District.	Amount deposited.
Alaska	$310.00	Nevada	$1,970.00
Arizona	1,710.00	New Mexico	1,590.00
Arkansas	30.00	Oregon	415.00
California	4,660.00	Utah	6,963.00
Colorado	32,864.25	Washington	1,485.00
Dakota (South)	2,430.00	Wyoming	90.00
Idaho	2,637.00		
Montana	12,110.00	Total	69,264.25

Statement showing the amount deposited by railroads to cover the cost of field and office work in connection with the survey of public lands in the following districts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

District.	Amount deposited.		
	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
California	$75.36	$25.12	$100.48
Louisiana	1,930.33	386.07	2,316.40
Minnesota	15,007.10	2,501.18	17,508.28
Utah	4,314.74	539.34	4,854.08
Total	21,327.53	3,451.71	24,779.24

Number of acres of public and Indian lands disposed of for cash, and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural college and other kinds of scrip, and located with military bounty land-warrants, and selected by States and railroads in the several States and Territories, each year ending June 30, from 1877 to 1890, inclusive.

States and Territories.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	169,939.01	162,772.69	350,420.36	476,051.12	418,329.07	346,636.79	387,280.41	270,901.62	226,627.41	625,769.43	562,894.73	281,717.77	326,327.42
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.12	422.08	275.31
Arizona	63,585.18	28,281.50	17,967.09	19,203.99	21,156.81	461,215.87	49,644.64	278,174.78	534,139.30	468,656.28	562,933.80	426,216.05	360,761.62
Arkansas	238,480.03	229,052.05	391,566.96	526,829.99	426,747.81	57,586.54	317,181.62	244,582.90	277,281.04	563,461.66	411,965.36	404,857.99	366,102.31
California	535,795.13	402,764.93	362,903.79	585,092.52	529,722.43	951,376.61	1,112,655.75	1,295,999.03	1,348,678.46	1,475,296.04	2,104,364.26	1,586,293.01	820,645.59
Colorado	139,257.38	111,560.61	194,274 99	87,642.87	534,257.02	424,713.86	566,537.85	662,611.05	1,282,674.87	2,536,714.36	2,694,015.18	1,713,607.27	992,985.70
Dakota	1,377,948.22	1,656,851.16	2,268,808.24	2,673,213.42	4,360,131.81	7,317,236.98	11,662,818.44	4,547,749.77	3,075,085.11	2,696,315.55	1,706,424 97	2,103,693.67	.....
Florida	151,129.18	61,285.47	95 862.80	217,925.68	416 001.64	452,263.08	714,818.77	282,515.55	231,799.46	1,520,880.11	1,266,308.21	2,080,146.33	160,171.95
Idaho	84,767.94	89,458.91	120,323.56	149,126.57	166,988.02	232,639.97	269,490.41	284,903.04	272,019.84	241,815.19	313,636.60	331,563.92	297,491.14
Illinois	4,106 65	40.71	.....	677.16	*170,824.57	56.70	237 98	.....	.....	†19,629.20	1,579.59	121.04	196.30
Indiana	80.00	53.85	.....	40.00	40.00	6,388.30	40.00	.....	.....	132.52	10,004.69	197.85	.....
Indian Ter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906,184.38	.....
Iowa	16,344.64	11,601.11	9,049.83	14,213.46	10,044 90	.....	6,596.74	11,659.36	4,337.02	219,658.21	28,219 81	8,588.37	3,453.70
Kansas	1,711,571.62	2,795,403.97	1,509,748.88	1,299,014.07	984,076.99	1,105,241.97	1,384,404.44	3,030 846.60	5,636,824.15	3,723,950.96	2,974,251 62	1,638,665.18	968,285.31
Louisiana	49,246.04	27,484.64	92,780.92	145,533.66	508,703.94	488,129.04	1,537,516.80	181,043.60	142,564.03	374,685.93	678,527.68	214,396 85	210,373.65
Michigan	127,626.10	166 482.44	250,786.86	448,084.54	543,893.93	361,200.22	285,192.78	89,511.23	109,963.94	138,881.62	122,731.50	157,816 76	122,699.03
Minnesota	958,137.83	946,339.48	854,065.32	173,331.85	1,188,001.52	1,555,954.65	1,646,468 53	624,379.49	417,732 58	694,356.87	493,483.42	329,057.32	295,719.73
Mississippi	53,393.53	21,275.31	66,227.01	158,758.76	358,217.21	239,350.80	242,268.57	111,000.03	175,626.25	218,603.06	554,155 05	131,940.92	314,612.28
Missouri	65,884.49	40,960.22	98,587.54	141,355.37	266,644.54	517,737.36	407,327.22	291,277.34	269,045.78	230,727.43	214,486 06	196,687.8	197,816.68
Montana	47,587.31	66,154.37	108,593.63	109,579.43	186,463.36	443,324.27	625,292.74	1,112,140.57	911,574.11	2,536 037.27	282,507.04	462,428.63	481,816.70
Nebraska	614,773.99	1,182,301.22	1,319,992.01	848,197.06	960,355.35	1,327,410.09	3,105,851.32	3,698,381.76	3,551,518.29	2,515,659.81	2,139,339.26	1,645,686.30	1,678,782 81
Nevada	96,466.76	42,849.94	31,661.13	88,169.14	78,588.27	249,195.70	83,143.35	171,430.94	280,998.67	308,488.79	425,155.01	126 905.69	116,766.52
New Mexico	12,143.82	37,838.31	38,356.18	162,878.85	116,931.60	79,936.67	216,715.98	163,981.57	202,850.15	163,314.64	660,559.73	188,875.25	524,429.35
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478,187.56
Ohio	76.35	80.00	40.00	120.00	5,107.31	209.36	55.50	.....	.....	.....	240.00	240.00	185.93
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084,001.07
Oregon	180,411.88	121,073.90	240,619.37	313,326.75	309,548.70	504,828.80	604,696.60	788,287.71	504,863.78	754,875.71	829,239.97	691,984.96	766,144.56
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753,089.24
Utah	128,651.29	103,307.78	97,818.59	134,394.30	84,149 01	111,913.86	199,353.89	184,853.62	299,776.06	241,446.18	238,998.33	141,916.58	269,448 31
Washington	229,865.49	251,181.48	421,521.67	419,237.58	449,389.88	764,418.33	1,085,753.72	1,016,117.76	544,828.49	2,652,587.09	4,575,194.10	1,024,901.61	936 921.79
Wisconsin	128,996.01	135,084.42	167,073.16	327,513.62	846,156.33	844,318.42	306,910,10	218,436.92	237,585.78	264,664.71	337,622.59	126,959.71	88,088.93
Wyoming	23,333.67	33,330.64	44,146.53	48,955.92	58,307.25	187,488.63	595,786.88	552,967.14	453,572.51	424,780.22	242,306.78	227,220.90	183,157.41
Total	7,209,540.60	8,724,371.11	9,152,297.62	10,762,967.18	13,996,780.27	19,030,796.89	26,834,041.03	20,113,663.38	20,991,967.18	25,111,400.84	24,485,833.91	17,143,434.23	12,798,837.41

*Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1882.

† Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1887.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, by the General Land Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
SALARIES, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.		
Commissioner, General Land Office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 446)	$5,000	$5,000
Assistant Commissioner (July 7, 1884, July 11, 1890; vol. 23, p. 186, sec. 1)	3,500	3,500
Chief clerk (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 74, sec. 440)	2,250	2,250
Additional to chief clerk (submitted)	250	
Two law clerks, at $2,200 each (Mar. 3, 1875, July 11, 1890; vol. 18, p. 364, sec. 1)	4,400	4,400
Three inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices, at $2,000 each (Aug. 5, 1882, July 11, 1890; vol. 22, p. 247, sec. 1)	6,000	6,000
One additional inspector of surveyors-general and district land offices, at $2,000. (Submitted)	2,000	
Recorder (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 447)	2,000	2,000
Three principal clerks at the salary indicated by the figures opposite the names of the respective divisions:		
Principal clerk, private land claims, $2,000 (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 448)		
Principal clerk, public lands, $2,000 (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 448)		
Principal clerk, surveys, $2,000 (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 76, sec. 449)	6,000	6,000
Eight chiefs of divisions, at $2,000 each. (Appropriated; July 11, 1890	16,000	16,000
Two law examiners, at $2,000 each (July 31, 1886, July 11, 1890; vol. 24, p. 199, sec. 1)	4,000	4,000
Ten principal examiners of land claims and contests, at $2,000 each (July 11, 1888, July 11, 1890; vol. 25, p. 285, sec. 1)	20,000	20,000
Thirty-two clerks of class four (July 11, 1890)	57,600	57,600
Sixty-two clerks of class three (July 11, 1890)	99,200	99,200
Seventy-two clerks of class two. (Same act)	100,800	100,800
Seventy-eight clerks of class one. (Same act)	93,600	93,600
Five additional clerks of class one. (Submitted)	6,000	
Fifty-six clerks, at $1,000 each (Aug. 5, 1882, July 11, 1890; vol. 22, p. 247, sec. 1)	56,000	56,000
Five additional clerks, at $1,000 each. (Submitted	5,000	
Fifty-five copyists, at $900 each (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 27, secs. 167–9)	49,500	49,500
Ten additional copyists, at $900 each. (Submitted)	9,000	
Two messengers, at $840 each (July 11, 1890)	1,680	1,680
Nine assistant messengers, at $720 each (July 11, 1890)	6,480	6,480
Six packers, at $720 each (July 11, 1890)	4,320	4,320
Twelve laborers, at $660 each (July 11, 1890)	7,920	7,920
EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS.		
Per diem in lieu of subsistence of inspectors and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct; also of clerks detailed to examine the books of, and assist in opening new, land offices. While traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, at not exceeding $3 per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation and for other necessary expenses. (Appropriated; July 11, 1890; vol. 25, p. 735, sec. 1)	12,500	10,000
LIBRARY, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.		
Law books for the law library of the General Land Office. (Appropriated; July 11, 1890; vol. 25, p. 735, sec. 1)	500	500
MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.		
For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office, provided that one-half of said United States maps shall be delivered to the House of Representatives and one-fourth to the United States Senate for distribution. (Appropriated; July 11, 1890; vol. 25, p. 735, sec. 1)	15,000	15,000
Total	506,500	571,750
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.		
For surveys and resurveys of public lands, $400,000, at rates not exceeding $9 per linear mile for standard and meander lines; $7 for township and $5 for section lines, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding $13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines; $11 for township and $7 for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS—continued.		
surveys the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be made by the said Commissioner at rates not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard and meander miles; $15 for township and $12 for section lines.		
Provided, That in the State of Washington there may be allowed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding $25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines; $23 for township and $20 for section lines. (Appropriated; Aug. 30, 1890; R. S., p. 390. sec. 2223)	$400,000	$425,000
And of the sum hereby estimated not exceeding $50,000, may be expended for examinations of the public surveys in the several surveying districts, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys, and for examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identifications of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceedings in behalf of the United States.		
Arizona.—For expenses attending the survey and examination of private land claims in Arizona, including the compensation of clerks and translators and the expense of investigating claims, titles, and boundaries. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S. p. 390; vol. 23, p. 211, sec. 2223	5,000	5,000
California.—For the survey of confirmed private land claims in California, at the rates prescribed by law, including office expenses incident thereto. (Appropriated, Aug. 30. 1890; R. S. p. 390, vol. 24, p. 240, sec. 2223)	1,000	2,000
Louisiana.—For original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S. p. 390, vol. 24, p. 240, sec. 2223)	8,000	....
New Mexico.—For expenses attending the survey and resurvey of confirmed private land claims ($5,000), survey and resurvey of unconfirmed private land claims ($20,000). (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S. p. 390, vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 2223)	25,000	3,000
NOTE.—In explanation of the estimate for the survey of private land claims in New Mexico, the following quotation is made from the surveyor-general's letter submitting estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:		
"I think it is generally realized by the officers of the Government and by members of Congress, as well as by citizens generally, that the unsettled condition of land titles in New Mexico should not be allowed to continue. The first step to attain the object of bringing order out of this confusion must be careful surveys to determine the amount of land that should be embraced in valid private land claims, to reconcile, as far as possible, conflicting boundaries and to prepare maps showing the extent and position of each claim. To do this in so vast a territory will require much labor and a large expenditure of money, and I am satisfied that in justice to the people of this Territory the items asked for above, for surveys of land grants, and for the clerical force of this office should not be reduced. As the matter now stands, I am in many cases unable to recommend the reservation of land for ancient and valid private land claims for the reason that the description given in the documents by virtue of which colonies were settled and put in possession of lands in different parts of the Territory, scores and even hundreds of years ago, are often simply statements of natural objects which bound such claims on the different sides, and these boundaries can not be determined in relation to the public surveys; without a careful location of the grant on the ground. And so in hundreds of cases claimants under the United States land laws are coming in conflict with the ancient inhabitants whose rights were guarantied by solemn treaties of the nation. Entrymen make filings upon their villages, houses, and churches, and I know of no way of preventing this confusion except as suggested above. It has heretofore been impossible to do anything, because the money for the requisite surveys has not been appropriated. The surveys are equally needed, whether, a land court bill is enacted or not."		
ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.		
For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 5, 1884. 23 Stats., p. 103, sec. 2. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 23, p. 499; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1)	8,000	8,000
To pay salaries of custodians of abandoned military reservations at not exceeding $720 each per annum. (Appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1)	18,000	2,000
Total	465,000	445,000

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
LIST OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.		
1. Camp Crittenden. 2. Fort Bridwell, Cal. 3. Camp Cady, Cal. 4. Camp on White River, Col. 5. Pike's Peak, Colo.* 6. Fort Sisseton, Dak.* 7. Fort Dodge, Kans. 8. Fort Wallace, Kans. 9. Fort Hays, Kans.† 10. Fort Ellis, Mont. 11. Fort Wilkins, Mich. 12. Fort Halleck, Nev.† 13. Fort McDermot, Nev.† 14. Fort Craig, N. Mex.* 15. Fort Klamath, Oreg. 16. Fort Thornburg, Utah. 17. Fort Colville, Wash. 18. Fort Fred Steele, Wyo.† 19. Fort Fetterman, Wyo. 20. Fort Lyon, Colo.† 21. Fort Maginnis, Mont. 22. Point Roberts Military Reservation, Washington. 23. Fort Laramie, Wyoming.† 24. Ruin of Casa Grande, Arizona.† 25. Detroit, Michigan, arsenal grounds.† On the reservations above referred to are buildings, officers' quarters, barracks, storehouses, corrals, hospitals, gymnasiums, and other valuable improvements of such value that custodians are absolutely necessary.		
PUBLIC LANDS.		
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.		
Arizona:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	$2,500	$2,500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	4,500	3,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $4,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of official business.		
California:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2,750	2,750
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	22,000	10,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $22,000 for clerk hire is made for the reason that that amount is necessary for the regular office work, including $1,800 for keeper of Spanish archives.		
Colorado:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2,500	2,500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	11,900	6,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $11,900 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the public business and the prompt performance of office work consequent upon the public surveys to be contracted for during the year.		
Florida:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208)	1,800	1,800
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	3,000	1,800
NOTE.—The sum of $3,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the current work of the office.		
Idaho:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2,500	2,500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	4,800	2,000
NOTE.—The sum of $4,800 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the current office work, indexing the plats and field-notes in the office and preparation of descriptive lists of corners, soil, etc., for the use of the United States local land offices as required by law.		

* Custodians serving with pay.
† Custodians serving without pay.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
SALARIES, OFFICERS OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.		
Louisiana:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208)	$1,800	$1,800
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	10,000	5,000
NOTE.—The sum of $10,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of current business, continuing the preparation of exhibit of private land claims, preparation of patent plat in duplicate for 5800 confirmed private claims, reproduction of worn and defective township plats, examination and researches to prepare confirmed claims for surveys and locations, recording field-notes, and preservation and indexing records.		
Minnesota:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2208)	1,800	1,800
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	6,000	2,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $6,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of current official business.		
Montana:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2,500	2,500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	15,000	7,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $15,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper performance of official current business.		
Nevada:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	1,800	1,800
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	4,000	2,500
NOTE.—The estimate of $4,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper performance of current official work.		
New Mexico:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	$2,500	$2,500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	15,000	3,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $15,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of current official work for bringing up arrears of office work, and the amount includes the sum of $2,000 to enable the surveyor-general to preserve and enter upon the record the Spanish documents filed as evidence of title. Many of the papers are much worn and defaced by long use, and repeated handling will soon make them illegible. And there are many Spanish documents on deposit that have never been indexed, or examined. They should be carefully examined, and those relating to land titles should be translated and recorded both in English and Spanish.		
North Dakota:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890)	2,000	2,000
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; ——p. 391, sec. 2226)	7,000	5,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $7,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the performance of the regular office work.		
Oregon:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2209)	2,000	2,000
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	4,500	3,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $4,500 is submitted as necessary for the performance of current official work.		
South Dakota:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890)	2,000	2,000
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	12,000	7,500
NOTE.—The estimate for $12,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the performance of the regular office work and to bring up arrears of office work.		
Utah:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2,500	2,500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p 391, sec. 2226)	9,000	3,000
NOTE.—Of the sum of $9,000 submitted for clerk hire, $4,000 is for the regular office work and $5,000 to enable the surveyor-general to prepare corrected maps of the several mining districts.		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditures.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.		
Washington:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 388, sec. 2209)	$2,500	$2,500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	12,000	7,500
NOTE.—The estimate of $12,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the performance of the regular office work, and the bringing up of arrears of work.		
Wyoming:		
Surveyor-general (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 389, sec. 2210)	2,500	2,500
Clerks in his office (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2226)	9,000	3,000
NOTE.—The estimate of $9,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current office work		
Total	185,650	107,250
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.		
Arizona.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1,500	1,500
California.—For books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2,000	2,000
Colorado.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	4,000	1,500
Florida.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1,000	1,000
Idaho.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1,500	1,500
Louisiana.—Fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1,200	1,200
Minnesota.—Fuel, books, stationery, printing, binding, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1,000	1,000
Montana.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	3,000	2,000
Nevada.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1,000	800
New Mexico.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	1,500	1,500
North Dakota.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2,000	1,500
Oregon.—Pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S. p. 391, sec. 2227)	1,500	1,000
South Dakota.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, binding records, and other necessary expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2,500	1,500
Utah.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2,400	1,400
Washington.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec 2227)	3,000	1,500
Wyoming.—Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses (July 11, 1890; R. S., p. 391, sec. 2227)	2,000	1,500
Total	31,100	22,400
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS.		
Compensation of registers and receivers of local land offices at not exceeding $3,000 each: *Provided*, That the fees on homestead and timber-culture entries shall be included in calculating the fees and commissions of registers and receivers (see detailed statement in appendix, marked Exhibit A.) (Appropriated, Aug. 30, 1890, R. S., p. 392, secs. 2237, 2240)	640,000	550,000
NOTE.—The estimate submitted is based upon the actual earnings of registers and receivers, of fees and commissions collected and turned into the Treasury by them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, except in the offices lately established. As no business has been done in cali-		

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, etc.—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
PUBLIC LANDS—Continued.		
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC LANDS—continued.		
mate is based upon maximum compensation. During the year ended June 30, 1890, the fees and commissions earned by registers and receivers (including homestead and timber-culture fees) amounted to $1,343,798. The actual amount appropriated for registers and receivers as salaries, fees, and commissions was $550,000, which if all expended will leave a net revenue to the United States of $793,798.		
Contingent expenses of land offices.—For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the several land offices (Mar. 2, 1889, Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 958, sec. 1)	$240,000	$175,000
NOTE.—The appropriation for the current fiscal year, amounting to $155,000 (and deficiency $28,000) in all $183,000, was entirely inadequate to the needs of the service. This office was compelled to refuse many applications for allowances of clerk hire, office rent, and other absolutely necessary expenses from the various offices during the past year owing to the limited appropriation. This office is now unable to authorize clerk hire, and office rent in very many cases where the public business absolutely requires such allowance, and in no instance have fuel or lights been paid for by the United States. During the fiscal year just ended, the registers and receivers were called upon for a statement of the amount necessary to meet the incidental expenses of their offices for the fiscal year 1891, a copy of which will be found in appendix marked Exhibit B, and to properly provide for the expenses of the offices (including the offices lately established) the amount asked for will be necessary.		
Expenses of depositing public moneys.—Expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of public lands (appropriated Aug. 30, 1890; R. S., p. 713, sec. 3617)	10,000	10,000
Depredations on public timber.—To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 958, sec. 1)	100,000	100,000
Protecting the public lands.—The protection of public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 958, sec. 1)	120,000	120,000
Expenses of hearings in land entries.—Expenses of hearings held by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1)	30,000	30,000
Settlements of claims for swamp lands and swamp land indemnity.—Salaries and expenses of agents employed in adjusting claims for swamp lands, and for indemnity for swamp lands (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890: vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1)	20,000	20,000
Provided, That agents and others employed under this and the appropriations for "depredations on the public timber" and "protecting public lands," while on duty, shall be allowed per diem in lieu of subsistence at a rate not exceeding $3 per day and actual necessary expenses for transportation.		
Reproducing plats of survey, General Land Office.—To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file, and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office and to furnish local land offices with the same (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1)	25,000	2,500
NOTE.—To reproduce the 30,000 old plats in this office, and to preserve them from actual destruction, the amount asked for is absolutely necessary. During the current year 7,800 copies of plats were sold, over 6,000 used in the local land offices, geological surveys, and other bureaus of the Government. For those sold the Government received over $2,300.		
Transcribers of records and plats.—Furnishing transcripts of records and plats to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior (Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 30, 1890; vol. 25, p. 959, sec. 1)	12,500	12,500
Grand total	1,197,500	1,030,000

EXHIBIT A.

Statement of the earnings, amount paid registers and receivers, and net revenue to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Name of office.	Earnings of registers and receivers.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers.	Total.	Net revenue to United States.	Amount received as homestead and timber-culture fees.	Total government fees.	Total revenue to United States.
Alabama:								
Huntsville	$8,040	$14,770	$6,000	$12,000	$2,770	$9,320	$22,170	$24,940
Montgomery	6,730		6,000			12,850		
Arizona:								
Prescott	6,000	11,815	6,000	11,527	288	395	2,515	2,803
Tucson	5,815		5,527			2,120		
Arkansas:								
Camden	5,702		5,702			7,520		
Dardanelle	3,657		3,657			2,170		
Harrison	7 352	22,227	6,060	20,875	1,352	7,680	23,460	24,812
Little Rock	5,516		5,516			6,090		
California:								
Humboldt	5,200		5,200			1,025		
Independence	2,228		2,228			390		
Los Angeles	9,757		6,000			5,265		
Marysville	3,729		3,729			665		
Redding (Shasta)†	11,163	85,176	5,579	50,190	34,986	2,265	24,615	59,601
Sacramento	9,423		6,000			2,415		
San Francisco	11,419		4,845			4,585		
Stockton	15,675		6,000			1,875		
Susanville	4,609		4,609			1,015		
Visalia	11,973		6,000			5,115		
Colorado:								
Akron‡								
Central City	3,825		3,825			570		
Del Norte	5,844		5,844			2,085		
Denver	29,018		6,000			20,095		
Durango	4,106		4,106			815		
Glennwood Springs	7,740		6,000			960		
Gunnison	2,483	83,312	2,483	48,942	33,370	230	35,265	68,635
Hugo‡								
Lamar	5,579		5,579			3,400		
Leadville	4,239		4,239			420		
Montrose	4,866		4,866			215		
Pueblo	14,612		6,000			6,475		
Sterling‡								
Florida:								
Gainesville	8,807	8,807	6,000	6,000	2,807	10,185	10,185	12,992
Alaska:								
Sitka§	136	136			136			136
Idaho:								
Blackfoot	6,779		6,000			3,335		
Boisé City	4,372		4,372			2,160		
Cœur d' Alene	2,687	23,060	2,687	22,271	779	520	8,515	9,294
Hailey	3,970		3,970			1,195		
Lewistown	5,242		5,242			1,305		
Iowa:								
Des Moines	1,818	1,818	1,818	1,818		250	250	250
Kansas:								
Garden City	10,880		6,000			6,335		
Kirwin	6,146		6,000			2,805		
Larned	6,322		6,000			2,160		
Oberlin	15,570	58,643	6,000	36,125	22,518	8,885	32,860	55,378
Salina	4,511		4,511			1,130		
Topeka	1,614		1,614			170		
Wa-Keeney	14,100		6,000			11,375		
Louisiana:								
Natchitoches	3,792	11,160	3,792	9,792	1,368	2,990	11,335	12,703
New Orleans	7,368		6,000			8,405		
Michigan:								
Grayling	2,213	10,203	2,213	8,213	1,990	720	4,490	6,480
Marquette	7,990		6,000			3,770		
Minnesota:								
Crookston	11,353		6,000			4,960		
Duluth	5,915		5,915			3,285		
Marshall	5,876	32,190	5,876	25,269	6,921	2,340	14,720	21,641
St. Cloud	7,568		6,000			3,740		
Taylor's Falls	1,478		1,478			395		
Mississippi:								
Jackson	10,079	10,079	6,000	6,000	4,079	19,530	19,530	23,609
Missouri:								
Boonville	3,207		3,207			2,340		
Ironton	4,587	16,538	4,587	13,794	2,744	3,545	12,540	15,284
Springfield	8,744		6,000			6,655		

* Office maximum. Closed for several months on account of change of officers.
† Office removed to Redding. ‡ New office. § No fees and commissions attached to office.

EXHIBIT A—Continued.

Statement of the earnings, amount paid registers and receivers, etc.—Continued.

Name of office.	Earnings of registers and receivers.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers.	Total.	Net revenue to United States.	Amount received as homestead and timber-culture fees.	Total government fees.	Total revenue to United States.
Montana:								
Bozeman	$6,457	$28,209	$6,000	$14,363	$13,846	$1,500	$9,605	$23,451
Helena	19,389		6,000			7,645		
Miles City	2,363		2,363			460		
Lewiston*								
Missoula*								
Nebraska:								
Alliance								
Broken Bow								
Bloomington	4,310	93,027	4,310	53,810	39,217	955	54,620	93,837
Chadorn	13,111		6,000			11,245		
Grand Island	8,667		6,000			2,990		
Lincoln	1,912		1,912			130		
McCook	11,774		6,000			8,885		
Neligh	5,613		5,613			1,830		
North Platte	24,048		6,000			13,331		
O'Neil	7,286		6,000			1,469		
Sidney	10,331		6,000			8,565		
Valentine	5,975		5,975			5,200		
Nevada:								
Carson City	1,811	4,082	1,811	4,082		10	40	40
Eureka	2,271		2,271			30		
New Mexico:								
Folsom	2,539	13,478	2,539	13,478		1,195	5,535	5,535
Las Cruces	4,096		4,096			1,455		
Roswell	1,569		1,569			955		
Santa Fé	5,274		5,274			1,930		
North Dakota:								
Bismarck	9,854	35,303	6,600	24,600	11,303	4,260	18,500	29,803
Devil's Lake	6,733		6,000			4,215		
Fargo	11,550		6,000			5,575		
Grand Forks	7,166		6,000			4,450		
Oregon:								
Burns	4,486	66,514	4,486	32,047	34,467	1,815	19,750	54,217
La Grande	5,486		5,486			3,830		
Lakeview	5,575		5,575			1,755		
Oregon City	29,037		6,000			6,570		
Roseburg	17,430		6,000			3,560		
The Dalles	4,500		4,500			2,220		
Oklahoma:								
Buffalo								
Guthrie	18,532	31,566	6,000	12,000	19,566	39,475	68,605	88,171
Kingfisher	13,034		6,000			29,130		
Oklahoma								
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen	9,315	57,812	6,000	36,971	20,841	6,175	34,950	55,791
Chamberlain†	2,138		1,500			3,260		
Huron	12,075		6,000			7,285		
Mitchell	8,463		6,000			3,985		
Pierre†	595		595			490		
Rapid City	7,662		6,000			6,385		
Watertown	12,688		6,000			6,050		
Yankton	4,876		4,876			1,320		
Utah:								
Salt Lake City	13,112	13,112	6,000	6,000	7,112	4,480	4,480	11,592
Washington:								
North Yakima	8,047	101,463	6,000	30,000	71,463	3,990	31,330	102,993
Seattle	48,760		6,000			14,060		
Spokane Falls	17,817		6,000			6,160		
Vancouver	18,685		6,000			4,450		
Walla Walla	8,154		6,000			2,870		
Olympia*								
Waterville*								
Wisconsin:								
Ashland	4,778	13,612	4,778	13,612		940	3,285	3,285
Eau Claire	4,164		4,164			965		
Menasha	1,506		1,506			290		
Wausau	3,164		3,164			1,090		
Wyoming:								
Buffalo	6,003	17,246	6,000	15,606	1,580	2,235	6,190	7,770
Cheyenne	7,577		6,000			3,145		
Evanston	3,666		3,666			720		
Douglas*								
Lander*								
Sundance*								
Total	364,348	364,348	528,845	528,845	335,503	479,450	479,450	814,953

*New office. †New office. Only one quarter's business.

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of the amount estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses of the local land offices for the fiscal year 1892.

Name of office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Furniture.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Registration.	Binding.	Total.
Alabama:								
Huntsville	$900	$240				$60		$1,200
Montgomery	3,900					300		4,200
Arizona:								
Prescott		600				50		650
Tucson	2,100	300				150		2,550
Arkansas:								
Camden	1,350	300			$5	40		1,695
Dardanelle	500	200				100		800
Harrison	1,200	180				60		1,440
Little Rock	1,200	200				60		1,460
California:								
Humboldt	900					35		935
Independence		240				15		255
Los Angeles	4,200	600	$50	$90	6	100		5,046
Marysville		300		100		100		500
Redding	2,100	360				40		2,500
Sacramento	1,000	360		100		50	$45	1,555
San Francisco	4,200					50		4,250
Stockton	1,800	250				15		2,065
Susanville		180				20		200
Visalia	2,800	180		40	8	75		3,098
Colorado:								
Akron*								
Central City		240				15		255
Del Norte	900	250				40		1,190
Denver	6,600	1,500		300		300		8,700
Durango	1,200	300		70	6	60		1,636
Glenwood Springs	2,400	700	100	100		100		3,400
Gunnison		300				10		310
Hugo*								
Lamar	3,000					100		3,100
Leadville		480				20		500
Montrose		420		100		100		620
Pueblo	7,200	300		27		100		7,627
Sterling*								
Florida:								
Gainesville	4,480	300				200		4,980
Idaho:								
Blackfoot	400	250	100			20		770
Boisé City	1,200	360		50		100		1,710
Coeur d'Alene		240						240
Hailey		300				25		325
Lewiston		300				25		325
Iowa:								
Des Moines	600					50		650
Kansas:								
Garden City	3,900			75		150		4,125
Kirwin	2,700	300				50		3,050
Larned	2,700			35		150		2,885
Oberlin	3,600	700	126	80		400		4,906
Salina	900	300				5		1,205
Topeka	900	600				60		1,560
Wa-Keeney	6,700	150		100		130		7,080
Louisiana:								
Natchitoches		360				45		405
New Orleans	3,000					250		3,250
Michigan:								
Grayling		450				15		465
Marquette	1,800					100		1,900
Minnesota:								
Crookston	1,800					75		1,875
Duluth	2,100	360	75	75		100		2,710
Marshall	1,350	360	180			60	50	2,000
St. Cloud	2,100	360		100		100		2,660
Taylor's Falls		120				6		126
Mississippi:								
Jackson	4,500	480	100			100		5,180
Missouri:								
Boonville	150	250				10		410
Ironton		175				8		183
Springfield	1,800	300				50		2,150
Montana:								
Bozeman	900	360			6	20		1,286
Helena	1,900	600			6	40		2,546

* Not estimated; new office.

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Statement of the amount estimated to be necessary to meet the expenses of the local land offices for the fiscal year 1892—Continued.

Name of office.	Clerk hire.	Office rent.	Furniture.	Fuel, etc.	Post-office box rent.	Registration.	Binding.	Total.
Montana:								
Miles City		$330				$25		$355
Lewiston*								
Missoula*								
Nebraska:								
Alliance	$1,800	300				200		2,300
Bloomington	1,000	180		$30				1,210
Broken Bow*								
Chadron	1,800	300	$150	100	$4	180	$30	2,564
Grand Island	1,800	480						2,280
Lincoln						20		20
McCook	3,600	300				100		4,040
Neligh	1,800	180		75		60		2,115
North Platte	2,700					50		2,750
O'Neil	900					100		1,000
Sidney	1,800					150		1,950
Valentine	1,800					80		1,880
Nevada:								
Carson City		240				10		250
Eureka		420						420
New Mexico:								
Folsom		360	75			30	25	490
Las Cruces	1,500	216				35		1,751
Roswell	225					100		325
Santa Fé	1,000		50			50		1,100
North Dakota:								
Bismarck	2,400	300				75		2,775
Devil's Lake	2,000	300				40		2,340
Fargo	1,800	300				300		2,400
Grand Forks	2,000	300	50	100		125	17	2,592
Oklahoma:								
Buffalo*								
Guthrie	3,600					30		3,630
Kingfisher	3,300		112			100	50	3,562
Oklahoma*								
Oregon:								
Burns	1,200	300				50	25	1,575
La Grande	1,200	180	113	100		50		1,643
Lakeview	900	300				60		1,260
Oregon City	2,500		386			25	125	3,036
Roseburg	1,800					25		1,825
The Dalles	1,800	100		50	12	25		1,987
South Dakota:								
Aberdeen	2,700	600		12		50		3,362
Chamberlain	2,900		115			60		3,075
Huron	4,500	300		155		150		5,105
Mitchell	1,900	150	150	150		150		2,500
Pierre	2,400		80			50		2,530
Rapid City	2,400	300	75		4	30		2,809
Watertown	5,000					50		5,050
Yankton	900	300				20		1,220
Utah:								
Salt Lake City	4,500	300			8	125	50	4,983
Washington:								
North Yakima	1,800					25		1,825
Olympia*								
Seattle	5,600	300	110			100	36	6,146
Spokane Falls	3,700					50		3,750
Vancouver	2,100					50		2,150
Walla Walla	2,000	300				50		2,350
Waterville*								
Wisconsin:								
Ashland		200				100		300
Eau Claire		250				20		270
Menasha		225				45		270
Wausau	150	200				15		365
Wyoming:								
Buffalo	1,200	300		150		50		1,700
Cheyenne	2,100	600			6	180		2,886
Douglas*								
Evanston	600	336	67	75		60		1,138
Lander*								
Sundance*								
Total	191,605	27,002	2,264	2,439	66	3,034	453	231,863

* Not estimated; new office.

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

LAND OFFICE AT SITKA, ALASKA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	7	275.31			$1,297.50
Total cash sales	7	275.31			1,297.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands	10			$100.00	100.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	18	275.31		110.00	1,407.50

LAND OFFICE AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	16	1,923.00			2,403.80
Additional payment	1	26.25			32.81
Supplemental payments	2	.92			1.16
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	293	284.62			356.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	54	[6,617.41]			8,278.07
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	6	[520.47]			600.11
Total cash sales	372	2,224.79			11,672.06
Original homestead entries	1,183	134,516.40	$3,367.13	9,320.00	12,687.13
Final homestead entries	570	[65,351.70]	1,683.49		1,683.49
Pre-emption declaratory statements	238			476.00	476.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,280.68	1,280.68
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,363	136,751.19	5,050.62	11,076.68	27,799.36
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					17.90
Incidental expenses					1,392.75
Total					7,410.65

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	39	5,069.24			$6,361.81
Additional payments	4	122.44			153.13
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	369	458.34			575.56
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	99	[11,722.59]			14,647.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	7	[622.29]			708.90
Total cash sales	518	5,670.02			22,446.53
Original homestead entries	1,659	181,129.06	$4,528.05	$12,850.00	17,378.05
Final homestead entries	1,095	[140,296.13]	3,506.10		3,506.10
State selections	3	443.37		5.55	5.55
Pre-emption declaratory statements	97			194.00	194.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,575.99	1,575.99
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	3,372	187,242.45	8,034.15	14,625.54	45,106.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					26.60
Incidental expenses					3,004.60
Total					9,031.20

LAND OFFICE AT PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	12	1,639.88			2,849.70
Sales of mineral lands	19	341.40			1,750.00
Sales of town sites	1	320.00			800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture and other entries and locations	2	.25			.36
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[37.46]			37.46
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[320.19]			400.24
Total cash sales	37	2,301.53			5,837.76
Original homestead entries	41	6,252.71	333.00	385.00	718.00
Final homestead entries	30	[4,823.37]	258.75		258.75
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	4	598.45	16.00	40.00	56.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1,521	243,378.49		3,042.00	3,042.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	26			260.00	260.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	20			60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	77			231.00	231.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statement	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				147.66	147.66
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,759	252,531.18	607.75	4,188.66	10,634.17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					47.45
Incidental expenses					577.64
Total					6,625.09

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT TUCSON, ARIZ.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	92	12,380.96	.....	.....	$16,618.83
Sales of mineral lands	19	231.86	.....	.....	1,200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	13	13.62	.....	.....	17.13
Original entries under the desert-land act.	148	62,587.53	.....	.....	15,646.92
Final entries under the desert-land act.	121	[41,678.87]	.....	.....	39,767.34
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	33	[4,777.67]	.....	.....	6,170.25
Total cash sales	426	75,213.97	.....	.....	79,420.47
Original homestead entries	157	21,196.85	$795.41	$1,365.00	2,160.41
Final homestead entries	91	[13,743.35]	551.49	.....	551.49
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	83	11,779.63	332.00	755.00	1,087.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	40.00	.....	1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	163	.....	.....	489.00	489.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	884.55	884.55
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	941	108,230.45	1,678.90	3,667.55	84,766.92
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,527.27
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	184.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,860.55
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,572.72

LAND OFFICE AT CAMDEN, ARK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	1	80.00	.....	.....	100.00
Sales of mineral lands	1	19.67	.....	.....	100.00
Additional payments	2	[40.00] 1.00	.....	.....	21.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	74	173.62	.....	.....	217.11
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	14	[1,417.68]	.....	.....	1,772.10
Total cash sales	92	274.29	.....	.....	2,210.46
Original homestead entries	934	108,917.16	2,723.31	7,520.00	10,243.31
Final homestead entries	339	[40,494.65]	1,012.39	.....	1,012.39
State selections, school indemnity	37	5,816.13	.....	72.75	72.75
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	11	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	806.63	806.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,416	115,007.58	3,735.70	8,435.38	14,381.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,701.92
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,436.54
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,138.96

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DARDANELLE, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	2	80.00	.....	.....	$100.00
Additional payments	1	.....	.....	.....	8.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	11	30.34	.....	.....	36.92
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[442.32]	.....	.....	552.90
Total cash sales	19	110.34	.....	.....	697.83
Original homestead entries	307	30,425.58	$833.46	$2,170.00	3,003.46
Final homestead entries	299	[30,824.52]	854.57	.....	854.57
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
State selections	13	2,080.00	.....	26.00	26.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	9	.....	.....	18.00	18.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	904.59	904.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	650	32,695.92	1,688.03	3,124.59	5,510.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,656.52
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	275.30
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,959.42

LAND OFFICE AT HARRISON, ARK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	5	440.53	.....	.....	550.67
Sales of mineral lands	7	434.08	.....	.....	1,345.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	56	205.16	.....	.....	256.46
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[809.76]	.....	.....	1,012.20
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[40.00]	.....	.....	45.67
Total cash sales	78	1,079.77	.....	.....	3,210.15
Original homestead entries	964	111,926.93	2,796.17	7,680.00	10,476.17
Final homestead entries	637	[82,190.84]	2,054.75	.....	2,054.75
Lands selected under grants to railroads	32	5,166.29	.....	64.00	64.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	203	.....	.....	406.00	406.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	894.91	894.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,921	118,172.99	4,852.92	9,114.91	17,177.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	216.80
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163.95
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,380.75

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	2	120.00	.....	.....	$150.00
Cash substitution	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	43	251.32	.....	.....	335.47
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[967.06]	.....	.....	1,196.32
Total cash sales	53	371.32	.....	.....	1,681.79
Original homestead entries	795	86,454.03	$3,340.54	$6,085	8,425.54
Final homestead entries	331	[36,611.29]	1,066.60	.....	1,066.60
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	80.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
State selections, indemnity school	83	13,320.47	.....	166.50	166.50
Pre-emption declaratory statements	57	.....	.....	114.00	114.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	989.69	989.69
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,321	100,225.82	3,411.14	7,362.19	12,655.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,516.23
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,230.20
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,746.43

LAND OFFICE AT HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	65	2,267.43	.....	.....	11,564.33
Sales of timber and stone lands	61	8,292.08	.....	.....	20,730.10
Sales of mineral lands	6	1,342.05	.....	.....	3,560.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	10	44.96	.....	.....	55.48
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,382.27]	.....	.....	1,727.85
Total cash sales	152	18,945.87	.....	.....	37,657.76
Original homestead entries	105	15,882.35	601.50	1,025.00	1,626.50
Final homestead entries	51	[7,617.65]	286.50	.....	286.50
State selections indemnity school	5	667.57	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	61	.....	.....	610.00	610.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	152	.....	.....	456.00	456.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,318.89	1,315.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	527	35,496.09	888.00	3,431.89	41,977.65
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,309.01
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.10
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	251.30
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,639.41

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

]The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	22	3,047.84	.....	.....	$4,218.50
Sales of mineral lands	3	79.33	.....	.....	496.60
Supplemental payments	5	.....	.....	.....	12.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	.43	.....	.....	.54
Original entries under the desert-land act	37	10,312.24	.....	.....	2,578.06
Final entries under the desert-land act	38	[11,610.35]	.....	.....	11,610.35
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[680.00]	.....	.....	1,060.00
Total cash sales	111	13,439.84	.....	.....	19,876.60
Original homestead entries	26	3,728.00	$168.00	$235.00	403.00
Final homestead entries	14	[2,120.00]	105.00	.....	105.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	21	2,265.07	84.00	155.00	239.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	120.00	.....	4.00	4.00
State selections, indemnity school	4	400.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	34	.....	.....	102.00	102.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	289.67	289.67
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	221	20,112.91	357.00	863.67	21,007.27
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,228.19
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	108.46
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	530.40
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,868.0

LAND OFFICE AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	238	31,956.80	.....	.....	44,944.62
Sales of timber and stone lands	21	2,140.89	.....	.....	5,341.97
Sales of mineral lands	15	2,247.46	.....	.....	6,156.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	32	[760.00] 77.03	.....	.....	1,289.94
Original entries under the desert-land act	11	6,310.28	.....	.....	3,155.12
Final entries under the desert-land act	9	[3,538.13]	.....	.....	3,618.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	85	[11,884.90]	.....	.....	17,689.15
Total cash sales	411	42,732.46	.....	.....	82,195.03
Original homestead entries	426	59,658.53	3,249.27	3,905.00	7,154.27
Final homestead entries	147	[21,992.34]	1,300.50	.....	1,300.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	158	20,711.86	632.00	1,360.00	1,992.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	3	[360.00]	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	4	[160.00] 320.00	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	25	3,797.52	.....	50.00	50.00
State selections, school indemnity	11	801.29	.....	22.00	22.00
Indian allotments	1	147.93	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands	18	.....	.....	180.00	180.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	22	.....	.....	220.00	220.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	295	.....	.....	885.00	885.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	12	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	494.13	494.13
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,535	128,169.50	5,181.77	7,196.13	94,572.93
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,050.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,050.50

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT MARYSVILLE, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	28	3,880.32			$5,300.62
Sales of timber and stone lands	26	3,459.09			8,647.72
Sales of mineral lands	6	965.50			2,620.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	14	[160.00] 339.96			629.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,119.40]			1,399.25
Total cash sales	82	8,644.87			18,596.83
Original homestead entries	73	10,044.32	$496.02	$665.00	1,161.02
Final homestead entries	70	[10,088.23]	584.94		584.94
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	11			110.00	110.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	26			260.00	260.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	69			207.00	207.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				750.73	750.73
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	332	18,849.19	1,080.96	1,996.73	21,674.52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,729.05
Expenses of depositing					21.75
Incidental expenses					240.00
Total					3,990.80

LAND OFFICE AT SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	47	5,858.12			8,446.81
Sales of timber and stone lands	129	18,066.99			45,167.55
Sales of mineral lands	69	3,141.13			9,902.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	[40.90] 56.16			169.49
Original entries under the desert-land act	2	76.59			19.15
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[120.00]			120.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	12	[1,740.36]			3,025.45
Total cash sales	271	27,198.99			66,850.95
Original homestead entries	261	36,962.44	1,698.54	2,415.00	4,113.54
Final homestead entries	176	[23,395.16]	1,292.21		1,292.21
State selections, indemnity school	4	560.00		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	68			680.00	680.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	129			1,290.00	1,290.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	5			50.00	50.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	142			426.00	426.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,638.63	1,638.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,057	64,721.43	2,990.75	6,510.63	76,352.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					56.75
Incidental expenses					1,049.50
Total					7,106.25

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	402	56,963.19			$72,804.84
Sales of timber and stone lands	110	13,462.24			33,655.72
Sales of mineral lands	5	414.70			1,685.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	47	243.37			462.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	127	[18,488.67]			22,110.78
Total cash sales	691	71,083.50			131,719.11
Original homestead entries	439	64,057.84	$2,532.00	$4,110.00	6,642.00
Final homestead entries	198	[29,310.23]	1,248.00		1,248.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	51	7,390.93	204.00	475.00	679.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[40.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	36	3,279.32		120.00	120.00
State selections, indemnity school	34	5,182.86		68.00	68.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	9			27.00	27.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	110			1,100.00	1,100.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	539			1,617.00	1,617.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				825.78	825.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,113	150,994.45	3,984.00	8,385.78	144,068.89
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,845.36
Incidental expenses					3,321.50
Total					8,166.86

LAND OFFICE AT SHASTA, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	77	9,947.41			18,187.04
Sales of timber and stone lands	218	33,851.27			84,628.20
Sales of mineral lands	3	96.12			295.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	32.58			67.54
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	120.00			60.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[640.00]			1,440.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	20	[2,763.40]			5,184.23
Total cash sales	330	44,047.38			109,862.01
Original homestead entries	209	30,968.40	1,868.42	1,975.00	3,843.42
Final homestead entries	174	[26,472.85]	1,699.66		1,699.66
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	34	4,321.18	136.00	290.00	426.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	320.00		12.00	12.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	14	2,097.22		26.07	26.07
Indian allotments	2	320.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4			40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2			6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	218			2,180.00	2,180.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	217			651.00	651.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,344.03	1,344.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,268	82,074.18	3,704.08	6,527.10	120,093.19
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,578.80
Expenses of depositing					271.85
Incidental expenses					2,042.90
Total					7,893.55

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT STOCKTON, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	129	18,469.54	.....	.....	$23,086.92
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	541	83,806.36	.....	.....	209,515.92
Sales of mineral lands.....	19	334.87	.....	.....	1,475.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	18	[210.53] 60.85	.....	.....	339.22
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	40	[5,962.04]	.....	.....	7,747.11
Total cash sales.....	747	102,671.62	.....	.....	242,164.17
Original homestead entries.....	159	23,283.16	$888.11	$1,500.00	2,388.11
Final homestead entries.....	120	[18,604.31]	697.68	.....	697.68
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	42	5,833.35	168.00	375.00	543.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	2	320.00	.....	4.00	4.00
State selections.....	2	425.28	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands .	17	.....	.....	170.00	170.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	541	.....	.....	5,410.00	5,410.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	246	.....	.....	738.00	738.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,752.04	1,752.04
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1,876	132,533.41	1,753.79	9,953.04	253,871.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262.30
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373.30
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,635.60

LAND OFFICE AT SUSANVILLE, CAL.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	70	9,955.29	.....	.....	12,494.08
Sales of timber and stone lands.....	65	6,837.22	.....	.....	17,093.01
Sales of mineral lands	1	48.86	.....	.....	245.00
Sales of Lassen County desert lands.....	3	400.00	.....	.....	500.00
Supplemental payment	1	3.46	.....	.....	21.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	7	12.73	.....	.....	15.91
Original entries under the desert-land act.	13	2,266.18	.....	.....	566.55
Final entries under the desert-land act....	18	[3,809.24]	.....	.....	3,809.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,511.29]	.....	.....	1,889.11
Total cash sales	188	19,523.74	.....	.....	36,634.45
Original homestead entries.....	72	10,669.91	403.14	680.00	1,083.14
Final homestead entries.....	53	[8,046.52]	301.74	.....	301.74
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	43	4,992.96	172.00	335.00	507.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands ...	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands.....	65	.....	.....	650.00	650.00
Lassen County desert filings	174	.....	.....	522.00	522.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	108	.....	.....	324.00	324.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	480.34	480.34
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	706	35,186.61	876.88	3,014.34	40,535.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,608.86
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192.50
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206.65
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,008.01

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT VISALIA, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	165	25,194.14	.....	.....	$43,391.67
Sales of timber and stone lands	109	16,155.53	.....	.....	40,388.86
Bonus for preference right to file	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	46	248.73	.....	.....	431.38
Original entries under the desert-land act	10	5,307.63	.....	.....	2,493.52
Final entries under the desert-land act	27	[13,740.90]	.....	.....	14,060.90
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	104	[16,128.29]	.....	.....	29,793.18
Total cash sales	461	46,906.63	.....	.....	130,590.77
Original homestead entries	362	54,886.41	$3,041.91	$3,490.00	6,531.91
Final homestead entries	121	[18,757.31]	1,184.88	.....	1,184.88
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	169	25,416.68	676.00	1,625.00	2,301.00
Indian allotments	2	320.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads	158	24,978.61	.....	316.00	316.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	109	.....	.....	1,090.00	1,090.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	269	.....	.....	807.00	807.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	21.00	21.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,203.20	1,203.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,665	152,507.73	4,902.79	8,573.20	144,066.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	323.45
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800.66
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,124.11

LAND OFFICE AT CENTRAL CITY, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	44	6,318.64	.....	.....	8,148.29
Sales of mineral lands	153	1,053.61	.....	.....	5,442.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	39.25	.....	.....	49.05
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[680.00]	.....	.....	650.00
Total cash sales	205	7,411.50	.....	.....	14,489.84
Original homestead entries	58	8,296.75	331.09	525.00	856.09
Final homestead entries	38	[5,710.50]	239.38	.....	239.38
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	5	720.00	20.00	45.00	65.00
School indemnity	8	1,319.45	.....	16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	112	.....	.....	1,120.00	1,120.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	15	.....	.....	150.00	150.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	119	.....	.....	357.00	357.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	294.06	294.06
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	561	17,687.70	590.47	2,510.06	17,590.37
Salaries fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,835.31
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	207.60
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,032.91

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DEL NORTE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	184	28,510.29			$35,637.85
Sales of mineral lands	24	639.33			2,452.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	20	60.58			75.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	116	[18,260.45]			22,825.57
Total cash sales	344	29,210.20			60,991.65
Original homestead entries	123	18,680.19	$700.59	$1,205.00	1,905.59
Final homestead entries	49	[7,397.84]	277.50		277.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	92	13,826.96	368.00	880.00	1,248.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	22			220.00	220.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	132			396.00	396.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,633.51	1,633.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	769	61,877.35	1,346.09	4,363.51	66,701.25
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,844.42
Expenses of depositing					92.25
Incidental expenses					1,151.70
Total					7,088.37

LAND OFFICE AT DENVER, COLO.

Sales of land subject to private entry	1	160.00			400.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	1,115	174,795.13			238,425.41
Rent from Government lots					135.00
Sales of mineral lands	1	10.32			55.00
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00			3,200.00
Sales of town sites	1	160.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	179	495.71			792.87
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	514	[81,163.68]			113,672.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[160.00]			184.00
Total cash sales	1,813	175,781.16			357,264.36
Original homestead entries	1,208	187,874.03	8,880.25	11,835.00	20,715.25
Final homestead entries	319	[49,435.71]	2,773.00		2,773.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	841	130,703.34	8,364.60	8,260.00	11,624.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	21	[3,000.00]		84.60	84.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	320.00		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	37			111.00	111.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1,064			3,192.00	3,192.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	31			93.00	93.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,367.42	2,367.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	5,336	494,678.58	15,017.25	25,950.42	398,232.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					6,457.87
Total					12,457.87

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DURANGO, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	67	9,473.80			$11,692.30
Sales of mineral lands	56	669.30			3,500.00
Sales of coal lands	2	188.88			3,777.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	41.36			51.71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	26	[3,787.27]			4,734.11
Total cash sales	160	10,373.34			23,755.72
Original homestead entries	75	11,120.10	$423.00	$715.00	1,138.00
Final homestead entries	43	[6,459.80]	243.00		243.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	11	1,490.00	44.00	100.00	144.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	120.00		3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	63			630.00	630.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	74			222.00	222.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	13			130.00	130.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	108			324.00	324.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				597.31	597.31
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	553	23,103.44	710.00	2,736.31	27,202.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,106.36
Expenses of depositing					61.25
Incidental expenses					375.50
Total					4,543.11

LAND OFFICE AT GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	76	10,514.79			13,143.51
Sales of mineral lands	89	1,985.60			9,135.00
Sales of coal lands	3	400.00			4,000.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	7.14			8.95
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[2,038.65]			2,548.31
Total cash sales	187	12,907.53			28,835.77
Original homestead entries	72	11,408.55	427.87	715.00	1,142.87
Final homestead entries	24	[3,837.79]	143.54		143.54
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	29	3,761.42	116.00	245.00	361.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	112			1,120.00	1,120.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	104			312.00	312.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	44			440.00	440.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	379			1,137.00	1,137.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				672.70	672.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	952	28,237.50	687.41	4,645.70	34,168.88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					1,032.25
Total					7,032.25

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT GUNNISON, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	15	2,256.58	.....	.....	$2,821.70
Sales of mineral lands	33	781.53	.....	.....	3,305.00
Sales of coal lands	1	80.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Total cash sales	49	3,118.11	.....	.....	7,726.70
Original homestead entries	19	2,680.20	$100.50	$170.00	270.50
Final homestead entries	6	[960.00]	36.00	.....	36.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	9	760.00	36.00	60.00	96.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	41	.....	.....	410.00	410.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	51	.....	.....	153.00	153.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	10	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	80	.....	.....	240.00	240.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	123.47	123.47
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	265	6,558.31	172.50	1,256.47	9,155.67
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,482.89
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.40
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	305.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,803.29

LAND OFFICE AT LAMAR, COLO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	291	45,127.07	.....	.....	57,208.91
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	20	45.75	.....	.....	60.01
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	173	[46,993.04]	.....	.....	34,141.12
Total cash sales	484	45,172.82	.....	.....	91,410.04
Original homestead entries	206	32,375.86	1,375.75	2,040.00	3,415.75
Final homestead entries	57	[9,098.28]	378.00	.....	378.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	138	21,643.78	552.00	1,360.00	1,912.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	134	.....	.....	402.00	402.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	13	.....	.....	39.00	39.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	722.79	722.79
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	1,033	99,352.46	2,305.75	4,567.79	98,283.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,579.28
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.40
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,884.52
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,530.20

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	46	6,851.07	.....	.....	$8,563.80
Sales of mineral lands	148	3,458.69	.....	.....	14,330.00
Supplemental payment	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	17.40	.....	.....	21.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,280.00]	.....	.....	1,600.00
Total cash sales	207	10,327.16	.....	.....	24,510.57
Original homestead entries	38	5,690.65	$217.50	$365.00	582.50
Final homestead entries	34	[5,155.55]	198.00	.....	198.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	6	800.00	24.00	55.00	79.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	124	.....	.....	1,240.00	1,240.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	18	.....	.....	180.00	180.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	120	.....	.....	360.00	360.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	520.01	520.01
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	550	16,817.81	439.50	2,729.01	27,679.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,238.69
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	495.05
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,778.64

LAND OFFICE AT MONTROSE, COLO.

Sales of land to pre-emption entry	17	2,675.68	.....	.....	3,344.60
Sales of mineral lands	43	704.23	.....	.....	3,275.00
Total cash sales	60	3,379.91	.....	.....	6,619.60
Original homestead entries	21	3,231.24	121.50	205.00	326.50
Final homestead entries	2	[280.00]	10.50	.....	10.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture law	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	48	.....	.....	480.00	480.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	38	.....	.....	114.00	114.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	12	.....	.....	120.00	120.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	340	.....	.....	1,020.00	1,020.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	966.45	966.45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	522	6,771.15	136.00	2,915.45	9,671.05
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,866.18
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	465.15
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,375.23

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	1	80.00			$100.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	466	69,906.39			87,583.12
Sales of mineral lands	9	430.12			1,220.00
Sales of coal lands	32	3,718.34			54,820.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	46	175.08			219.47
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	124	[18,697.69]			23,344.21
Total cash sales	678	74,309.93			167,287.50
Original homestead entries	460	69,610.34	$2,613.37	$4,420.00	7,033.37
Final homestead entries	167	[25,121.10]	945.16		945.16
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	212	32,471.57	848.00	2,055.00	2,903.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[80.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	3	400.00		10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	13			130.00	130.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	491			1,473.00	1,473.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	627			1,881.00	1,881.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	9			27.00	27.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,314.69	2,314.69
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,663	176,791.84	4,406.53	12,334.69	184,028.72
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					5,262.16
Total					11,262.16

LAND OFFICE AT GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Sales of land subject to private entry	3	[519.87]			519.87
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	14	1,184.15			1,480.21
Sales of abandoned military reservations, graduation entries	1	[239.79]			60.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	615	638.35			797.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	56	[6,199.36]			7,750.52
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	3	[192.66]			206.82
Total cash sales	692	1,822.50			10,814.71
Original homestead entries	1,202	152,007.76	3,805.83	10,185.00	13,990.83
Final homestead entries	971	[125,920.97]	3,139.44		3,139.44
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	155.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	32	5,216.18		62.00	62.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	77			154.00	154.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				425.57	425.57
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	2,975	159,201.44	6,945.27	10,830.57	28,590.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					12.10
Incidental expenses					3,704.42
Total					9,716.52

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	88	12,261.96	.....	.....	$15,327.51
Town sites	3	1,265.57	.....	.....	1,581.96
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	32	96.76	.....	.....	120.99
Original entries under the desert-land act.	197	48,039.03	.....	.....	11,959.81
Final entries under the desert-land act....	48	[7,690.12]	.....	.....	7,690.22
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	27	[4,072.76]	.....	.....	5,090.97
Total cash sales	395	61,663.84	.....	.....	41,771.46
Original homestead entries.....	224	33,776.89	$1,282.50	$2,145.00	3,427.50
Final homestead entries.....	222	[33,459.68]	1,302.00	.....	1,302.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	133	18,444.57	532.00	1,190.00	1,722.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	1	[80.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	188	.....	.....	564.00	564.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,258.84	1,258.84
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	1,163	113,884.80	3,116.50	5,161.84	50,049.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697.57
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,790.97

LAND OFFICE AT BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	40	5,026.55	.....	.....	6,283.26
Sales of mineral lands.....	2	94.16	.....	.....	475.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations..	11	27.23	.....	.....	34.04
Original entries under the desert-land act.	147	56,684.85	.....	.....	14,171.35
Final entries under the desert-land act....	28	[10,477.78]	.....	.....	10,207.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,399.56]	.....	.....	1,749.45
Total cash sales	237	61,832.79	.....	.....	32,920.88
Original homestead entries.....	134	19,054.52	714.41	1,235.00	1,949.41
Final homestead entries.....	90	[13,274.24]	497.91	.....	497.91
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	101	14,225.99	404.00	925.00	1,329.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	2	[160.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands.....	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	132	.....	.....	396.00	396.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	690.18	690.18
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	697	95,113.80	1,616.32	3,257.18	37,794.38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,371.38
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	320.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,691.38

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CŒUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	14	1,900.25	.....	.....	$4,750.62
Sales of mineral lands	23	396.95	.....	.....	1,667.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	4	4.41	.....	.....	211.02
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,744.22]	.....	.....	3,900.56
Total cash sales	51	2,301.61	.....	.....	10,589.70
Original homestead entries	52	7,820.75	$592.15	$500.00	1,092.15
Final homestead entries	14	(2,238.00]	168.00	.....	168.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	2	320.00	8.00	20.00	28.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	4	640.97	.....	8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	27	.....	.....	270.00	270.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	65	.....	.....	195.00	195.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	207.07	207.07
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	219	11,083.33	768.15	1,227.07	12,584.92
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,686.97
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.30
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	180.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,880.27

LAND OFFICE AT HAILEY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	47	6,942.92	.....	.....	8,678.70
Sales of mineral lands	28	460.70	.....	.....	2,375.00
Ketchum town lots	1	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and location	3	13.37	.....	.....	16.73
Original entries under the desert-land act.	54	9,789.19	.....	.....	2,487.22
Final entries under the desert-land act	32	[4,745.12]	.....	.....	4,745.12
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[480.00]	.....	.....	600.00
Total cash sales	168	17,206.18	.....	.....	18,932.77
Original homestead entries	96	14,015.65	$29.50	900.00	1,429.50
Final homestead entries	81	[12,190.30]	462.00	.....	462.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	36	4,519.42	144.00	295.00	439.00
Ketchum town-lot filings	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	26	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	84	.....	.....	252.00	252.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	877.50	877.50
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	497	35,741.25	1,135.50	2,630.50	22,698.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,909.66
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.80
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	609.90
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,598.86

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LEWISTON, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate of States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	160	21,771.68	.....	.....	$27 214.66
Sales of mineral lands	1	15.27	.....	.....	80.00
Excess payments on homestead timber-culture, and other entries and locations	12	30.74	.....	.....	38.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	33	[4,640.22]	.....	.....	5,866.56
Total cash sales	206	21,817.69	.....	.....	33,189.64
Orignal homestead entries	119	17,008.79	$637.81	$1,100.00	1,737.81
Final homestead entries	145	[22,682.58]	864.20	.....	864.20
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	28	2,841.98	112.00	205.00	317.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	19	[2,799.75]	.....	76.00	76.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	243	.....	.....	729.00	729.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,156.62	1,156.62
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	761	41,668.46	1,614.01	3,269.62	38,073.27
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,242.39
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.30
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	318.60
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,648.29

LAND OFFICE AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	6	320.00	.....	.....	500.00
Sales of cash substitution	2	[120.00]	.....	.....	150.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[484.26]	.....	.....	705.33
Total cash sales	13	320.00	.....	.....	1,355.33
Original homestead entries	15	1,153.77	42.30	95.00	137.30
Final homestead entries	10	[1,000.03]	50.00	.....	50.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	27	1,899.93	108.00	155.00	263.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	11	[1,057.17]	.....	44.00	44.00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip	1	40.00	.....	1.00	1.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	40.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre emption declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received from reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	545.70	545.70
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	85	3,453.70	200.30	856.70	2,412.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,817.30
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	141.35
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960.30

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT GARDEN CITY, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	269	41,952.49	.....	.....	$54,387.69
Supplemental payments	2	.....	.....	.....	.18
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	45	55.60	.....	.....	100.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	275	[43,425.84]	.....	.....	54,867.49
Total cash sales	591	42,008.09	.....	.....	109,355.60
Original homestead entries	245	37,734.74	$1,271.13	$2,385.00	3,656.13
Final homestead entries	527	[83,311.27]	2,981.40	.....	2,981.40
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	397	62,861.42	1,588.00	3,950.00	5,538.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	5	[800.00]	.....	20.00	20.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	189	.....	.....	378.00	378.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	337.25	337.25
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,962	142,764.25	5,840.53	7,088.25	122,284.38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,216.41
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,216.41

LAND OFFICE AT KIRWIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	149	20,558.44	.....	.....	25,698.05
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	28	35.47	.....	.....	44.34
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	47	[6,123.48]	.....	.....	7,654.36
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[240.00]	.....	.....	475.00
Total cash sales	226	20,593.91	.....	.....	34,071.75
Original homestead entries	158	22,675.07	599.77	1,420.00	2,019.77
Final homestead entries	369	[54,228.47]	1,469.47	.....	1,469.47
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	158	21,384.47	632.00	1,385.00	2,017.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	194	[28,214.55]	.....	776.00	776.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	118	.....	.....	236.00	236.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	747.38	747.38
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,225	64,053.45	2,701.24	4,568.38	41,341.37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.25
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,479.40
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,523.65

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	71	10,360.62	.....	.....	$14,968.53
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	14	8.76	.....	.....	17.58
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	27	[3,385.53]	.....	.....	5,124.25
Total cash sales.....	112	10,369.38	.....	.....	20,130.36
Original homestead entries.....	96	13,437.08	$503.83	$360.00	1,363.83
Final homestead entries.....	294	[44,543.44]	1,576.00	.....	1,576.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	135	20,501.88	540.00	1,300.00	1,840.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	95	[14,147.42]	.....	380.00	380.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	91	.....	.....	182.00	182.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002.39	1,002.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	823	44,306.34	2,619.83	3,734.39	26,474.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,064.45
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,064.45

LAND OFFICE AT OBERLIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	355	53,765.97	.....	.....	66,607.04
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	58	83.59	.....	.....	107.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	272	[41,956.20]	.....	.....	54,445.25
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	382.00
Total cash sales.....	686	53,849.56	.....	.....	123,542.09
Original homestead entries.....	383	59,220.57	1,768.72	3,740.00	5,508.72
Final homestead entries	702	[110,871.84]	3,117.46	.....	3,117.46
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	521	81,982.18	2,084.00	5,145.00	7,229.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	73	[11,491.15]	.....	292.00	292.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	{ 3	{ [160.00] 160.00	{	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	1,479	236,583.87	.....	2,957.29	2,957.29
Pre-emption declaratory statements	306	.....	.....	612.00	612.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245.65	1,245.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,160	431,796.18	6,970.18	14,013.94	144,526.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.65
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,847.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,052.35

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	51	5,811.43			$10,632.89
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	17.31			25.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1,637.02]			2,993.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[320.00]			800.00
Total cash sales	76	5,828.74			14,451.72
Original homestead entries	81	9,550.53	$411.32	$635.00	1,046.32
Final homestead entries	262	[32,446.83]	1,357.37		1,357.37
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	67	7,306.88	268.00	495.00	763.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	107	[18,144.80]		428.00	428.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	40			80.00	80.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				677.98	677.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	633	22,686.15	2,036.69	2,315.98	18,804.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,510.63
Expenses of depositing					15.95
Incidental expenses					993.95
Total					5,520.53

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	9	1,000.12			1,550.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	.86			2.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[397.70]			994.25
Total cash sales	13	1,300.98			2,546.55
Original homestead entries	10	986.29	31.31	70.00	101.31
Final homestead entries	57	[6,569.88]	238.86		238.86
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	11	1,496.39	44.00	100.00	144.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[953.45]		28.00	28.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	38			76.00	76.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				95.79	95.79
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	138	3,483.66	314.17	373.79	3,234.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,614.47
Expenses of depositing					5.25
Incidental expenses					917.65
Total					2,537.37

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LARNED, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	71	10,360.62	.....	.....	$14,968.53
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	14	8.76	.....	.....	17.58
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	27	[3,385.53]	.....	.....	5,124.25
Total cash sales.....	112	10,369.38	.....	.....	20,130.36
Original homestead entries.....	96	13,437.08	$508.83	$960.00	1,363.83
Final homestead entries.....	294	[44,543.44]	1,576.00	.....	1,576.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	135	20,501.88	540.00	1,300.00	1,840.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	95	[14,147.42]	.....	380.00	380.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	91	.....	.....	182.00	182.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002.39	1,002.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	823	44,308.34	2,619.83	3,734.39	26,474.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,064.45
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,064.45

LAND OFFICE AT OBERLIN, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	355	53,705.97	.....	.....	68,607.04
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	58	83.59	.....	.....	107.86
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	272	[41,956.20]	.....	.....	54,445.25
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880.....	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	382.00
Total cash sales.....	686	53,849.56	.....	.....	123,542.09
Original homestead entries.....	383	59,220.57	1,768.72	3,740.00	5,508.72
Final homestead entries	702	[110,871.84]	3,117.46	.....	3,117.46
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	521	81,982.18	2,084.00	5,145.00	7,229.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	73	[11,491.15]	.....	292.00	292.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	3	[160.00] 160.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	1,479	236,583.87	.....	2,957.29	2,957.29
Pre-emption declaratory statements	306	.....	.....	612.00	612.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245.65	1,245.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	4,160	431,796.18	6,970.18	14,013.94	144,536.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	204.65
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,847.70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,052.35

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KAN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	51	5,811.43			$10,632.89
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	17.31			25.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1,637.02]			2,993.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[320.00]			800.00
Total cash sales	76	5,828.74			14,451.72
Original homestead entries	31	9,550.53	$411.32	$635.00	1,046.32
Final homestead entries	262	[32,446.83]	1,357.37		1,357.37
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	67	7,306.88	268.00	495.00	763.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	107	[18,144.80]		428.00	428.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	40			80.00	80.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				677.98	677.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	633	22,686.15	2,036.69	2,315.98	18,804.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,510.63
Expenses of depositing					15.95
Incidental expenses					993.95
Total					5,520.53

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	9	1,000.12			1,550.15
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	.86			2.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[397.70]			994.25
Total cash sales	13	1,300.98			2,546.55
Original homestead entries	10	996.29	31.31	70.00	101.31
Final homestead entries	57	[6,569.88]	238.86		238.86
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	11	1,496.39	44.00	100.00	144.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[953.45]		28.00	28.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	38			76.00	76.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				95.79	95.79
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	138	3,493.66	314.17	373.79	3,234.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,614.47
Expenses of depositing					5.25
Incidental expenses					917.65
Total					2,537.37

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WAKEENEY, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	310	46,922.21	.....	.....	$66,577.34
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	51	91.32	.....	.....	178.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	243	[38,377.71]	.....	.....	51,910.88
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[281.84]	.....	.....	325.26
Total cash sales	606	47,013.53	.....	.....	118,992.25
Original homestead entries	541	79,645.61	$3,683.20	$5,275.00	8,958.20
Final homestead entries	384	[60,032.78]	2,454.98	.....	2,454.98
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	619	97,202.11	2,476.00	6,100.00	8,576.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	65	[10,016.37]	.....	260.00	260.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	[60.00] 280.00	.....	11.00	11.00
Lands entered with surveyor-general scrip	1	160.00	.....	1.00	1.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	142	22,648.09	.....	282.00	282.00
Pre emption declaratory statements	345	.....	.....	690.00	690.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	11	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	839.51	839.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2717	246,949.34	8,614.18	13,480.51	141,086.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	179.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,832.01
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,011.01

LAND OFFICE AT NACHITOCHES, LA.

Additional payments	4	83.30	.....	.....	56.33
Sale of abandoned military reservation, Fort Jessup	28	1,613.54	.....	.....	2,339.96
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	72	156.82	.....	.....	239.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[796.39]	.....	.....	1,294.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[39.90]	.....	.....	99.75
Total cash sales	111	1,853.66	.....	.....	4,030.24
Original homestead entries	376	41,694.46	1,450.88	2,930.00	4,380.88
Final homestead entries	180	[19,914.75]	661.60	.....	661.60
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	599.39	599.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	667	43,548.12	2,112.48	3,529.39	9,672.11
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,792.40
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	396.80
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,193.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	12	1,687.87	.....	.....	$2,109.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	472	1,449.65	.....	.....	1,871.83
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	38	[5,418.43]	.....	.....	6,727.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	7	[691.22]	.....	.....	774.62
Total cash sales.....	529	3,137.52	.....	.....	11,484.04
Original homestead entries.....	949	118,000.20	$3,040.36	$8,190.00	11,230.36
Final homestead entries	539	[77,528.54]	1,947.59	.....	1,947.59
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	24	2,924.98	96.00	215.00	311.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	3	440.00	.....	11.00	11.00
State selections	264	42,140.00	.....	526.75	526.75
Pre-emption declaratory statements	35	.....	.....	70.00	70.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	440.35	440.35
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,337	166,642.65	5,083.95	9,459.10	26,027.09
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,777.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,777.50

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.

Sales of land subject to private entry	1	1.00	.....	.....	15.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	1	40.00	.....	.....	50.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	15	[1,626.34]	.....	.....	2,027.74
Total cash sales.....	17	41.00	.....	.....	2,092.74
Original homestead entries	94	9,949.19	281.88	720.00	1,001.88
Final homestead entries.....	131	[15,502.07]	383.65	.....	383.65
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	11	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	481.94	481.94
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	254	9,990.19	665.53	1,225.94	3,984.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,218.31
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465.60
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,683.71

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	1	2.00			$2.50
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	389	53,391.60			66,739.49
Sales of land at public auction	1	1.12			28.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	130.09			162.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	208	[30,528.49]			38,160.62
Total cash sales	621	53,524.81			105,091.23
Original homestead entries	420	57,104.03	$1,428.52	$3,770.00	5,198.52
Final homestead entries	204	27,080.33]	677.02		677.02
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	23	2,080.00		67.00	67.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	600			1,200.00	1,200.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,515.26	1,515.26
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,867	112,708.84	2,105.54	6,552.26	113,749.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					17.00
Incidental expenses					1,314.52
Total					7,331.52

LAND OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, MINN.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	129	17,604.23			23,945.56
Additional payments	2	[319.70]			399.62
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	29	100.45			129.64
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	21	[3,281.65]			4,502.07
Total cash sales	181	17,704.68			28,976.89
Original homestead entries	421	61,446.51	2,239.06	3,970.00	6,209.06
Final homestead entries	829	[125,381.63]	4,074.20		4,074.20
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	104	15,435.61	416.00	990.00	1,406.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	13	[2,074.44]		52.00	52.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	5	785.00		10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	396			792.00	792.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,190.36	2,190.36
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,949	95,371.80	6,729.26	8,004.36	43,710.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					38.75
Incidental expenses					1,850.30
Total					7,889.05

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DULUTH, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	232	34,050.56	.....	.....	$43,393.80
Supplemental payments	4	235.43	.....	.....	294.65
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	147.74	.....	.....	234.85
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	101	[14,096.73]	.....	.....	18,405.64
Total cash sales	365	34,433.73	.....	.....	62,328.94
Original homestead entries	376	47,840.69	$1,510.49	$3,285.00	4,795.49
Final homestead entries	45	[5,606.67]	222.45	.....	222.45
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	[120.00]	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	490	.....	.....	980.00	980.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,118.46	1,118.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,278	82,274.42	1,732.94	5,385.46	69,447.34
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,915.09
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	949.07
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,864.16

LAND OFFICE AT MARSHALL, MINN.

Sales of land subject to private entry	2	280.00	.....	.....	650.00
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	36	3,566.44	.....	.....	6,182.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	24	148.33	.....	.....	239.66
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,722.18]	.....	.....	2,902.73
Total cash sales	75	3,994.77	.....	.....	9,975.19
Original homestead entries	146	15,967.58	720.18	1,105.00	1,825.18
Final homestead entries	290	[36,062.07]	1,613.00	.....	1,613.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	151	17,963.62	604.00	1,235.00	1,839.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	211	[28,103.20]	.....	844.00	844.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	344.54	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	53	.....	.....	106.00	106.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	872.07	872.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	928	38,270.51	2,937.18	4,166.07	17,078.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,376.49
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.35
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,496.75
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,386.59

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

LAND OFFICE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	2	2.10			$2.62
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	24	2,260.90			4,178.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	20	70.91			149.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[906.60]			1,666.50
Total cash sales	53	2,333.91			5,996.97
Original homestead entries	360	44,531.08	$2,003.70	$3,075.00	5,078.70
Final homestead entries	423	[56,178.79]	2,486.52		2,486.52
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	74	10,060.99	296.00	665.00	961.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	30	[4,334.99]		120.00	120.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	120.00		2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	202			404.00	404.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,135.88	1,135.88
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,143	57,045.98	4,786.22	5,401.88	16,185.07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					11.20
Incidental expenses					1,820.80
Total					7,832.00

LAND OFFICE AT TAYLOR'S FALLS, MINN.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	4	125.67			314.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[240.00]			600.00
Total cash sales	6	125.67			914.18
Original homestead entries	49	5 911.15	238.90	395.00	633.90
Final homestead entries	40	[4,470.60]	162.28		162.28
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	12.31		2.50	2.50
Pre-emption declaratory statements	17			34.00	34.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				163.65	163.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	114	6,049.13	401.18	595.15	1,910.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,478.39
Expenses of depositing					1.00
Incidental expenses					75.20
Total					1,554.59

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT JACKSON, MISS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Supplemental payment	1	[652.00]			$815.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	594	913.33			1,141.90
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	12	[1,471.71]			1,839.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[40.00]			44.00
Total cash sales	608	913.33			3,840.67
Original homestead entries	2,331	282,853.60	$7,107.00	$19,530.00	26,637.00
Final homestead entries	300	[35,141.10]	882.57		882.57
State selections	181	30,845.45		361.40	361.40
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				649.58	649.58
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,421	314,612.38	7,989.57	20,542.98	32,373.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					10.15
Incidental expenses					3,120.35
Total					9,130.50

LAND OFFICE AT BOONVILLE, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry	43	2,314.16			2,892.64
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	2	156.82			196.02
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	41.83			52.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[240.00]			300.00
Total cash sales	55	2,512.81			3,440.95
Original homestead entries	320	32,110.70	801.04	2,340.00	3,141.04
Final homestead entries	209	[20,698.59]	515.42		515.42
State selections	11	1,760.00		22.00	22.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	143			286.00	286.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				514.04	514.04
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	738	36,383.51	1,316.46	3,162.04	7,919.45
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,207.30
Expenses of depositing					5.90
Incidental expenses					297.36
Total					3,510.56

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT IRONTON, MO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	80	4,383.17			$5,478.97
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	1	140.38			175.48
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	90.09			112.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1,387.26]			1,734.07
Total cash sales	118	4,613.64			7,501.13
Original homestead entries	467	48,944.68	$1,222.69	$3,545.00	4,767.69
Final homestead entries	336	[41,817.43]	1,048.60		1,048.60
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	120.00		3.00	3.00
State selections, swamp indemnity	14	2,103.32		27.00	27.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	108			216.00	216.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				920.04	920.04
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,044	55,781.64	2,271.29	4,711.04	14,483.46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,587.18
Expenses of depositing					9.46
Incidental expenses					183.00
Total					4,779.58

LAND OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry	76	3,378.54			4,223.43
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	8	504.07			630.09
Additional payment	1	[80.00]			40.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	33	165.29			230.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[640.00]			1,050.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	[40.00]			38.00
Total cash sales	128	4,047.90			6,212.46
Original homestead entries	848	95,557.62	2,680.00	6,655.00	9,335.00
Final homestead entries	859	[105,234.00]	2,972.00		2,972.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	120.00		3.00	3.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	38	5,926.01		76.00	76.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	192			384.00	384.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,504.68	1,504.68
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,066	105,651.53	5,652.00	8,622.68	20,487.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					11.50
Incidental expenses					2,169.60
Total					8,181.10

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT BOZEMAN, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	40	4,831.19	.....	.....	$11,427.98
Sales of mineral lands	3	37.60	.....	.....	195.00
Sales of coal lands	9	1,962.46	.....	.....	39,249.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	8	7.73	.....	.....	19.36
Original entries under the desert land act.	28	6,886.78	.....	.....	2,543.39
Final entries under the desert land act...	34	[9,926.77]	.....	.....	10,086.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[640.00]	.....	.....	1,600.00
Total cash sales	126	13,725.76	.....	.....	65,121.70
Original homestead entries	107	15,985.66	$1,193.67	$1,020.00	2,213.67
Final homestead entries	91	[13,993.15]	1,047.65	.....	1,047.65
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	53	7,358.78	212.00	480.00	692.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[320.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	307	49,109.29	.....	614.00	614.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	30	.....	.....	90.00	90.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	89	.....	.....	267.00	267.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	662.43	662.43
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	811	86,179.49	2,452.72	3,201.43	70,775.85
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.95
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	455.28
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,469.23

LAND OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	500	73,907.96	.....	.....	100,146.79
Sales of mineral lands	238	8,130.11	.....	.....	29,607.50
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	27	101.77	.....	.....	132.26
Original entries under the desert land act.	225	66,427.54	.....	.....	17,916.12
Final entries under the desert land act...	129	[36,576.18]	.....	.....	36,619.03
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	73	[11,018.91]	.....	.....	15,251.05
Total cash sales	1193	148,727.38	.....	.....	201,272.75
Original homestead entries	424	64,829.62	3,067.33	4,120.00	7,187.33
Final homestead entries	234	[35,999.89]	1,788.75	.....	1,788.75
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	386	54,577.98	1,544.00	3,525.00	5,069.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[40.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads..	582	93,142.35	.....	1,162.00	1,162.00
Indian allotments	6	749.24	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase mineral lands...	253	.....	.....	2,530.00	2,530.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	51	.....	.....	153.00	153.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	44	.....	.....	440.00	440.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	886	.....	.....	2,658.00	2,658.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,006.03	1,006.03
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4063	362,192.57	6,400.08	15,606.03	223,280.86
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,741.31
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,741.31

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT MILES CITY, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry.	10	1,572.87	.....	.....	$3,132.17
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	5	4.50	.....	.....	8.81
Original entries under the desert land act.	1	480.00	.....	.....	120.00
Final entries under the desert land act....	1	[80.00]	.....	.....	80.00
Total cash sales.....	17	2,057.37	.....	.....	3,340.98
Original homestead entries.....	28	4,420.85	$260.30	$280.00	540.30
Final homestead entries.....	27	[3,698.92]	271.61	.....	271.61
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	18	2,868.44	72.00	180.00	252.00
Lands selected under grants to railroad...	151	24,087.98	.....	301.00	301.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	35	.....	.....	105.00	105.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	286.59	286.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	276	33,444.64	603.91	1,152.59	5,097.48
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363.29
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.80
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336.40
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,711.49

LAND OFFICE AT BLOOMINGTON, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	43	5,726.62	.....	.....	7,453.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	18	35.49	.....	.....	50.96
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	32	[4,873.28]	.....	.....	6,891.61
Total cash sales.....	98	5,762.11	.....	.....	14,396.07
Original homestead entries.....	65	8,664.11	271.52	570.00	841.52
Final homestead entries	265	[39,793.38]	1,190.67	.....	1,190.67
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	44	5,999.76	176.00	385.00	561.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	137	[20,822.25]	.....	548.00	548.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	56	.....	.....	112.00	112.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	721.97	721.97
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	666	20,425.98	1,638.19	2,338.97	18,373.23
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,310.10
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.85
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166.50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,498.45

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CHADRON, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	595	91,252.08	.....	.....	$114,065.12
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	67	169.73	.....	.....	212.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	315	[49,467.68]	.....	.....	61,834.58
Total cash sales.....	977	91,421.81	.....	.....	176,111.85
Original homestead entries.....	721	111,744.92	$2,793.46	$7,065.00	9,858.46
Final homestead entries.....	433	[68,916.44]	1,724.44	.....	1,724.44
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	422	66,484.52	1,688.00	4,180.00	5,868.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	24	[480.00] 2,520.00	.....	71.00	71.00
Lands entered with private land scrip.....	67	7,879.52	.....	.....	.....
Supreme court scrip locations.....	6	[160.00] 160.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	655	.....	.....	1,310.00	1,310.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	14	.....	.....	28.00	28.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	965.56	965.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	3,319	280,210.77	6,205.90	13,627.56	195,945.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391.04
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,430.24

LAND OFFICE AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	189	26,050.06	.....	.....	34,345.62
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	33	78.43	.....	.....	121.79
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	95	[13,135.08]	.....	.....	17,156.94
Total cash sales.....	317	26,128.49	.....	.....	51,523.75
Original homestead entries.....	181	23,400.74	707.11	1,545.00	2,252.11
Final homestead entries.....	618	[93,661.00]	2,965.95	.....	2,965.95
Lands entered under the timber culture laws	165	22,003.15	660.00	1,445.00	2,105.00
Final entries under the timber culture laws	146	[21,423.30]	.....	584.00	584.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	172	.....	.....	344.00	344.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066.68	1,066.68
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom.....	1,603	71,582.38	4,333.06	4,992.68	60,849.49
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.35
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,898.20
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,974.55

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LINCOLN, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	7	559.66	.....	.....	$1,398.85
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	2	2.44	.....	.....	6.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	2	[290.00]	.....	.....	725.00
Total cash sales.....	11	562.10	.....	.....	2,129.95
Original homestead entries.....	13	1,108.80	$47.43	$65.00	112.43
Final homestead entries.....	43	[4,798.40]	222.92	.....	222.92
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	12	837.36	48.00	65.00	113.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	49	[4,854.24]	.....	196.00	196.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	4	.....	.....	8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	288.00	288.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	133	2,508.26	318.35	622.00	3,070.30
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,912.36
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.35
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,983.71

LAND OFFICE AT McCOOK, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	556	82,150.14	.....	.....	102,687.69
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	62	275.82	.....	.....	354.06
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	307	[46,630.19]	.....	.....	58,287.73
Total cash sales.....	925	82,425.96	.....	.....	161,329.48
Original homestead entries.....	442	66,353.12	1,679.46	4,200.00	5,879.46
Final homestead entries.....	506	[79,843.54]	2,016.07	.....	2,016.07
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	477	73,821.38	1,908.00	4,655.00	6,563.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.	33	[5,269.80]	.....	132.00	132.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.....	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements.....	535	.....	.....	1,070.00	1,070.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements.....	8	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	724.38	724.38
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	2,927	222,680.46	5,603.53	10,799.38	177,732.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261.40
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,327.99
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,589.39

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT NELIGH, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	68	15,057.43	.....	.....	$18,821.80
Excess payments on homestead timber-culture, and other entries and locations	13	21.43	.....	.....	26.81
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	46	[6,988.49]	.....	.....	8,735.62
Total cash sales	157	15,078.86	.....	.....	27,584.23
Original homestead entries	90	12,998.84	$328.04	$830.00	1,158 40
Final homestead entries	232	[33,164.23]	829.18	.....	829.18
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	106	15,586.32	424.00	1,060.00	1,424.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	92	[12,258.32]	.....	368.00	368.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declatory statements	215	.....	.....	430.00	430.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2	.....	.....	4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	967.87	967.78
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	895	43,824.02	1,581.22	3,623.78	32,789.23
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,612 79
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.37
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570.45
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,236.61

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	396	59,361.62	.....	.....	81,759.82
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	103	211.17	.....	.....	412.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	208	[33,829.83]	.....	.....	45,801.20
Total cash sales	707	59,572.79	.....	.....	127,974.02
Original homestead entries	785	121,310.79	4,621.14	7,656.00	12,277.14
Final homestead entries	876	[138,321.53]	5,901.04	.....	5,901.04
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	583	89,867.44	2,333.00	5,675.00	8,007.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	63	[9,750.01]	.....	252.00	252.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2,601	416,178.85	.....	5,202.00	5,202.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	670	.....	.....	1,340.00	1,340.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	18	.....	.....	36.00	36.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	801.90	801.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	6,304	687,004.37	12,854.18	20,964.90	161,793.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	219.25
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140.60
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,359.85

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT O'NEILL, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to pre-emption entry.	208	29,904.84	.....	.....	$37,381.13
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	30	32.86	.....	.....	41.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	69	[10,945.94]	.....	.....	12,932.44
Total cash sales	307	29,937.70	.....	.....	50,354.71
Original homestead entries	97	13,395.15	$335.61	$885.00	1,220.61
Final homestead entries	453	[69,919.34]	1,756.00	.....	1,756.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	151	22,611.19	604.00	1,450.00	2,054.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	271	[39,682.18]	.....	1,084.00	1,084.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	199	.....	.....	398.00	398.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,068.23	1,068.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,479	65,944.04	2,695.61	4,907.23	57,957.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.69
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,223.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,268.19

LAND OFFICE AT SIDNEY, NEBR.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	247	37,985.60	.....	.....	51,172.70
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries, and locations	57	261.26	.....	.....	376.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	119	[19,667.50]	.....	.....	26,708.15
Total cash sales	423	38,196.86	.....	.....	78,256.90
Original homestead entries	506	78,971.18	2,688.55	4,975.00	7,663.55
Final homestead entries	308	[48,820.40]	2,309.65	.....	2,309.65
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	362	56,908.82	1,448.00	3,590.00	5,038.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[240.00]	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	3	280.00	.....	9.00	9.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	326	.....	.....	652.00	652.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	640.65	640.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,935	174,356.86	6,446.20	9,884.65	94,587.75
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,884.80
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,980.70

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT VALENTINE, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	172	26,225.50			$32,781.94
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	53	182.05			227.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	70	[11,024.55]			13,780.69
Total cash sales	295	26,407.55			46,790.28
Original homestead entries	241	37,236.06	$931.44	$2,345.00	3,276.44
Final homestead entries	473	[74,403.79]	1,862.61		1,862.61
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	288	45,394.20	1,152.00	2,855.00	4,007.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	30	[4,787.35]		120.00	120.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	2	320.00		8.00	8.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	3	480.00			
Pre-emption declaratory statements	225			450.00	450.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,281.87	1,281.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,557	109,837.90	3,946.05	7,059.87	57,796.20
Salaries, fees and commissions of register and receiver					5,975.28
Expenses of depositing					91.29
Incidental expenses					1,682.32
Total					7,748.89

LAND OFFICE AT CARSON CITY, NEV.

Sales of mineral lands	10	162.58			830.00
Total cash sales	10	162.58			830.00
Original homestead entries	1	160.00	6.00	10.00	16.00
Final homestead entries	4	[360.00]	18.00		18.00
State selections	309	48,270.44		618.00	618.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7			70.00	70.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4			40.00	40.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				19.63	19.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	337	48,593.02	24.00	763.63	1,617.63
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,811.17
Expenses of depositing					8.45
Incidental expenses					240.40
Total					2,060.02

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT EUREKA, NEV.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	26	370.14			$1,895.00
Original entries under the desert land act	7	2,960.00			790.00
Total cash sales	33	3,330.14			2,685.00
Original homestead entries	3	480.00	$24.00	$30.00	54.00
State selections	410	64,363.87		820.00	820.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	37			370.00	370.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2.88	2.88
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	483	68,173.51	24.00	1,222.88	3,931.88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,270.58
Expenses of depositing					14.40
Incidental expenses					420.00
Total					2,704.98

LAND OFFICE AT FOLSOM, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	45	6,751.47			8,439.36
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	31.50			39.42
Original entries under the desert land act	6	640.19			160.05
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[800.00]			1,000.00
Total cash sales	66	7,423.16			9,638.83
Original homestead entries	87	13,781.46	518.13	865.00	1,383.13
Final homestead entries	10	[1,600.00]	60.00		60.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	34	5,183.84	136.00	330.00	466.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	99			297.00	297.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				330.63	330.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	298	26,418.46	714.13	1,827.63	12,180.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,530.50
Expenses of depositing					11.25
Incidental expenses					961.94
Total					3,512.69

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	61	7,947.04	.....	.....	$9,934.89
Sales of mineral lands	72	1,284.99	.....	.....	6,545.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	13	59.18	.....	.....	73.98
Original entries under the desert-land act	48	20,434.14	.....	.....	5,108.54
Final entries under the desert-land act	22	[5,959.71]	.....	.....	5,959.71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[1,116.81]	.....	.....	1,396.01
Total cash sales	228	29,725.35	.....	.....	29,018.13
Original homestead entries	105	14,830.77	$560.69	$975.00	1,535.69
Final homestead entries	64	[8,794.85]	335.12	.....	335.12
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	51	7,559.74	204.00	480.00	684.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	1	120.00	.....	3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	32	.....	.....	320.00	320.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	188	.....	.....	564.00	564.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	481.21	481.21
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	673	52,235.86	1,099.81	2,871.21	32,969.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,096.35
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.70
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,258.90
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,368.95

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	8	1,283.73	.....	.....	1,604.66
Sales of mineral lands	3	49.51	.....	.....	255.00
Original entries under the desert-land act	66	34,340.95	.....	.....	8,585.25
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[1,480.00]	.....	.....	1,480.00
Total cash sales	81	35,674.19	.....	.....	11 924.91
Original homestead entries	23	3,666.58	138.00	230.00	368.00
Final homestead entries	1	[160.00]	6.00	.....	6.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	73	11,504.88	292.00	725.00	1,017.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	88	.....	.....	264.00	264.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	29.15	29.15
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	274	50,845.65	436.00	1,308.15	13,669.06
Salaries, fees, and commission of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,563.71
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	534.78
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,103.49

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FÉ, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	57	8,006.23	.....	.....	$10,207.98
Sales of mineral lands	8	154.52	.....	.....	740.00
Sales of coal lands	2	80.00	.....	.....	1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	23	59.44	.....	.....	79.55
Original entries under the desert-land act.	20	2,970.11	.....	.....	762.81
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[320.00]	.....	.....	320.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[960.00]	.....	.....	1,400.00
Total cash sales	117	11,270.30	.....	.....	15,110.34
Original homestead entries	174	25,274.27	$1,025.03	$1,625.00	2,650.03
Final homestead entries	72	[11,018.58]	439.50	.....	439.50
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	33	4,735.06	132.00	305.00	437.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	320.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2209	352,329.75	.....	4,418.00	4,418.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	49	.....	.....	147.00	147.00
Applications to purchase town sites	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	188	.....	.....	564.00	564.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	678.22	678.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2856	394,929.38	1,596.53	7,837.22	24,544.09
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,274.25
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.25
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,303.67
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,590.17

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	165	25,902.25	.....	.....	32,577.89
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	89.39	.....	.....	177.33
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,279.47]	.....	.....	1,599.35
Total cash sales	201	25,991.64	.....	.....	34,354.57
Original homestead entries	200	31,442.10	1,204.00	1,985.00	3,189.00
Final homestead entries	497	[78,823.88]	3,743.31	.....	3,743.31
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	229	35,908.10	916.00	2,275.00	3,191.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	8	[1,280.00]	.....	32.00	32.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	200.00	.....	5.00	5.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	216	34,506.20	.....	431.33	431.33
Applications to purchase coal lands	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	308	.....	.....	616.00	616.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,208.41	1,208.41
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1669	128,048.04	5,863.31	6,563.74	46,781.62
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,978.75
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,003.75

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT DEVIL'S LAKE, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate of States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	485	75, 291. 58	.....	.....	$94, 114. 66
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	26	45. 83	.....	.....	57. 34
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.....	72	[11, 457. 07]	.....	.....	14, 321. 39
Total cash sales	583	75, 337. 41	.....	.....	108, 493. 39
Original homestead entries.....	208	31, 668. 83	$792. 10	$2, 025. 00	2, 817. 10
Final homestead entries.....	153	[24, 188. 15]	604. 94	.....	604. 94
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	223	34, 702. 69	892. 00	2, 190. 00	3, 082. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	320. 00	.....	8. 00	8. 00
Lands entered with private land scrip	2	320. 00	.....	.....	.....
Lands entered with Valentine scrip.....	1	40. 00	.....	1. 00	1. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	398	.....	.....	796. 00	796. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	466. 64	466. 64
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 571	142, 388. 93	2, 289. 04	5, 488. 64	116, 271. 07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	61. 00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 057. 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 118. 00

LAND OFFICE AT FARGO, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	118	17, 958. 64	.....	.....	25, 978. 81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	24	98. 89	.....	.....	203. 24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	36	[5, 632. 82]	.....	.....	7, 841. 03
Total cash sales.....	178	18, 057. 53	.....	.....	34, 023. 08
Original homestead entries.....	245	37, 758. 63	1, 587. 01	2, 385. 00	3, 972. 01
Final homestead entries.....	729	[113, 970. 03]	4, 821. 88	.....	4, 821. 88
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws.....	322	50, 702. 85	1, 288. 00	3, 190. 00	4, 478. 00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws.....	28	[4, 383. 87]	.....	112. 00	112. 00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.....	1	160. 00	.....	4. 00	4. 00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	263	.....	.....	526. 00	526. 00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6. 00	6. 00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 525. 55	1, 525. 55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom.....	1, 769	106, 679. 03	7, 696. 89	7, 748. 55	49, 468. 52
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 000. 00
Expenses of depositing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26. 60
Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 879. 50
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 906. 10

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	213	31,579.35			$39,471.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	25	53.77			67.26
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	104	[15,826.42]			19,783.05
Total cash sales	342	31,633.12			59,322.06
Original homestead entries	246	35,870.23	$898.74	$2,320.00	3,218.74
Final homestead entries	484	[75,771.77]	1,898.49		1,898.49
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	223	33,257.22	892.00	2,130.00	3,022.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	32	[4,805.79]		128.00	128.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	4	{ [160.00] / 160.00 }			
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	1	150.99			
Pre-emption declaratory statements	346			692.00	692.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				470.24	470.24
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,678	101,071.56	3,689.23	5,740.24	68,751.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					26.80
Incidental expenses					2,097.85
Total					8,124.65

LAND OFFICE AT GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	253	892.93			992.01
Competitive bids					5.00
Total cash sales	253	892.93			997.01
Original homestead entries	4,033	622,978.42	15,574.37	39,475.00	55,049.37
Final homestead entries	5	[800.00]	20.00		20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	272			544.00	544.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,373.52	1,373.52
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,563	623,871.35	15,594.37	41,392.52	57,983.90
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					9.35
Incidental expenses					3,676.80
Total					9,686.15

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT KING FISHER, OKLAHOMA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	245	914.60			$1,143.19
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[440.00]			550.00
Total cash sales	248	914.60			1,693.19
Original homestead entries	3,000	458,905.22	$11,469.35	$29,130.00	40,599.35
Final homestead entries	1	[160.00]	4.00		4.00
Indian allotments	5	309.90			
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	167			334.00	334.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				192.93	192.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,421	460,129.72	11,473.35	29,656.93	42,823.47
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					2.40
Incidental expenses					4,309.45
Total					10,311.85

LAND OFFICE AT BURNS, OREGON.

Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry	107	15,963.05			19,953.80
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	480.00			1,200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	22.64			28.28
Original entries under the desert land act	13	2,083.79			520.95
Final entries under the desert land act	5	[475.10]			475.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	22	[3,401.61]			4,252.01
Total cash sales	160	18,549.48			26,430.14
Original homestead entries	131	20,060.90	753.24	1,280.00	2,033.24
Final homestead entries	57	[8,510.34]	319.13		319.13
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	62	8,161.02	248.00	535.00	783.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5			50.00	50.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	176			528.00	528.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,142.45	1,142.45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	595	46,771.40	1,320.37	3,568.45	31,318.98
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,485.54
Expenses of depositing					103.50
Incidental expenses					1,141.10
Total					5,730.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT LA GRANDE, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	232	34,356.24	.....	.....	$42,945.30
Sales of timber and stone lands	53	6,741.22	.....	.....	16,853.05
Sales of mineral lands	9	378.04	.....	.....	1,347.50
Sales of town-lots	1	.....	.....	.....	18.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	30	118.62	.....	.....	149.33
Original entries under the desert land act.	6	843.98	.....	.....	211.00
Final entries under the desert land act	3	[534.59]	.....	.....	534.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	29	[4,319.29]	.....	.....	5,599.12
Total cash sales	363	42,438.10	.....	.....	67,658.39
Original homestead entries	322	49,453.06	$1,885.62	$3,130.00	5,015.62
Final homestead entries	192	[30,473.02]	1,155.90	.....	1,155.90
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	74	11,010.49	296.00	700.00	996.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	16	[2,416.78]	.....	64.00	64.00
State selections, school indemnity	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	53	.....	.....	530.00	530.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	581	.....	.....	1,743.00	1,743.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	730.80	730.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,613	102,981.65	3,337.52	6,960.80	77,956.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,486.41
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,353.40
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,839.81

LAND OFFICE AT LAKEVIEW, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	111	16,737.27	.....	.....	20,921.56
Sales of timber and stone lands	25	8,850.73	.....	.....	9,626.83
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	12	29.29	.....	.....	36.61
Original entries under the desert land act	9	1,605.93	.....	.....	401.48
Final entries under the desert land act	9	[1,800.00]	.....	.....	1,800.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	29	[4,473.53]	.....	.....	5,591.90
Total cash sales	195	22,223.22	.....	.....	38,378.37
Original homestead entries	114	17,764.48	666.17	1,125.00	1,791.17
Final homestead entries	37	[5,945.17]	222.96	.....	222.96
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	69	9,677.97	276.00	630.00	906.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	66	10,560.00	.....	132.00	132.00
State selections, school indemnity	24	3,541.81	.....	46.00	46.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	25	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	150	.....	.....	450.00	450.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	897.27	897.27
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	681	63,927.48	1,165 13	3,534.27	42,977.77
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,575.44
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	928.40
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,555.74

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT OREGON CITY, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	332	48,751.08	.....	.....	$62,315.90
Sales of timber and stone lands	808	125,916.29	.....	.....	314,804.59
Additional payment	1	.39	.....	.....	.98
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	71	391.73	.....	.....	538.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	58	[8,666.51]	.....	.....	11,461.67
Total cash sales	1,270	175,059.49	.....	.....	389,121.32
Original homestead entries	691	102,096.20	$1,602.63	$6,570.00	11,172.63
Final homestead entries	259	[37,049.45]	1,937.83	.....	1,937.83
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	4	[120.00] 440.00	.....	14.00	14.00
Lands entered under the donation act	2	477.98	.....	15.00	15.00
State selections, school indemnity	92	14,168.52	.....	180.82	180.82
Applications to purchase coal lands	72	.....	.....	216.00	216.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	807	.....	.....	8,070.00	8,070.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	892	.....	.....	2,676.00	2,676.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	2,539.76	2,539.76
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,090	292,242.19	6,540.46	20,284.58	415,946.36
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.50
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577.34
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,647.84

LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OREGON.

Sales of land subject to private entry	1	[85.70]	.....	.....	107.12
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	113	14,877.56	.....	.....	21,474.94
Sales of timber and stone lands	332	51,201.26	.....	.....	128,003.16
Sales of mineral lands	2	100.00	.....	.....	300.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	33	119.75	.....	.....	263.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,146.93]	.....	.....	1,433.66
Total cash sales	489	66,298.57	.....	.....	151,582.64
Original homestead entries	389	54,821.40	3,274.54	3,560.00	6,834.54
Final homestead entries	169	[24,127.47]	1,396.43	.....	1,396.43
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	320.00	.....	12.00	12.00
Lands entered under the donation act	2	307.83	.....	10.00	10.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	488	78,061.63	.....	975.00	975.00
State selections, school indemnity	4	635.17	.....	7.00	7.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	497	.....	.....	4,970.00	4,970.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	623	.....	.....	1,869.00	1,869.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	847.83	847.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,674	200,441.60	4,670.97	12,287.83	168,541.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	227.36
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	912.10
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,139.46

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OREGON.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	138	20,981.72	.....	.....	$26,227.27
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	560.00	.....	.....	1,400.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, town lots, (Fort Dalles)	1	.....	.....	.....	90.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	20	72.07	.....	.....	90.13
Original entries under the desert-land act.	1	200.00	.....	.....	50.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	27	[4,145.15]	.....	.....	5,181.42
Total cash sales	192	21,813.79	.....	.....	33,038.82
Original homestead entries	130	19,808.35	$748.50	$1,255.00	2,003.50
Final homestead entries	211	[33,603.33]	1,275.00	.....	1,275.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	106	14,864.89	424.00	965.00	1,389.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	12	[1,883.11]	.....	48.00	48.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	320.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	8	.....	.....	80.00	80.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	218	.....	.....	654.00	654.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	565.54	565.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	881	56,907.03	2,447.50	3,578.54	39,064.86
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	680.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,219.90

LAND OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	92	11,011.87	.....	.....	14,931.06
Sales of mineral lands	82	1,245.42	.....	.....	6,410.00
Sales of coal lands	8	1,159.74	.....	.....	23,194.80
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	20.01	.....	.....	31.07
Original entries under the desert-land act.	307	80,554.94	.....	.....	21,979.69
Final entries under the desert-land act	143	[24,895.23]	.....	.....	24,938.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	22	[3,176.99]	.....	.....	4,321.24
Total cash sales	676	93,991.98	.....	.....	95,806.61
Original homestead entries	350	49,206.87	2,270.61	3,215.00	5,485.61
Final homestead entries	249	[35,232.69]	1,451.10	.....	1,451.10
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	158	18,611.57	632.00	1,265.00	1,897.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[720.00]	.....	28.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	672	107,474.44	.....	1,343.00	1,343.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	90	.....	.....	900.00	900.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	78	.....	.....	234.00	234.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	50	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	362	.....	.....	1,086.00	1,086.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,684.42	1,684.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,692	269,284.86	4,353.71	10,255.42	110,415.74
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,401.40
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,401.40

To...

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	394	62,519.85	.....	.....	$78,149.93
Supplemental payments	6	10.07	.....	.....	12.59
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	49	114.61	.....	.....	143.38
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	70	[10,977.94]	.....	.....	13,724.31
Total cash sales	519	62,644.53	.....	.....	92,030.21
Original homestead entries	258	40,217.60	$1,005.66	$2,540.00	3,545.66
Final homestead entries	516	[81,822.05]	2,052.57	.....	2,052.57
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	368	57,907.77	1,472.00	3,635.00	5,107.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	62	[9,915.89]	.....	248.00	248.00
Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants	2	[160.00] 160.00	.....	8.00	8.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	552	.....	.....	1,104.00	1,104.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	573.87	573.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,282	160,929.90	4,530.23	8,118.87	104,679.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.40
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,962.30
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,003.70

LAND OFFICE AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	5	720.00	.....	.....	900.00
Total cash sales	5	720.00	.....	.....	900.00
Original homestead entries	3	480.00	1,230.00	3,075.00	4,305.00
Final homestead entries	34	[5,387.10]	136.00	.....	136.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	19	2,931.08	76.00	185.00	261.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	32	[5,116.92]	.....	128.00	128.00
Town-site filings	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	92	.....	.....	184.00	184.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	10	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	89.02	89.02
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	196	4,131.08	1,442.00	3,683.02	6,025.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	760.10
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,264.00

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT HURON, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	147	21,945.06	.....	.....	$27,431.26
Supplemental payments	3	1.68	.....	.....	2.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	41	103.29	.....	.....	129.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	50	[7,438.43]	.....	.....	9,298.06
Total cash sales	241	22,050.03	.....	.....	36,860.63
Original homestead entries	239	37,130.13	$964.02	$2,440.00	3,404.02
Final homestead entries	970	[169,433.78]	4,236.48	.....	4,236.48
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	491	76,998.16	1,964.00	4,845.00	6,809.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	91	[14,503.32]	.....	364.00	364.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	1	80.00	.....	2.00	2.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	1	160.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre-emption declaratory statements	236	.....	.....	472.00	472.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	7	.....	.....	14.00	14.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	2,321.22	2,321.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,277	136,418.32	7,164.50	10,458.22	54,483.40
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,083.49
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,083.49

LAND OFFICE AT MITCHELL, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	115	16,658.73	.....	.....	20,823.43
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	28	148.61	.....	.....	185.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	39	[5,598.20]	.....	.....	6,997.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	1	160.00	.....	.....	186.00
Total cash sales	183	16,807.34	.....	.....	28,192.96
Original homestead entries	148	21,625.94	540.67	1,385.00	1,925.67
Final homestead entries	658	[101,638.63]	2,540.97	.....	2,540.97
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	270	41,184.12	1,080.00	2,600.00	3,680.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	248	[37,816.45]	.....	992.00	992.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	122	.....	.....	244.00	244.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,479.51	1,479.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,632	79,617.40	4,161.64	6,722.51	39,077.11
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.66
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,893.45
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,914.05

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amounts.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	5	684.31			$855.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	2	19.41			24.27
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[200.00]			250.00
Total cash sales	9	703.72			1,129.67
Original homestead entries	3	480.00	$166.06	$420.00	586.06
Final homestead entries	9	[1,430.00]	36.00		36.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	7	1,103.09	28.00	70.00	98.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	14			28.00	28.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				119.60	119.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	42	2,286.81	230.06	637.60	1,997.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					804.76
Expenses of depositing					36
Incidental expenses					1,013.15
Total					1,603.26

LAND OFFICE AT RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	306	47,236.31			59,045.43
Sale of mineral lands	43	905.45			3,927.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	50	115.76			144.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	52	[7,921.99]			9,902.50
Total cash sales	453	48,257.52			72,120.23
Original homestead entries	334	52,015.37	1,300.58	3,285.00	4,585.58
Final homestead entries	121	[18,851.37]	472.66		472.66
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	320	49,157.43	1,276.00	3,100.00	4,376.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	12	[1,720.00]		48.00	48.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	10	1,600.00		40.00	40.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	5	960.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	32			320.00	320.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			2.00	2.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	509			1,018.00	1,018.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				704.29	704.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,804	151,990.32	3,049.24	8,555.29	83,724.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					423.23
Incidental expenses					1,465.15
Total					7,888.38

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets are not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to pre-emption entry	267	37,996.35			$47,494.52
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	49	150.61			191.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	68	[10,445.11]			13,256.37
Total cash sales	384	38,146.96			60,942.33
Original homestead entries	275	39,896.69	$1,089.60	$2,570.00	3,659.60
Final homestead entries	1,028	[160,541.59]	4,253.77		4,253.77
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	366	54,555.38	1,464.00	3,480.00	4,944.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	203	[31,307.30]		812.00	812.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	13	[320.00] 1,760.00		52.00	52.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	2	160.00		4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	390			780.00	780.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				2,013.74	2,013.74
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,661	134,519.03	6,807.37	9,711.74	77,461.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expenses of depositing					40.25
Incidental expenses					3,758.85
Total					9,799.10

LAND OFFICE AT YANKTON, S. DAK.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	62	7,476.99			9,346.26
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	14	48.11			60.16
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	24	[3,123.93]			4,029.91
Total cash sales	100	7,525.10			13,436.33
Original homestead entries	63	8,622.58	215.57	560.00	775.57
Final homestead entries	292	[43,724.38]	1,090.62		1,090.62
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	84	11,406.19	336.00	760.00	1,096.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	274	[38,611.20]		1,096.00	1,096.00
Application to purchase coal lands	2			4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	57			114.00	114.09
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				994.42	994.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	872	27,553.87	1,642.19	3,528.42	18,606.94
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,875.64
Expenses of depositing					9.40
Incidental expenses					908.10
Total					5,793.14

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	243	37,355.48	.....	.....	$53,002.08
Sales of timber and stone lands	6	960.00	.....	.....	2,400.00
Sales of mineral lands	11	195.68	.....	.....	978.36
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	227.06	.....	.....	335.42
Original entries under the desert-land act	54	11,339.35	.....	.....	5,649.30
Final entries under the desert-land act	15	[2,027.50]	.....	.....	2,347.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	39	[6,108.60]	.....	.....	9,221.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act of June 15, 1880	4	[640.00]	.....	.....	800.00
Total cash sales	394	50,077.57	.....	.....	74,734.40
Original homestead entries	203	30,936.30	$1,642.12	$1,960.00	3,602.12
Final homestead entries	91	[14,050.42]	915.00	.....	915.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	210	31,999.87	840.00	2,030.00	2,870.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[716.53]	.....	28.00	28.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	180	28,837.32	.....	358.00	358.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	19	.....	.....	190.00	190.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	6	.....	.....	60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	281	.....	.....	843.00	843.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	8	.....	.....	24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	626.29	626.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,403	141,851.06	3,397.12	6,145.29	84,276.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	135.95
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,863.20
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,999.15

LAND OFFICE AT SEATTLE, WASH.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	1,311	167,350.44	.....	.....	242,732.49
Sales of lands at public auction	6	27.54	.....	.....	273.12
Sales of timber and stone lands	587	83,895.66	.....	.....	207,130.49
Sales of coal lands	13	2,056.54	.....	.....	32,164.40
Sales of town lots	2	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	126	686.94	.....	.....	920.53
Additional payments	1	.....	.....	.....	2.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	563	[81,669.34]	.....	.....	120,165.27
Total cash sales	2,609	254,017.12	.....	.....	603,488.80
Original homestead entries	1,628	207,434.45	9,721.57	14,060.00	23,781.57
Final homestead entries	948	[137,861.57]	6,572.70	.....	6,572.70
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	3	280.00	.....	10.00	10.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	181.43	.....	1.00	1.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	52	.....	.....	156.00	156.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	568	.....	.....	5,880.00	5,880.00
Gerrard filings	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valentine scrip filings	44	.....	.....	44.00	44.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	1,702	.....	.....	5,106.00	5,106.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	13	.....	.....	39.00	39.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	8,139.63	8,139.63
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	7,592	461,913.00	16,294.27	33,455.63	653,238.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,627.70
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,627.70

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	182	24,407.33	.....	.....	$47,962.71
Sales of timber and stone lands	30	2,702.72	.....	.....	6,756.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	46	135.84	.....	.....	292.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	46	[6,298.74]	.....	.....	14,012.45
Total cash sales	304	27,305.89	.....	.....	69,024.77
Original homestead entries	508	76,210.71	$5,052.30	$4,855.00	9,907.30
Final homestead entries	541	[84,171.05]	6,005.92	.....	6,005.92
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	138	20,393.50	552.00	1,305.00	1,857.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	73	[11,339.25]	.....	292.00	292.00
Lands entered with Valentine scrip	1	39.60	.....	1.00	1.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	27	4,272.22	.....	53.00	53.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	3	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	24	.....	.....	240.00	240.00
Valentine scrip filings	1	.....	.....	1.00	1.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	556	.....	.....	1,668.00	1,668.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,538.56	1,538.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,177	128,221.92	11,610.22	9,986.56	90,621.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,855.60
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,855.60

LAND OFFICE AT VANCOUVER, WASH.

Sales of land subject to private entry	5	878.02	.....	.....	1,097.25
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	171	22,415.65	.....	.....	44,403.82
Sales of timber and stone lands	322	47,357.11	.....	.....	118,392.69
Sales of mineral lands	1	18.20	.....	.....	45.50
Sales of coal lands	3	320.00	.....	.....	4,800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	39	246.73	.....	.....	465.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	50	[7,273.40]	.....	.....	14,196.08
Total cash sales	591	71,235.71	.....	.....	183,401.11
Original homestead entries	490	65,942.31	4,125.04	4,360.00	8,485.04
Final homestead entries	319	[45,984.00]	3,043.57	.....	3,043.57
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	11	1,274.84	44.00	90.00	134.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[80.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with military bounty land-warrants	1	[160.00]	.....	4.00	4.00
Lands entered with Porterfield scrip	1	5.22	.....	1.00	1.00
Lands entered with Indian allotments	1	160.78	.....	.....	.....
Applications to purchase coal lands	79	.....	.....	237.00	237.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	322	.....	.....	3,220.00	3,220.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	514	.....	.....	1,542.00	1,542.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,793.29	1,793.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,331	138,618.86	7,212.61	11,254.29	201,868.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	130.50
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,428.90
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,559.40

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WALLA WALLA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	148	20,511.56	.....	.....	$37,704.58
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	160.00	.....	.....	400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	21	108.11	.....	.....	220.10
Original entries under the desert land act.	5	635.08	.....	.....	317.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	45	[6,568.75]	.....	.....	10,447.87
Total cash sales	220	21,414.75	.....	.....	49,090.09
Original homestead entries	176	26,033.73	$1,507.13	$1,655.00	3,162.13
Final homestead entries	209	[32,534.10]	1,907.75	.....	1,907.75
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	128	18,788.47	512.00	1,215.00	1,727.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	102	[14,767.51]	.....	408.00	408.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	80.00	.....	4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	247	.....	.....	741.00	741.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,070.11	1,070.11
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	1,088	66,316.95	3,926.88	5,115.11	58,182.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	116.23
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,033.99
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,150.22

LAND OFFICE AT ASHLAND, WIS.

Sales of land subject to private entry	26	27,138.80	.....	.....	33,923.54
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	93	9,900.72	.....	.....	20,448.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	6	29.72	.....	.....	71.94
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	57	[6,880.76]	.....	.....	15,308.87
Total cash sales	182	37,069.24	.....	.....	69,752.90
Original homestead entries	113	13,455.17	619.06	940.00	1,559.06
Final homestead entries	114	[15,751.77]	737.98	.....	737.98
Lands entered with Indian allotment	1	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Pre-emption declaratory statements	162	.....	.....	324.00	324.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1	.....	.....	2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	699.89	699.89
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	573	50,564.41	1,357.04	1,965.89	73,075.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receivor	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,778.00
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	210.16
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,988.16

Statement of the business transacted at the local land office, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry	46	3,325.27	.....	.....	$5,106.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	23.51	.....	.....	29.39
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,198.75]	.....	.....	1,498.44
Total cash sales	58	3,348.78	.....	.....	6,634.43
Original homestead entries	137	12,601.43	$424.46	$965.00	1,389.46
Final homestead entries	346	[36,232.56]	1,233.31	.....	1,233.31
Lands entered with Indian allotments	2	120.00	.....	.....	.....
Lands selected under grants to railroads	4	521.80	.....	7.00	7.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	138	.....	.....	276.00	276.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	1,090.40	1,090.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	685	16,592.01	1,657.77	2,338.40	10,630.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,163.84
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	255.30
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,419.14

LAND OFFICE AT MENASHA, WIS.

Sales of lands subject to pre-emption entry	2	200.00	.....	.....	250.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[375.10]	.....	.....	468.88
Total cash sales	7	200.00	.....	.....	718.88
Original homestead entries	37	3,895.26	97.71	290.00	387.71
Final homestead entries	36	[4,019.21]	100.49	.....	100.49
Pre-emption declaratory statements	23	.....	.....	46.00	46.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	247.43	247.43
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	103	4,095.26	198.20	583.43	1,500.51
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,506.01
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	198.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,704.01

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land subject to pre-emption entry	16	1,549.00			$3,222.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	54.52			68.18
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	15	[1,393.96]			2,142.47
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[200.00]			230.00
Total cash sales	40	1,603.52			5,663.15
Original homestead entries	146	15,233.73	$490.12	$1,090.00	1,580.12
Final homestead entries	184	[21,467.04]	706.60		706.60
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[40.00]		4.00	4.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	79			158.00	158.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				692.16	692.16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	450	16,837.25	1,196.72	1,944.16	8,804.03
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,164.14
Expenses of depositing					1.65
Incidental expenses					100.00
Total					3,265.79

LAND OFFICE AT BUFFALO, WYO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	135	20,725.49			25,907.16
Sales of mineral lands	12	1,451.95			3,665.00
Sales of coal lands	6	944.21			2,442.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	16	29.40			36.79
Original entries under the desert land act	65	13,126.47			8,281.62
Final entries under the desert land act	59	[20,231.65]			20,231.65
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	45	[7,087.90]			8,935.37
Total cash sales	338	36,277.52			71,499.69
Original homestead entries	153	23,931.00	904.50	1,510.00	2,414.50
Final homestead entries	55	[8,777.87]	330.00		330.00
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	75	11,355.67	300.00	725.00	1,025.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	8			80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	194			582.00	582.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	245			735.00	735.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				632.95	632.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,071	71,564.19	1,534.50	4,273.95	77,308.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					1,244.40
Total					7,244.40

Statement of the business transacted at the local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAND OFFICE AT CHEYENNE, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	76	11,382.87	.....	.....	$16,978.69
Sales of mineral lands	3	220.47	.....	.....	593.45
Sales of coal lands	21	2,770.47	.....	.....	58,861.90
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	28	125.70	.....	.....	228.59
Original entries under the desert land act	78	20,290.24	.....	.....	6,656.19
Final entries under the desert land act	104	[38,790.73]	.....	.....	40,710.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	11	[1,757.75]	.....	.....	2,997.19
Total cash sales	321	34,789.75	.....	.....	127,026.74
Original homestead entries	174	26,607.88	$1,365.00	$1,700.00	3,065.00
Final homestead entries	60	[8,919.10]	493.89	.....	493.89
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	155	22,660.96	620.00	1,445.00	2,065.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	144	.....	.....	432.00	432.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1	.....	.....	10.00	10.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	203	.....	.....	609.00	609.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4	.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	444.90	444.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,067	84,058.59	2,478.89	4,702.90	134,208.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,060.00
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.90
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,895.50
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,997.40

LAND OFFICE AT EVANSTON, WYO.

Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.	18	2,412.60	.....	.....	3,215.75
Sales of mineral lands	1	20.00	.....	.....	50.00
Sales of coal lands	16	2,197.70	.....	.....	43,954.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	6	3.58	.....	.....	5.40
Original entries under the desert land act.	35	11,536.55	.....	.....	3,062.01
Final entries under the desert land act	13	[3,349.41]	.....	.....	3,349.41
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]	.....	.....	200.00
Total cash sales	90	16,170.43	.....	.....	53,836.57
Original homestead entries	45	6,976.89	377.75	440.00	817.75
Final homestead entries	28	[4,408.52]	185.45	.....	185.45
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	31	4,387.31	124.00	280.00	404.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	31	.....	.....	93.00	93.00
Pre-emption declaratory statements	56	.....	.....	168.00	168.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing	.....	.....	.....	620.93	620.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	263	27,534.63	687.20	1,621.93	56,145.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,665.81
Expenses of depositing	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.15
Incidental expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	337.59
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,036.55

Statement of the business transacted in States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

OHIO.

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry	2	105.93	.....	.....	$132.41
Total cash sales	2	105.93	.....	.....	132.41
Original homestead entries	1	80.00	$2.00	$5.00	7.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3	185.93	.....	.....	139.41

ILLINOIS.

Original homestead entries	2	196.80	4.90	15.00	19.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2	196.80	4.90	15.00	19.90

INDIANA.

Pre-emption declaratory statements	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3	.....	.....	6.00	6.00

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, the areas, and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of land subject to pre-emption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama							55	7,012.24	$8,765.61
Alaska									
Arizona							104	14,020.84	19,468.53
Arkansas							10	720.53	900.67
California							1,243	174,540.08	244,459.39
Colorado	2	240.00	$500.00				2,321	356,429.44	466,569.49
Florida	3	519.87	519.87				14	1,184.15	1,480.21
Idaho							349	47,903.38	62,254.75
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa							6	320.00	500.00
Kansas							1,214	180,371.28	242,441.69
Louisiana							12	1,687.87	2,109.81
Michigan	2	3.00	17.50	1	1.12	$26.00	390	53,431.60	66,789.49
Minnesota	4	282.10	652.63				425	57,607.80	78,014.89
Mississippi									
Missouri	199	10,075.87	12,595.04				11	801.27	1,001.59
Montana							550	80,312.02	114,706.94
Nebraska							2,516	374,223.55	481,767.57
Nevada									
New Mexico							171	23,988.47	30,186.89
North Dakota							981	150,731.82	192,143.11
Ohio							2	105.93	132.41
Oklahoma									
Oregon	1	85.70	107.12				1,033	151,666.92	193,838.77
South Dakota							1,303	195,237.60	244,046.33
Utah							92	11,011.87	14,931.08
Washington	5	878.02	1,097.52	6	27.54	273.12	2,055	272,100.46	425,805.68
Wisconsin	26	27,138.80	33,923.54				157	14,974.99	29,027.65
Wyoming							229	34,520.96	46,101.60
Total	242	38,617.79	49,413.22	7	28.66	299.12	15,243	2,204,905.07	2,967,444.15

States and Territories.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska				7	275.31	$1,297.50			
Arizona				38	573.26	2,950.00	148	62,587.53	$15,646.92
Arkansas				8	453.75	1,445.15			
California	1,280	186,071.62	$465,169.05	127	8,670.02	26,345.20	74	24,392.92	8,872.70
Colorado				556	9,732.73	42,705.00			
Florida									
Idaho				54	967.08	4,597.50	398	114,513.07	28,618.38
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana				241	8,167.71	29,802.50	254	73,794.32	20,579.51
Nebraska									
Nevada				36	532.72	2,725.00	7	2,960.00	790.00
New Mexico				83	1,489.02	7,540.00	140	58,385.39	14,616.65
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon	1,228	188,749.50	471,887.62	11	478.04	1,647.50	29	4,733.70	1,183.43
South Dakota				43	905.45	3,027.50			
Utah				82	1,245.42	6,410.00	307	80,554.94	21,979.69
Washington	946	135,075.49	335,079.99	12	213.88	1,023.86	59	11,974.43	5,966.84
Wisconsin									
Wyoming				16	1,692.42	4,308.45	178	44,953.26	12,999.82
Total	3,454	509,896.61	1,272,136.66	1,314	35,396.81	135,825.16	1,594	478,849.56	131,253.94

***Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.*—Continued.**

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.			Homestead entries commuted under 2d section act June 15, 1880.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				153	18,340.00	$22,925.20	13	1,142.76	$1,309.01
Alaska									
Arizona	122	41,716.33	$39,804.80	35	5,097.86	6,570.49			
Arkansas				35	3,636.82	4,533.52	1	40.00	45.67
California	96	33,458.62	34,658.62	421	61,658.62	92,616.11			
Colorado				979	152,900.78	203,715.40	1	160.00	184.00
Florida				56	6,199.36	7,750.52	3	192.66	206.82
Idaho	108	22,913.12	22,643.12	82	12,336.76	17,257.54			
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa				5	484.26	705.33			
Kansas				882	135,303.48	178,189.90	7	1,001.84	1,982.26
Louisiana				44	6,214.81	8,022.22	8	731.12	874.37
Michigan				223	32,154.83	40,188.36			
Minnesota				144	20,247.16	28,076.94			
Mississippi				12	1,471.71	1,839.77	1	40.00	44.00
Missouri				27	2,267.26	3,084.07	1	40.00	38.00
Montana	104	46,582.95	46,785.80	77	11,658.91	16,851.05			
Nebraska				1,263	196,252.54	252,853.96			
Nevada									
New Mexico	27	7,759.71	7,759.71	18	2,876.81	3,796.01			
North Dakota				220	34,195.78	43,544.82			
Ohio									
Oklahoma				3	440.00	550.00			
Oregon	17	2,809.69	2,809.69	173	26,153.02	33,519.78			
South Dakota				305	45,705.60	57,458.92	1	160.00	186.00
Utah	143	24,895.23	24,938.73	22	3,176.99	4,321.24			
Washington	115	2,027.50	2,347.50	743	107,918.83	168,043.40	4	610.00	800.00
Wisconsin				86	9,848.57	19,418.66	2	200.00	230.00
Wyoming	176	62,371.79	64,291.79	57	9,005.65	12,132.56			
Total	868	244,534.94	246,039.76	6,065	905,530.41	1,227,965.77	42	4,348.38	5,900.13

States and Territories.	Excesses on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries.			Supplemental and additional payments.			Sales of townsites.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	662	742.96	$931.67	7	149.61	$187.10			
Alaska									
Arizona	15	13.87	17.49				1	320.00	$800.00
Arkansas	184	660.44	845.97	3	1.00	29.25			
California	194	1,116.20	3,461.51	6	3.46	34.10			
Colorado	288	882.27	1,279.56			5.00	1	160.00	400.00
Florida	615	638.35	797.29						
Idaho	62	172.51	421.20				3	1,265.57	1,581.96
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas	205	292.91	476.29	2		.18			
Louisiana	544	1,606.47	2,111.57	4	83.30	56.33			
Michigan	22	130.09	162.62						
Minnesota	101	467.43	753.44	6	235.43	694.27			
Mississippi	594	913.33	1,141.00	1	652.00	815.00			
Missouri	62	297.21	395.84	1	80.00	40.00			
Montana	40	113.99	160.43						
Nebraska	438	1,270.68	1,829.71						
Nevada									
New Mexico	46	130.12	192.95						
North Dakota	103	287.88	505.17						
Ohio									
Oklahoma	498	1,807.53	2,135.20						
Oregon	174	754.10	1,106.79	1	.39	.98			
South Dakota	233	700.40	878.97	9	11.75	14.69			
Utah	22	20.01	31.07						
Washington	254	1,404.68	2,234.36	1		2.50			
Wisconsin	16	107.75	169.51						
Wyoming	50	158.68	270.78						
Total	5,422	14,709.86	22,311.29	41	484.94	1,879.40	5	1,745.57	2,781.96

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Sales of town lots.			Sales of coal lands.			Cash substitution.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas							1	160.00	$200.00
California									
Colorado				39	4,547.22	$67,398.30			
Florida									
Idaho	1		$30.00						
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa							2	120.00	150.00
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana				10	2,122.46	40,849.20			
Nebraska									
Nevada									
New Mexico				3	80.00	1,000.00			
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon	2		108.00						
South Dakota									
Utah				8	1,159.74	23,194.80			
Washington	2		100.00	16	2,376.54	36,964.40			
Wisconsin									
Wyoming				43	5,912.38	112,258.00			
Total	5		238.00	118	16,198.34	282,264.70	3	280.00	350.00

States and Territories.	Competitive bids.			Sales of Lassen county desert lands.			Rent of government lots.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas									
California			$31.00	3	400.00	$500.00			
Colorado									$135.00
Florida									
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada									
New Mexico									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma			5.00						
Oregon									
South Dakota									
Utah									
Washington									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total			36.00	3	400.00	500.00			135.00

***Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.*—Continued.**

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Graduation entries.			Abandoned military reservations.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama							890	7,004.81	$34,118.59
Alaska							7	275.31	1,297.50
Arizona							463	77,515.50	85,258.23
Arkansas							242	1,855.72	8,000.23
California							3,414	395,194.30	870,147.08
Colorado							4,187	371,991.66	782,891.75
Florida	1	239.79	$60.00				692	1,852.50	10,814.71
Idaho							1,057	104,821.61	137,404.45
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa							13	320.00	1,355.33
Kansas							2,310	180,661.19	423,090.32
Louisiana				28	1,613.54	$2,339.98	640	4,991.18	15,514.28
Michigan							638	53,565.81	107,183.97
Minnesota							680	58,592.76	108,192.17
Mississippi							608	913.33	3,840.67
Missouri							301	11,174.35	17,154.54
Montana							1,336	164,510.50	269,735.43
Nebraska							4,217	375,494.23	736,451.24
Nevada							43	3,492.72	3,515.00
New Mexico							487	84,093.10	65,092.21
North Dakota							1,304	151,019.70	236,193.10
Ohio							2	105.93	132.41
Oklahoma							501	1,807.53	2,690.20
Oregon							2,660	346,382.65	706,209.18
South Dakota							1,894	196,855.20	305,612.41
Utah							676	93,991.98	95,860.61
Washington							4,118	424,051.04	979,799.17
Wisconsin							287	42,221.54	82,769.36
Wyoming							749	87,237.70	252,363.00
Total	1	239.79	60.00	28	1,613.54	2,339.98	34,455	3,302,846.75	6,349,174.24

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the homestead laws.					Final homestead entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Total fees and commissions.	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.
Alabama	2,842	315,645.46	$7,895.18	$22,170	$30,065.18	1,665	205,647.83	$5,189.59
Alaska								
Arizona	198	27,449.56	1,128.41	1,750	2,878.41	121	18,000.72	810.24
Arkansas	3,000	337,723.70	8,695.48	23,455	32,150.48	1,646	190,121.30	4,988.31
California	2,132	310,141.36	14,946.91	20,000	34,946.91	1,124	166,404.60	8,701.11
Colorado	2,280	350,907.91	15,191.42	22,195	37,386.42	739	113,416.57	5,244.08
Florida	1,202	152,007.76	8,805.84	10,185	13,990.83	971	125,950.97	3,159.44
Idaho	625	91,676.60	3,756.37	5,880	9,636.37	552	83,844.80	3,294.11
Illinois	2	196.30	4.90	15	19.90			
Indiana								
Iowa	15	1,153.77	42.30	95	137.30	10	1,000.03	50.00
Kansas	1,514	222,649.89	8,269.28	14,385	22,654.28	2,595	392,004.51	13,195.54
Louisiana	1,316	159,694.66	4,491.24	11,120	15,611.24	719	97,413.29	2,609.19
Michigan	514	67,053.22	1,740.40	4,490	6,230.40	335	42,582.40	1,060.67
Minnesota	1,352	175,697.01	6,712.33	11,830	18,542.33	1,627	227,690.76	8,558.45
Mississippi	2,331	282,853.00	7,107.00	19,530	26,637.00	300	35,141.10	882.57
Missouri	1,635	176,613.00	4,703.73	12,540	17,243.73	1,404	167,750.02	4,536.02
Montana	539	85,216.13	4,520.70	5,460	9,940.70	352	53,691.96	3,108.01
Nebraska	3,141	475,186.71	14,403.76	30,136	44,539.76	4,207	651,732.07	20,778.53
Nevada	4	640.00	30.00	40	70.00	4	360.00	18.00
New Mexico	389	57,503.08	2,241.85	3,695	5,936.85	147	21,573.43	840.62
North Dakota	899	136,739.81	4,481.85	8,715	13,196.85	1,863	292,753.83	11,068.62
Ohio	1	80.00	2.00	5	7.00			
Oklahoma	7,033	1,081,883.64	27,043.72	68,605	95,648.72	6	960.00	24.00
Oregon	1,777	264,004.39	11,930.70	16,920	28,850.70	925	140,398.78	6,307.25
South Dakota	1,323	200,468.31	6,512.16	16,275	22,787.16	3,628	587,728.90	14,819.07
Utah	350	49,206.87	2,270.61	3,215	5,485.61	249	35,232.69	1,451.10
Washington	3,005	406,557.50	22,048.16	26,890	48,938.16	2,108	314,601.14	18,444.94
Wisconsin	433	45,185.59	1,631.35	3,285	4,916.35	680	77,470.58	2,778.38
Wyoming	372	57,515.77	2,647.25	3,650	6,297.25	143	22,105.49	1,009.34
Total	40,244	5,531,678.60	188,224.89	366,491	554,715.89	28,080	4,060,592.77	142,997.18

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Original entries of lands under the timber-culture laws.					Final timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Register's and receiver's fees.	Gov't fees.	Total fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama								
Alaska								
Arizona	87	12,378.08	$348	$795	$1,143	1	$160.00	$4
Arkansas	1	80.00	4	5	9			
California	518	70,932.03	2,072	4,615	6,687	4	400.00	16
Colorado	1,344	206,337.07	5,376	13,070	18,446	22	3,080.00	88
Florida								
Idaho	300	40,351.96	1,200	2,635	3,835	22	3,039.75	88
Illinois								
Indiana								
Iowa	27	1,899.93	108	155	263	11	1,057.17	44
Kansas	1,908	292,735.33	7,632	18,475	26,107	546	78,767.74	2,184
Louisiana	24	2,924.93	96	215	311			
Michigan								
Minnesota	329	43,460.22	1,316	2,890	4,206	254	34,512.63	1,016
Mississippi								
Missouri								
Montana	457	61,805.20	1,828	4,185	6,013	3	360.00	12
Nebraska	2,610	399,514.23	10,440	25,300	35,740	823	120,027.49	3,292
Nevada								
New Mexico	191	28,983.52	764	1,840	2,604	1	160.00	4
North Dakota	997	154,570.86	3,988	9,785	13,773	68	10,469.66	272
Ohio								
Oklahoma								
Oregon	311	43,714.37	1,244	2,830	4,074	28	4,299.89	112
South Dakota	1,925	295,243.22	7,696	18,675	26,371	922	138,991.08	3,688
Utah	158	18,611.57	632	1,265	1,897	7	720.00	28
Washington	487	72,456.68	1,948	4,640	6,588	183	26,903.29	732
Wisconsin						1	40.00	4
Wyoming	261	38,403.94	1,044	2,450	3,494			
Total	11,935	1,787,403.14	47,736	113,825	161,561	2,896	423,048.70	11,584

States and Territories.	Lands entered with military bounty land warrants.			Lands entered with agricultural college scrip.			Lands entered with private land scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona	1	40.00	$1						
Arkansas	1	80.00	2						
California	45	4,239.52	162						
Colorado	9	1,320.00	33						
Florida	1	155.00	4						
Idaho	1	160.00	4						
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas	7	600.00	23				1	160.00	$1
Louisiana	3	440.00	11						
Michigan	22	2,080.00	67						
Minnesota	2	120.00	3						
Mississippi									
Missouri	2	240.00	6						
Montana	1	160.00	4						
Nebraska	32	3,440.00	96				70	8,359.52	
Nevada									
New Mexico	4	520.00	13						
North Dakota	5	680.00	17				6	480.00	
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon	9	1,080.00	34						
South Dakota	26	3,600.00	102				8	1,280.00	4
Utah									
Washington	5	360.00	18						
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	176	19,034.32	599				85	10,279.52	5

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	State selections.			School-indemnity selections.			State university selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama				2	321.70	$4	1	121.67	$1.55
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas				133	21,216.60	265.25			
California				60	8,037.30	122.00			
Colorado				8	1,319.45	16.00			
Florida									
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana				264	42,140.00	526.75			
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi				181	30,845.45	361.40			
Missouri									
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada	719	112,633.81	$1,438.00						
New Mexico									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon				121	18,425.50	235.82			
South Dakota									
Utah									
Washington									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	719	112,633.81	1,438.00	769	122,306.00	1,531.22	1	121.67	1.55

States and Territories.	Railroad selections.			Indian allotments.			Locations of Valentine scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona	1,521	243,378.49	$3,042.00						
Arkansas	32	5,166.29	64.00						
California	201	31,313.35	400.07	5	787.93				
Colorado									
Florida	32	5,216.18	62.00						
Idaho	4	640.97	8.00						
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa	1	40.00	2.00				1	40.00	$1.00
Kansas	1,621	259,231.96	3,239.29						
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota	10	1,261.85	18.50						
Mississippi									
Missouri	38	5,926.01	76.00						
Montana	1,040	166,345.62	2,077.00	6	749.24				
Nebraska	2,601	416,173.35	5,202.00						
Nevada									
New Mexico	2,209	353,329.75	4,418.00						
North Dakota	216	34,506.20	431.33				1	40.00	1.00
Ohio									
Oklahoma				5	309.90				
Oregon	556	88,941.03	1,111.00						
South Dakota									
Utah	672	107,474.44	1,343.00						
Washington	209	33,290.97	412.00	1	160.78		1	39.60	1.00
Wisconsin	4	521.80	7.00	3	160.00				
Wyoming									
Total	10,967	1,752,758.86	21,913.19	20	2,167.85		3	119.60	2.00

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other area in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Locations of Sioux half-breed scrip.			Locations of Porterfield scrip.			Original swamp selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas									
California									
Colorado									
Florida							3	970.51	
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana							1	182.28	
Michigan									
Minnesota							3	15,253.53	
Mississippi									
Missouri									
Montana									
Nebraska									
Nevada									
New Mexico									
North Dakota	1	150.99							
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon							8	2,810.21	
South Dakota									
Utah									
Washington				1	5.22	$1.00			
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	1	150.99		1	5.22	1.00	15	19,216.53	

States and Territories.	Swamp indemnity selections.			Donation claims.			Locations supreme court scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama									
Alaska									
Arizona									
Arkansas									
California									
Colorado									
Florida									
Idaho									
Illinois									
Indiana									
Iowa									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan									
Minnesota									
Mississippi									
Missouri	25	3,863.32	$49.00						
Montana									
Nebraska							6	160.00	$8.00
Nevada									
New Mexico									
North Dakota									
Ohio									
Oklahoma									
Oregon				4	785.81	$25.00			
South Dakota									
Utah									
Washington									
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									
Total	25	3,863.32	49.00	4	785.81	25.00	6	160.00	8.00

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Total miscellaneous entries.			Pre-emption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coal filings.	
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama	4,510	316,088.83	$35,260.32	335	$670				
Alaska									
Arizona	1,929	283,246.13	7,878.65	240	720	4	$12	20	$60
Arkansas	4,773	364,266.59	37,479.04	280	560	3	6	2	4
California	4,089	425,451.29	51,035.09	2,071	6,213	25	75	20	60
Colorado	4,402	559,884.43	61,213.50	3,103	9,309	66	198	796	2,388
Florida	2,209	158,349.45	17,196.27	77	154				
Idaho	1,504	132,669.53	16,865.48	712	2,136	1	3	2	6
Illinois	2	196.30	19.90						
Indiana				3	6				
Iowa	65	3,133.70	497.30	7	14				
Kansas	8,192	775,377.18	67,404.11	1,127	2,254	29	58		
Louisiana	2,327	205,381.87	19,069.18	35	70	3	6		
Michigan	871	69,133.22	7,328.07	611	1,222	1	2		
Minnesota	3,577	235,672.01	32,343.28	1,158	2,316				
Mississippi	2,812	313,099.05	27,880.97	1	2				
Missouri	3,104	186,612.33	21,910.75	443	886				
Montana	2,418	317,306.19	21,154.71	1,010	3,030	2	6	81	243
Nebraska	13,490	1,302,830.81	109,656.29	3,057	6,114	53	106		
Nevada	727	113,273.81	1,526.00	1	3			1	3
New Mexico	2,941	440,336.35	13,816.47	563	1,689	5	15	56	168
North Dakota	4,056	327,167.86	38,759.80	1,315	2,630	9	18	3	6
Ohio	1	80.00	7.00						
Oklahoma	7,044	1,082,193.54	95,672.72			430	878		
Oregon	3,739	419,761.91	40,749.77	2,640	7,920	10	30	81	243
South Dakota	7,832	500,591.53	67,771.23	1,072	3,944	27	54	3	6
Utah	1,436	175,292.88	10,204.71	362	1,086			78	234
Washington	6,000	512,870.75	75,135.10	3,300	9,900	27	81	133	399
Wisconsin	1,121	45,867.39	7,705.73	402	804	1	2		
Wyoming	776	95,919.71	10,800.59	504	1,512	7	21	369	1,107
Total	95,947	9,362,685.24	896,342.03	25,329	65,164	712	1,571	1,645	4,027

States and Territories.	Lassen County desert filings.		Town lot filings.		Mineral applications.		Mineral protests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alabama										
Alaska					10	$100	1	$10		
Arizona					41	410	3	30		
Arkansas					8	80				
California	174	$522			128	1,280	8	80	1,281	$12,810
Colorado					535	5,350	115	1,150		
Florida										
Idaho			2	$6	53	530	6	60		
Illinois										
Indiana										
Iowa										
Kansas										
Louisiana										
Michigan										
Minnesota										
Mississippi										
Missouri										
Montana					259	2,590	44	440		
Nebraska										
Nevada					44	440	4	40		
New Mexico					45	450	3	30		
North Dakota										
Ohio										
Oklahoma										
Oregon					7	70	1	10	1,395	13,950
South Dakota					34	340	3	30		
Utah					90	900	50	500		
Washington					24	240	2	20	941	9,410
Wisconsin										
Wyoming					15	150	1	10		
Total	174	522	2	6	1,293	12,930	241	2,410	3,617	36,170

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

States and Territories.	Townsite filings.		Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	Valentine scrip filings.		Girard scrip filings.		Total miscellaneous filings and fees.	
				No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	Entries.	Amount.
Alabama			$2,856.67					335	$3,516.67
Alaska								11	110.00
Arizona			1,032.21					308	2,264.21
Arkansas			3,595.82					293	4,245.82
California			10,097.44					3,707	31,137.44
Colorado			10,212.41					4,615	28,607.41
Florida			425.57					77	579.57
Idaho			4,190.21					776	6,931.21
Illinois									
Indiana								3	6.00
Iowa			545.70					7	559.70
Kansas			4,945.95					1,156	7,257.95
Louisiana			1,039.74					38	1,115.74
Michigan			1,997.20					612	3,221.20
Minnesota			5,480.42					1,153	7,796.42
Mississippi			649.58					1	651.58
Missouri			2,938.76					443	3,824.76
Montana			1,952.05					1,396	8,264.05
Nebraska			8,567.02					3,110	14,787.02
Nevada			22.51					50	508.51
New Mexico	1	3	1,519.21					673	3,874.21
North Dakota			3,665.84					1,327	6,319.84
Ohio									
Oklahoma			1,566.45					439	2,444.45
Oregon			6,723.65					4,134	28,946.65
South Dakota	1	2	8,295.67					2,040	12,671.67
Utah			1,684.42					580	4,404.42
Washington			13,167.88	45	$45	1		4,473	33,262.88
Wisconsin			2,720.88					403	3,535.88
Wyoming			1,698.78					896	4,498.78
Total	2	5	101,604.04	45	45	1		33,061	225,354.04

States and Territories.	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.			Expenses incident to the disposals of public lands.			
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and Com's of R. and R.	Incidental expenses.	Expense of depositing.	Total expenses.
Alabama	5,735	323,993.64	$72,905.58	$12,000.00	$4,397.35	$44.50	$16,441.85
Alaska	18	275.31	1,407.50				
Arizona	2,700	360,761.63	95,401.09	11,527.27	2,438.19	232.35	14,197.81
Arkansas	5,308	366,102.31	49,725.09	20,874.67	4,105.99	244.90	25,225.56
California	11,240	820,645.59	958,320.21	50,290.27	14,866.71	1,326.16	66,483.14
Colorado	13,204	931,876.09	872,712.66	48,943.13	18,636.80	324.10	67,904.03
Florida	2,978	160,171.95	28,590.55	6,000.00	3,704.42	12.10	9,716.52
Idaho	3,337	297,491.14	161,201.14	22,270.90	2,126.07	208.30	24,605.27
Illinois	2	196.30	19.90				
Indiana	3		6.00				
Iowa	85	3,453.70	2,412.33	1,817.89	141.35	1.65	1,960.89
Kansas	11,658	956,041.37	497,752.38	36,125.10	18,351.57	449.10	54,925.77
Louisiana	3,005	210,373.05	35,699.20	9,792.40	3,176.30	1.80	12,970.50
Michigan	2,121	122,699.03	117,733.24	8,213.31	1,780.12	20.80	10,014.23
Minnesota	5,415	294,265.37	148,831.87	25,269.97	6,192.12	64.30	31,526.39
Mississippi	3,421	314,612.38	32,373.22	6,000.00	3,120.35	10.15	9,130.50
Missouri	3,848	197,816.68	42,890.05	13,794.48	2,649.96	26.60	16,471.24
Montana	5,150	481,816.70	299,154.10	14,363.29	3,532.99	25.75	17,922.03
Nebraska	20,817	1,678,325.04	860,894.55	53,810.53	14,908.47	1,261.40	70,070.40
Nevada	820	116,766.52	5,549.51	4,081.75	660.40	22.85	4,765.00
New Mexico	4,101	524,429.35	83,382.89	13,478.81	4,064.29	38.20	17,581.30
North Dakota	6,687	478,187.50	281,272.74	24,000.00	8,013.10	142.40	32,155.50
Ohio	3	185.93	139.41				
Oklahoma	7,984	1,084,001.07	100,807.37	12,000.00	7,986.25	11.75	19,998.00
Oregon	10,542	766,144.56	775,906.10	32,047.39	6,592.34	493.16	39,132.89
South Dakota	11,766	697,446.73	386,055.31	36,970.40	17,844.50	539.13	55,354.03
Utah	2,692	269,284.86	110,415.74	6,000.00	3,401.40		9,401.40
Washington	14,591	936,921.79	1,088,137.15	30,000.00	13,809.39	382.68	44,192.07
Wisconsin	1,811	88,088.93	94,010.97	13,611.99	763.46	1.65	14,377.10
Wyoming	2,421	183,157.41	267,662.37	15,665.81	3,497.49	135.05	19,298.35
Total	163,463	12,665,531.99	7,470,870.31	528,949.36	170,851.38	6,021.03	705,821.77

Recapitulation by States and Territories of the disposal of the public lands, etc.—Continued.

[The area of commuted homesteads, final homesteads and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

Sales of Indian lands.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Cherokee school lands.			
Alabama:			
Huntsville	31	2,333.78	$2,917.28
Ute Indian lands.			
Colorado:			
Glenwood Springs	239	34,685.40	89,496.66
Gunnison	19	1,091.72	8,015.00
Montrose	184	25,282.40	44,868.60
Total	442	61,059.61	142,409.75
Sioux Indian lands.			
South Dakota:			
Chamberlain	326	48,732.06	253.65
Pierre	39	6,038.43	.....
Watertown	17	872.02	1,861.76
Minnesota:			
Marshall	18	1,454.36	1,907.41
Total	400	57,096.87	4,022.82
Osage trust and diminished reserve.			
Kansas:			
Garden City	17	1,936.20	29,974.56
Larned	76	8,667.99	36,775.30
Topeka	11	1,115.79	4,378.20
Total	104	11,763.98	71,128.06
Osage ceded lands.			
Kansas:			
Topeka	2	96.11	207.96
Kansas trust and diminished reserve.			
Kansas:			
Topeka	3	333.85	1,710.71
Pawnee Indian lands.			
Nebraska:			
Grand Island	.....	.....	15,040.03
Otoe and Missouria Indian lands.			
Nebraska:			
Lincoln	.....	.....	2,975.63
Omaha Indian lands.			
Nebraska:			
Neligh	.....	.....	48,732.34
Winnebago Indian lands.			
Nebraska:			
O'Neill	12	457.77	572.22
Umatilla Indian lands.			
Oregon:			
La Grande	2	.....	5.50
Uintah Indian lands.			
Utah:			
Salt Lake City	8	163.45	3,340.00

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	31	2,333.78	$2,917.28
Colorado	442	61,059.61	142,409.75
Kansas	109	12,103.94	73,046.73
Minnesota	18	1,454.36	1,907.41
Nebraska	12	457.77	67,320.22
Oregon	2	.....	5.50
South Dakota	382	55,642.51	2,115.41
Utah	8	163.45	3,340.00
Total	1,004	133,305.42	293,062.30

REPAYMENTS.

Repayments of purchase money for lands erroneously sold are made under the following laws: Sections 2362 and 2363, United States Revised Statutes, and the act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stat., p. 287). The act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 550) provides for reimbursements to actual settlers and purchasers of lands in the State of Nebraska and Kansas, within the granted limits of the St. Jo and Denver City Railroad Company.

The act of March 3, 1855, first clause general appropriation bill, authorizes the return of overpayment on entries made under the graduation act of August 4, 1854.

Among the most important decisions that have been rendered in the past year are the following (Annie Knaggs, 9 L. D., 49; Peter F. Bingham, 9 L. D., 259):

Vol. 10–102. Ex parte: Annie Knaggs. Repayment of purchase money overpaid.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1889.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: I have considered the appeal of Annie Knaggs from your decision of January 28, 1888, declining to recommend the repayment of the purchase money overpaid on Cheyenne, Wyo., final desert-land certificate No. 796.

The record shows that Annie Knaggs made desert land entry No. 2803, October 31, 1885, upon lots 1, and 2 and N. ½ of SW. ¼, Sec. 14, T. 14 N., R. 67 W., Cheyenne, Wyo. This tract contains 148.40 acres. At the date of the entry she made a payment of 25 cents per acre for said land, receiving a duplicate certificate therefor, and the balance of $1 per acre was to be paid when she submitted final proof.

October 7, 1887, Knaggs submitted final proof on said entry, and tendered the local officers the sum of $148.40, being balance due on said entry at the rate of $1.25 per acre. The receiver declined to accept proof and payment as tendered, in view of a telegram received from your predecessor and which was as follows: "On final desert entries within railroad limits, where parties paid 25 cents per acre on original entries, collect $2.25 per acre, so that the total payment will be $2.50 cents per acre."

Knaggs' entry being upon land within railroad limits, the receiver refused to accept final proof unless upon payment of $333.90, being the balance due at the rate of $2.50 per acre. The applicant, therefore, paid under compulsion an excess of $185.50, which she did under protest, as appears from her own affidavit and a letter of the local officers dated March 1, 1888.

November 11, 1887, Annie Knaggs made application for the repayment of the amount overpaid on her final desert-land certificate, and on January 28, 1888, your office denied her application.

From this action Knaggs duly appealed to the Department.

In your said decision you state "that by reason of the claimant having made her original entry prior to the issuance of said circular, she was entitled to pay $1 per acre when she made final proof. Although the claimant has overpaid $112.50, it is not in the power of this office to refund the amount, as the law governing the return of purchase money does not provide for repayment in a case of this character."

Section 2357 of the Revised Statutes (act of March 3, 1853, 10 Stat., 244), provides:

"The price at which the public lands are offered for sale shall be $1.25 an acre; and at every public sale the highest bidder, who makes payment as provided in the preceding section, shall be the purchaser; but no land shall be sold either at public or private sale for a less price than $1.25 an acre; and all the public lands which are hereafter offered at public sale according to law and remain unsold at the close of such sales shall be subject to be sold at private sale by entry at the land office at $1.25 an acre, to be paid at the time of making such entry: *Provided*, That the price to be paid for alternate reserved lands along the line of railroads within the limits granted by any act of Congress shall be $2.50 per acre."

It will be observed that in the above section no distinction is made as to the class or character of public lands subject to double minimum price within railroad limits.

The act of March 3, 1877, provides for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories (amongst others in the Territory of Wyoming, in which the land in question is situated) to qualified persons upon their paying 25 cents an acre when making entry and a balance of $1 an acre when submitting final proof.

The act of March 3, 1853, fixing the price of public lands within railroad limits at $2.50 an acre, was not repealed by the act of March 3, 1877, fixing the price of desert lands at $1.25 an acre. Congress in the latter act did not refer to desert lands within the limits of a railroad grant.

Statutes are repealed by express provisions of a subsequent law, or by necessary implication, and in the latter case there must be such a positive repugnancy between the provisions of the old and the new law that they can not stand together or be consistently reconciled. Repeals by implication are not favored in law, and are never allowed but in cases where inconsistency and repugnancy are plain and unavoidable, and it is a question of construction whether or not an act professing to repeal or interfere with the provisions of a former law operates as a total, or partial, or temporary repeal; and if there are two acts seemingly repugnant, if there be no clause of repeal in the latter, they shall, if possible, have such construction that the latter may not be a repeal of the former by implication. (Potter's Darrais, 154, and citations.)

Besides, the department construes the desert-land law as fixing the price of desert land within railroad limits at $2.50 an acre.

Nor does this price seem to be excessive or unjust to the entryman, as the privilege of purchasing an entire section instead of a quarter section, and of having three years in which to pay for the land instead of one year, would seem to compensate for the trouble and expense of conducting water upon the tract for the purpose of reclaiming the same. Neither can Knaggs complain of any want of equity in this matter, as she has only paid the government price for the land.

In Opinions of Attorneys-General, Vol. 4, p. 229, it is said:

"In reference to cases of error arising out of miscalculations of the amounts to be paid, I have had more difficulty. Money thus paid is never properly in the Treasury of the United States. It is paid and received by mutual mistake; and as long as it remains in the hands of the receiving officer, I can perceive no good reason why, upon the discovery of the error, he should not be authorized to correct it. After it has found its way into the Treasury, however, like all other money, it should be withdrawn in strict fulfillment of the requirements of the law, which the administrative power of the executive department of the government can not control."

Ibid., 253, it was said:

"It will not do for the department to refund money which has erroneously found its way there, simply on the ground that it is just that it should be repaid, for the reason that it would require the department to disregard a most wholesome and salutary restraint, upon the due and strict observance of which the most important interests depend."

The power of repayment by the Secretary of the Interior is limited and defined by statutes. The present legislation upon the subject is as follows

Section 2362 of the Revised Statutes provides for repayment in cases where a tract of land "has been erroneously sold by the United States and can not be confirmed." The act of June 16, 1880, (21 Stat., 287) provides, that repayment may be made of fees and commissions and excess payments upon the locations of claims under section 2306, where "said claims were after such location found to be fraudulent and void, and the entries or locations made thereon canceled," or where entries are "canceled for conflict, or where from any cause the entry has been erroneously allowed and can not be confirmed," or where double minimum price has been paid for lands afterwards found not to be within the limits of a railroad grant, the excess $1.25 per acre may be returned.

It is clear that appellant's application is not authorized by any of the above provisions, and, therefore, must be refused.

Your decision is accordingly affirmed, and the papers in the case are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

Vol. 10-916. Peter F. Bingham.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 13, 1889.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: I have considered the case of Peter F. Bingham, on his appeal from your office decision of July 11, 1888, rejecting his application for the payment of the purchase price paid by him on his pre-emption cash entry for E. ½ NE. ¼, sec. 6, T. 15 S., R. 49 W., Pueblo, Colorado, land district.

Bingham filed his declaratory statement April 13, 1883, alleging settlement April 2, 1883. He presented his final proof and was permitted to make cash entry of the said land June 20, 1884.

On October 26, 1886, your office having reached said entry for patent discovered that claimant had advertised to make proof before the local office on June 16, 1884, but that instead of so doing his papers showed that the testimony of witnesses had been taken April 30, 1884, before John W. Williams, a notary public, at a county distant from the local office.

For that reason and because the final proof was not sufficiently definite in regard to the continuity of his residence, his entry was, by your office letter "G" of October 26, 1886, held for cancellation, but he was allowed ninety days in which to file corroborated affidavit showing definitely the time he resided on the land during the six months immediately preceding final proof; and he was also required to make republication and posting of notice.

Bingham, instead of attempting to make new proof, filed a relinquishment of his said entry, and made application for repayment of the purchase money.

By your office letter of July 21, 1887, the said entry was canceled upon said relinquishment, and it was stated that his application for repayment would be made the subject of another letter.

By your office letter "M" of July 11, 1888, Bingham's application for repayment was rejected, the reason assigned being as follows:

"If Bingham had complied with the law under which he made his entry, the government could and would have confirmed the same, but the laches were on his part, and in such cases the law does not provide for the return of the purchase money. The application is therefore denied."

Although claimant's witnesses on final proof were sworn by a notary public at a point distant from the local office, claimant himself made affidavit before the register, and he made not the slightest attempt at concealment of his conduct in regard to residence. In reply to the usual question in regard to the continuity of his residence, he answered as follows:

"I am a sheep-raiser, have 1,000 lambs and 3,700 old head. Owing to my business I have been unable to live all the time on the place, so that I have been off and on all the time since settlement. The place itself will not support my sheep more than three months at a time, and I have had to take them elsewhere in order to keep them properly and return again after the lapse of several months, when the grass has had a chance to grow. That country is very barren and sandy, and the food for stock is all the time, at the most, scarce. The grass is short and thin on the ground. The ground is unfit for cultivation. I am a bona fide settler, and am desirous of complying entirely with the law so far as it is possible so to do."

The claimant in his application for repayment states upon oath that as his residence for the six months next preceding his entry had not been continuous he could not make new proof of residence; that he then attempted to make continuous residence for six months upon the said land, but was unable to remain there on account of sickness occasioned by drinking the water, which in that vicinity is unfit for use, being strongly impregnated with alkali; that his brother, who had a claim in the immediate vicinity, lived thereon for about eighteen months, when he died from disease caused by drinking said water, and that he is convinced a longer stay on his claim would on said account been at the sacrifice of his life or health, and that for this reason he left the land and relinquished the same to the United States.

There being no concealment or attempt at fraud and the testimony on final proof having been thought sufficient by the local officers, repayment should be made. Oscar T. Roberts (8 L. D., 423); Samuel K. Paul (7 L. D., 474); George J. Ruskrudge (*Id.*, 509).

Your decision is accordingly reversed, and the papers transmitted with your office letter of October 10, 1888, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

GEO. CHANDLER,
First Assistant Secretary.

N.—MINERAL DIVISION.

This division has charge of the following business:

(1) Mineral and coal entries.

(2) Contests between mineral claimants.

(3) All other contests coming before the office where the mineral character of the land is involved.

(4) Quasi-contests.

(5) Agricultural entries involving the mineral character of the land.

(6) Railroad lists referred to this division for examination, involving the mineral character of the land.

(7) Petitions for suit by the United States to set aside patents on mining and coal claims, and on all mineral and coal lands which may have been erroneously or fraudulently patented as agricultural land.

(8) Preparing certified copies of papers, plats, and records.

(9) Correspondence.

(10) Miscellaneous matters, *e. g.*, relinquishments, and requests by registers and receivers and surveyors-general for instructions, in all matters relating to the disposal of mineral and coal lands.

(11) The preparation and recording of all mineral and coal patents.

The average number of clerks in the division for the year has been 23+. The average for year ending June 30, 1889, was 20.

One thousand six hundred and thirty-one mineral and coal patents have been issued, an increase of over 50 per cent. from the previous year.

Ninety-two contest cases were finally disposed of, as against 141 for the previous year.

Two hundred and sixty-five contest cases were considered as against two hundred and thirty-one for the previous year.

One thousand six hundred and forty-eight recent mineral entries were examined, an increase of about 60 per cent.

One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight suspended entries were re-examined, as against 1544, for the previous year.

The work on *ex parte* entries is in arrears about two and one-half years. The work on contest cases is up to date.

The work on connected diagrams is up to date.

Lists of railroad selections, involving 8,973,827.95 acres, remain suspended, awaiting action by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior on the question before him as to whether the companies shall be required to furnish non-mineral affidavits.

The following statement shows the quantity of lands sold and the number of entries, filing, etc., made under the mining and coal land-laws during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Mineral lands and mill sites sold	acres..	35,396.81
Coal lands sold	do...	16,198.34
Total	do...	51,595.15

Mineral entries made	1,314
Mineral applications filed	1,293
Adverse claims filed	241
Coal entries made	118
Coal filings made	1,645
Mineral contests received	75
Quasi-contests received	127

The work done during the fiscal year is shown as follows:

Mineral patents issued, including necessary plats of surveys	1,407
Lode, mill site, and placer claims included in the above patents	1,500
Coal patents issued	224
Mineral and coal patents recorded, including necessary plats of surveys	1,631
Pages of patent record made, including plats of survey	6,106
Mineral and coal entries approved but not patented	133
Recent mineral and coal entries examined	1,648
Old suspended mineral and coal entries re-examined	1,958
Total mineral and coal entries examined or re-examined	3,606
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined	526
Contest cases considered and decisions rendered subject to appeal	173
Contest cases considered and finally disposed of	92
Total number of contests considered	265
Railroad selections disposed of.....acres	6,618
Letters received and docketed	6,662
Letters written	5,921
Pages of official copy written	3,253
Pages of certified copy written	2,296

The 1,407 mineral and 224 coal land patents issued during the year, the latter covering coal fields aggregating 33,773.72 acres, fall within the States and Territories given in the table below.

States and Territories.	Coal land.	Area.	Mineral and mill site.
Alaska			5
Arizona			25
California	5	880.00	115
Colorado	127	19,464.96	501
Dakota			40
Idaho			42
Montana	9	1,040.00	389
Nevada			27
New Mexico	2	160.00	26
Oregon			10
Utah	19	2,890.84	113
Washington	37	5,654.34	3
Wyoming	25	3,683.58	21
Total	224	33,773.72	1,407

The condition of the work in the division at the close of the fiscal year is as follows:

Mineral and coal entries, unexamined	3,327
Mineral and coal entries examined and in the suspended files	2,244
Mineral contests in files and not finally disposed of	154
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, unexamined	12
Agricultural cases and quasi-contest cases, involving mineral questions, examined and in suspended files	135

(Lists of railroad selections, involving 8,973,827.95 acres, unexamined.)

Mineral, mill site, and coal entries pending July 1, 1889	5,791
Mineral and mill site entries received during the year	1,314
Coal entries received during the year	118
Total	7,223
(In entries received are included all entries made.)	
Mineral and mill site entries examined and patented during the year	1,407
Coal entries examined and patented during the year	224
Mineral, mill site and coal entries canceled during the year	21
Total mineral and mill site entries pending June 30, 1890	5,267
Total coal entries pending June 30, 1890	304

Mineral and coal entries for each State and Territory pending, examined and suspended, and unexamined, June 30, 1890, are shown by the following table:

States and Territories.	Examined and suspended.		Unexamined.	
	Coal entries.	Mineral entries.	Coal entries.	Mineral entries.
Alabama	2			
Alaska		4		3
Arizona		94		77
Arkansas		3		8
California	4	264		405
Colorado	51	1,029	72	1,550
Idaho		63		150
Montana	20	252	19	212
Nevada		76		121
New Mexico	12	74	2	203
Oregon		9		40
South Dakota		53		102
Utah	9	167		245
Washington	13	13	44	13
Wyoming	29	8	27	34
Total	140	2,104	164	3,163

RECAPITULATION.

	Examined and suspended.	Unexamined.	Total.
Total coal entries	140	164	304
Total mineral entries	2,104	3,163	5,267
	2,244	3,327	5,571

Agricultural and all entries not mineral and quasi-contest cases, pending July 1, 1889	104
Agricultural cases received during the year	293
Quasi-contest cases received during the year	127
Number finally disposed of during the year	377
Number pending not acted on June 30, 1890	12
List of railroad selections pending July 1, 1889, involving ..... acres..	5,561,207
List of railroad selections received during the year involving ..... acres..	3,419,238
	8,980,445
Considered and disposed of	6,618
Total pending June 30, 1890	8,973,827
Mining applications pending July 1, 1889, per last report	2,947
Mining applications made during the year	1,293
Total	4,240

Mining applications (final proof not made) canceled during the year, estimated	25
Mining applications in which final proof was made during the year	1,314
Total number of mining applications disposed of during the year (including entries patented)	1,452
Balance pending June 30, 1890 (not reliable)	2,788
Coal filings made to July 1, 1889	7,670
Coal filings made during the year	1,645
Total	9,315
Contests pending July 1, 1889	171
Number received during the year	75
Total	246
Number finally disposed of during the year	92
Number pending June 30, 1890	154

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Mineral, mill site, and coal entries examined during the year	3,606
Mineral and mill site applications (final proof not made) examined during the year (estimated)	35
Mineral and mill site patents issued during the year	1,407
Coal patents issued during the year	224
Contests considered during the year	265
Quasi-contests and agricultural cases considered during the year	526

The force of this division consists of twenty-four employés, graded as follows:

Chief of division	$2,000
One principal examiner	2,000
One clerk, class 4	1,800
Four clerks, class 3	1,600
Three clerks, class 2	1,400
Eight clerks, class 1	1,200
Three clerks	1,000
One copyist	900
Two transcribers of plats and records	600

This force is not more than sufficient to keep up the current work, which is increasing. Some provision should be made for reaching the cases now in the files unexamined.

The chief of the division recommends for this purpose that the force be increased by seven competent examiners, two clerks, and two copyists.

DECISIONS AND RULINGS UNDER THE MINERAL AND COAL LAND LAWS.

MINERAL LAND LAWS.

(1) *Corporation—Articles of incorporation.*—The General Land Office keeps no record of the incorporation of companies, and declines to retain them on its files for reference. (Acting Commissioner to F. J. Smith, Helena, Mont., July 8, 1889, 16 C. L. O., 110.)

(2) *Adverse mining claim—Application for patent—Proper land office to file same.*—The proper land office in which to file an application for patent or an adverse claim is the land office having jurisdiction of the land in question at the time of filing. (Acting Commissioner to register and receiver, Montrose, Colo., July 18, 1889, 16 C. L. O., 110.)

(3) *Segregation of mineral land—Non-contiguous agricultural tracts.*—Where a homestead entry covers contiguous tracts, and a segregation of a part thereof is made necessary by a subsequent discovery of mineral, the entry will stand intact as to the agricultural tracts, though rendered non-contiguous by the segregation survey. (Secretary of the Interior to Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, July 22, 1889, 9 L. D., 143.)

(4) *Effect of judicial proceedings—(Review).*—A judgment favorable to the applicant, in judicial proceedings instituted by an adverse claimant, is no bar to a subsequent investigation on behalf of the Government to determine whether said applicant has in fact complied with the law. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 2, 1889. 10 L. D., 184.)

(5) *Fire clay—Timber and stone lands.*—The presence of fire clay is no bar to entries under the timber and stone law of June 3, 1878. (Assistant Commissioner to register and receiver, Los Angeles, Cal., September 30, 1889, 16 C. L. O., 159.)

(6) *Mill site under last clause of section 2337, Revised Statutes.*—A quartz mill or reduction works are the only improvements on which a mill-site entry may be based under the last clause of section 2337 of the Revised Statutes. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, October 5, 1889, 9 L. D., 460.)

(7) *Deposit for office work.*—A deposit of $320 for office work in connection with an application covering ten mineral locations and two mill sites is not an unreasonable sum. (Commissioner to United States surveyor-general, Helena, Mont., January 6, 1890, 16 C. L. O., 269.)

(8) *Deputy mineral surveyor acting as notary public.*—There is no objection to a deputy mineral surveyor acting as notary public, except in cases where he is employed in the capacity of surveyor. (Commissioner to United States surveyor-general, Helena, Mont., January 20, 1890, 16 C. L. O., 269.)

(9) *Hearing—Entry—Relocation.*—The land department has authority to order a hearing to determine whether there has been due compliance with the mining law, though the charge is not made until after entry.

An original locator will not be heard to question the validity of a relocation in a proceeding instituted to determine whether said locator has complied with the law in the matter of the annual statutory expenditures. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, February 13, 1890, 10 L. D., 157.)

(10) *Res judicata—Known lode—Patent.*—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has no authority to reverse a decision of his predecessor that has become final. A decision of the Secretary of the Interior is binding upon all subordinate officers of the land department so long as it remains unchanged.

The limitations of the width of a lode within a placer claim by the provisions of section 2333, Revised Statutes, is only applicable where the claimant seeks a patent for a vein or lode included within the boundaries of his placer claim, and has no application for the lode claim, properly perfected by another, prior to the date of the application for placer patent.

If it appears from the record that there is a lode claim within the boundaries of a placer claim not owned by the placer applicant, such lode claim should be in its full extent excepted from the placer patent.

If the record shows that there is no known lode or vein within the boundary of a placer claim and patent regularly issues thereon, no subsequent application for a lode claim within said placer should be received by the local office so long as said placer patent remains outstanding and uncanceled in whole or in part.

The validity of a placer patent and its extent, as in conflict with an alleged known lode or vein, are questions that can only be determined by judicial authority. (First Assistant Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, February 21, 1890, 10 L. D., 200.)

(11) *Improvements—Separate locations.*—While it is not required that, upon several separate locations embraced in one entry, $500 must be expended upon each location, the $500-expenditure should be so placed as to tend to the development of the entire claim or each separate location embraced therein. (Assistant Commissioner to register and receiver, Central city, Colo., February 27, 1890, 16 C. L. O., 280.)

(12) *Patent—Jurisdiction—Date of record.*—The issuance of a patent, duly signed, sealed, countersigned, and recorded, deprives the department of further jurisdiction over the land or the title thereto.

The date of the patent must be taken as the date of the record, and parol testimony is not admissible to contradict the record. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, March 22, 1890, 10 L. D., 343.)

(13) *Phosphate lands in Florida—Non-mineral affidavits.*—Phosphate is classed by the standard authorities as a non-metalic mineral substance and product, and is therefore included in the class "all valuable mineral deposits" mentioned in section 2319, Revised Statutes, and as such is subject to disposal under the mining laws. (Commissioner to register and receiver, Gainsville, Fla., April 15, 1890, 17 C. L. O., 30.)

Non-mineral affidavits (Form 4-062), with the word *phosphates* inserted therein after the word "gravel" will be required in entries of Florida lands as in other States; but this will not be extended so as to require the suspension of cases in which final proof has been properly made and the entries are awaiting patent, the proceedings having been regular under the existing practice and the questions in the final proof as to minerals properly answered. (Commissioner to register and receiver, Gainesville, Fla., April 25, 1890, 17 C.L. O., 51.)

(14) *Agricultural claim.*—On issue joined between a mineral and agricultural claimant as to the character of the land returned as mineral the question for determination is whether, as a present fact, the land is more valuable for the mineral it contains than for agricultural purposes. (First Assistant Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 3, 1890, 10 L. D., 536.)

(15) *Mining claim—Townsite—Patent.*—Under a mineral application for land partly included within a prior townsite patent the claim must be restricted to the land not in conflict.

The proof in such a case must show the discovery of mineral within the limits of the new survey and the requisite expenditure on the claim as thus defined.

In the absence of an allegation or offer to prove that the land in conflict was of known mineral character prior to the issuance of the townsite patent, the record will not justify proceedings against said patent, or adverse to rights claimed thereunder; but on due showing a hearing may be ordered to determine whether suit to vacate the patent should be advised.

The issuance of patent terminates the jurisdiction of the department over the land covered thereby, and such patent can be invalidated by judicial proceedings only.

A subsequent discovery of mineral can not affect the title as it passed at the time of sale. (First Assistant Secretary Chandler to Acting Commissioner Stone, July 9, 1889, 9 L. D., 83.)

COAL LAND LAWS.

(1) *Two coal declaratory statements for the same tract—Hearing.*—Where two declaratory statements under the coal land law are filed for the same tract of land, a hearing will not be ordered until one of the parties applies to purchase the land. (Acting Commissioner to register and receiver Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 23, 1889, 16 C. L. O., 135.)

(2) *Purchase price.*—The status of coal land at date of proof and payment, with respect to its distance from a completed railroad, determines the price thereof, irrespective of its status when the preference right of entry is initiated and acquired. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, April 11, 1890, 10 L. D., 422.)

(3) *Second coal land filing.*—A second coal declaratory statement can not be filed in the absence of a valid reason for abandoning the first. (First Assistant Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 3, 1890, 10 L. D., 539.)

(4) *Coal entry—Declaratory statement—Final proof.*—Failure to file coal declaratory statement within sixty days after date of actual possession, and make payment for the land within one year from the expiration of the time allowed for such filing, renders the land subject to the entry of another who has complied with the law.

A coal entry must be made in good faith and not for the benefit of another. (Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner of the General Land Office, April 10, 1889, 10 L. D., 160.)

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF MINERAL AND COAL LANDS IN SECTIONS 16 AND 36 OF COLORADO.

[Commissioner to register and receiver, Durango, Colo., December 9, 1889.]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, asking for instructions relative to the manner of proceeding where applications for patents are presented for mining claims in sections 16 and 36 of Colorado, the same having been surveyed and the survey approved, there being nothing on the township plat to designate whether said sections 16 and 36 were known to be valuable for mineral at the time of the survey.

In reply you are advised that under the decisions of this office and the department it is held that, where (in the State of Colorado) the survey was made and approved prior to the admission of Colorado, sections 16 and 36, known at the time of the admission to contain mineral, did not pass with the grant, and that where the survey was approved *subsequent* to such admission, and at the time of the approval of such survey the lands in sections 16 and 36 were known to be mineral in character, the same also did not pass to the State under its grant. (See in this connection case of Townsite of Silver Cliff *vs.* State of Colorado (Copp's L. O., vol. 6, p. 152); also letter of the Hon. Secretary to Hon. James Craig, *Ibid.*, page 45.)

The recent decision of the department to the effect that the title of the State under the school grant vests, if at all, at date of survey, and that if the land is in fact mineral, though not then known to be such, the subsequent discovery of its mineral character will not divest the title which has already passed (9 L. D., p. 408), is in harmony with the practice of this office in the adjudication of cases before it.

It would appear from your letter that, although T. 40 N., R. 11 W., N. M. M., was not considered by you as having been returned as mineral, you allowed applications

for mineral claims for tracts in section 36 thereof, where the locations were made subsequent to the approval of said survey (October 13, 1882), and as appears from the copy of the Rico News several of the notices of applications are now being published.

Your action in receiving said applications in section 36 in view of the statements above was erroneous. Where applications for patent for lands in sections 16 and 36 surveyed subsequent to the admission of the State are presented for filing, you will consult your records as to the return of the township or any of the particular sections thereof by the surveyor-general, and if the same has *not* been returned as *mineral* you will first determine (by consulting the notice of the location) whether the discovery of the claim was made *before* or *after* the approval of the survey. If the former, you will give notice to the State authorities of the pendency of the application, and allow them a reasonable time to show cause why the same should not be received and filed. If the latter, before receiving such application, you will require claimant to furnish satisfactory evidence that the land was known to be mineral *prior to* or at the date of the approval of the survey.

Such evidence being furnished, you will then give notice to the State as above set forth. If such showing is not made, however, there is no authority under the law for receiving such application.

In the latter case when said sections 16 and 36 have been *returned* as *mineral* by the surveyor-general, you will proceed as hereinbefore directed in the cases where the discovery was made *prior* to the approval of the survey.

In cases where the survey was made prior to the admission of the State you will proceed as above and substitute the date of admission of the State for the date of the survey.

If there are any applications pending in your office in which the State has not had such notice, you will give notice before allowing entry.

Should the State object to the filing of application or allowance of entry, you should order a hearing to determine whether the land applied for was known to be mineral *prior to* or at the date when it would pass to the State as above indicated.

P.—SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports received and registered	19,671
Letters and reports disposed of	18,462
Letters written	9,956
Pages of press-copy books	20,653

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year sixty-one agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation, the aggregate length of service being four hundred and nineteen months and eighteen days, equivalent to the employment of thirty-four agents for the entire year and one agent for eleven months and eighteen days.

The number of reports received from the special agents and acted upon during the year is as follows:

Agents' reports pending June 30, 1889	273
Agents' reports received during the year	2,027
Total	2,300
Agents' reports acted upon during the year	1,785
Agents' reports pending June 30, 1890	515

Two thousand six hundred and eighty-four cases were referred to the special agents for investigation, hearings were ordered in 343 cases, 437 cases were held for cancellation, 538 were canceled, and 1,909 were examined and passed.

Final action was taken in 5,938 cases, and there are now pending in the division (June 30, 1890), 7,025 land cases.

There are 482 records of hearings awaiting action, and 448 registers' and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters awaiting answer.

During the year 16 reports of unlawful inclosures of public land were received, involving, so far as ascertained, 115,455 acres. Suits were recommended in 8 cases, and the fences were reported as having been removed in 9 cases.

The following tables show in detail the amount of work performed during the year, and the condition of the same June 30, 1890:

Statement showing in detail the number of cases received, acted upon during the year, and pending June 30, 1890.

Kind of cases.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries—no action taken.	Cases returned to other divisions—no action taken.
Homestead entries	339	43	134	225	297	6	6	159	753
Commutation cash entries	273	39	27	27	349	.....	11	20	377
Pre-emption cash entries	884	184	138	115	981	2	48	98	948
Pre-emption filings	33	10	13	18	28	.....	1	.....	64
Timber-culture entries	177	9	48	107	112	.....	.....	7	506
Timber-land entries	783	35	44	10	71	.....	9	142	215
Desert-land entries	130	14	17	36	53	.....	1	5	99
Private cash entries	9	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	53
Mineral entries	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Coal entries	36	8	16	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	36
Coal filings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Townsites	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,684	343	437	538	1,909	8	77	431	3,060

Kind of cases.	Awaiting final action.					Cases pending June 30, 1889.	Cases received during the year.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending June 30, 1890.
	On desks, ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the department and the courts.	Total.				
Homestead entries	175	675	305	70	1,225	2,382	277	1,434	1,225
Commutation cash entries	66	242	120	25	453	1,175	51	773	453
Pre-emption cash entries	373	924	772	108	2,177	4,031	288	2,142	2,177
Pre-emption filings	16	35	62	2	115	187	38	110	115
Timber-culture entries	31	105	109	1	246	911	67	732	246
Timber-land entries	267	1,544	146	152	2,109	1,534	1,013	438	2,109
Desert-land entries	144	168	152	9	473	587	79	193	473
Private cash entries	4	28	2	4	38	97	.....	59	38
Mineral entries	.....	34	6	7	47	47	9	9	47
Coal entries	.....	41	11	18	70	96	20	46	70
Coal filings	.....	56	16	.....	72	56	16	.....	72
Townsites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Totals	1,076	3,852	1,701	396	7,025	11,105	1,858	5,938	7,025

Statement showing location and status of cases acted upon during the year and pending June 30, 1890.

States and Territories.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries and cases returned to other divisions—no action taken.	Awaiting final action.				Total pending June 30, 1890.
									On desks ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the department and the courts.	
Alabama	.....	1	2	2	5	.....	1	27	18	78	22	3	121
Arizona	11	15	31	30	30	2	.....	47	20	12	64	4	100
Arkansas	9	.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	61	8	53	14	4	79
California	635	38	39	37	118	.....	15	218	325	1,932	180	134	2,571
Colorado	229	40	57	92	169	5	.....	560	50	316	144	73	583
Florida	1	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	7	18	26	.....	51
Idaho	3	8	2	7	.....	.....	.....	26	62	39	20	4	125
Iowa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Kansas	204	17	11	44	275	.....	23	1,126	45	31	144	15	235
Louisiana	9	7	4	104	9	.....	.....	49	11	23	46	.....	80
Michigan	11	6	27	12	4	.....	.....	3	12	5	11	5	33
Minnesota	34	29	36	20	62	.....	5	20	105	43	60	3	211
Mississippi	1	.....	15	16	1	.....	.....	15	1	5	6	.....	12
Missouri	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	10	4	2	.....	16
Montana	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	36	36	3	75
Nebraska	709	17	29	50	450	.....	1	347	32	24	44	3	103
Nevada	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New Mexico	158	49	34	46	91	1	3	210	100	270	361	42	773
North Dakota	28	10	11	12	173	.....	6	68	29	96	71	10	206
Oregon	60	5	12	9	26	.....	.....	57	34	91	73	9	207
South Dakota	61	48	51	26	403	.....	17	174	80	119	129	28	356
Utah	.....	1	4	8	.....	.....	.....	12	5	106	4	2	117
Washington	417	46	60	6	50	.....	2	336	45	460	144	40	689
Wisconsin	11	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	11	.....	15	3	8	26
Wyoming	88	2	3	5	29	.....	2	36	76	74	97	6	253
Totals	2,684	343	437	538	1,909	8	77	3,491	1,076	3,852	1,701	396	7,025

Statement showing the location, area, and present status of unlawful inclosures of public lands.

States and Territories.	Pending July 1, 1889.		Received.		Action taken.							
					Suit recommended.		Filed.				Facts laid before United States attorney.	
							Fence removed.		No action required.			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Arizona	1	(a)	1	90	1	320	1	300	1	(a)	1	640
	1	320	1	320	1	320						
	1	300	1	640								
	3	620	3	1,050	2	640	1	300	1	(a)	1	640
Colorado	1	1,960										
	1	1,720	1	1,000	1	2,600	1	1,000				
	1	550										
	1	1,370			1	700						
	1	29,360										
	1	1,420			1	1,720						
	1	2,500			1	550						
	1	8,600										
	1	2,600										
	1	700										
	10	50,780	1	1,000	4	5,570	1	1,000				
Kansas	1	5,500					1	5,500				
	1	(a)					1	(a)				
	2	5,500					2	5,500				
Louisiana	1	70							1	70		
Montana	1	600										
	1	12,000										
	1	500										
	1	550										
	1	240										
	1	6,000										
	6	19,890										
Nebraska	1	1,120			1	1,120						
Nevada	1	600	1	1,000			1	600	1	600	1	1,000
	1	600	1	700					1	3,200		
	1	3,900	1	215					1	1,300		
	1	11,500	1	(a)					1	700		
	1	1,300							1	215		
	1	3,800							1	(a)		
	6	21,700	4	1,915			1	600	6	6,615	1	1,000
New Mexico			1	102,580								
	1	400	1	300			1	300	1	102,580		
	1	300	1	5,120			1	5,120				
			1	330			1	120				
			1	100								
			1	120								
			1	1,640								
	2	700	7	110,190			3	5,540	1	102,580		
Oregon			1	1,300								

(a) Signifies area not given.

Statement showing the location, area, and present status of unlawful inclosures of public lands—Continued.

States and Territories.	Pending July 1, 1889.		Received.		Action taken.							
					Suit recommended.		Filed.				Facts laid before United States attorney.	
							Fence removed.		No action required.			
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
Utah	1	(a)										
	1	8,340			1	1,120						
	1	1,120							1	640		
	1	640										
	4	10,100			1	1,120			1	640		
Washington	1	780					1	780				
	1	600										
	2	1,380					1	780				
Wyoming	1	11,300										
	1	38,000										
	2	49,300										
Grand total	39	161,160	16	115,455	8	8,450	9	13,720	10	109,905	2	1,640

(a) Signifies area not given.

No inclosures of any magnitude have been reported within the last year, except one in New Mexico of 102,580 acres, in which no action was taken; the party maintaining the inclosure having color of title to the land inclosed, and very few complaints have been received. With the exception of a few inclosures where the title to the land inclosed is in dispute or the question of the validity of the inclosure is being tried in the courts, there are at present no inclosures of the public lands of any considerable area.

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Fifty-five timber agents have been employed during the year for an aggregate length of service of three hundred and fifty-one months and fourteen days, equivalent to 29 for one year and 1 for three months and fourteen days.

Three hundred and ten (310) cases have been reported by special agents during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom to the value of $3,067,151.66 recoverable to the government.

The amount accepted under propositions of settlement is $12,692.42; the amount paid in during the year on propositions of settlement accepted during previous years is $275.00; the amount received from sales of timber and lumber is $4,552.40, and the amount recovered through legal proceedings so far of record (the United States attorneys' reports for a number of the districts not having been received up to the date of preparing this report) is $83,420.50, making a total amount recovered during the year on account of depredations upon the public timber of $100,940.32, being $25,940.32 in excess of the appropriation for this branch of the public service.

In addition to the above result of work accomplished by the special timber agents, they have during the year investigated and reported upon a large number of fraudulent land entries.

On the 1st of July, 1890, as far as reported, there were shown to be pending in the United States courts 282 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of $14,794,286.55 for the value of timber reported to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 306 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

States and Territories in which legal proceedings were pending on the 1st day of July, 1890, for timber trespass upon the public lands, number of cases, and amounts involved.

States and Territories.	Number of civil suits.	Amount sued for.	Number of criminal suits.
Alabama	2	$15,000.00	196
Arkansas	15	74,196.77	2
California	23	2,510,171.40	.....
Idaho	6	10,440.00	16
Kansas	.....	.....	3
Louisiana	53	282,160.35	9
Michigan	1	4,000.00	.....
Minnesota	56	128,887.60	36
Mississippi	3	5,184.00	23
Montana	4	495,990.00	11
Nevada	5	10,643,400.00	.....
New Mexico	64	274,549.75	.....
Texas	20	72,638.79	.....
Utah	24	228,514.51	2
Wisconsin	3	14,120.00	2
Wyoming	3	35,033.38	.....
Total	282	14,794,286.55	306

NOTE.—Reports for last half of fiscal year not received from United States attorneys for Alaska, Arizona, southern California, Colorado, northern Florida, Indian Territory, western Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and western Wisconsin.

Statement showing the assignment of special agents for the protection of public timber, suits instituted, amounts recoverable, and amounts accepted

States and Territories.	Cases investigated and reported upon.	Character of loss.							
		Timber and lumber, board measure.	Logs.	Wood.	Fence-posts and rails.	Shingles and laths.	Pieces of piling.	Railroad ties.	Telegraph poles.
	No.	*Feet.*	*No.*	*Cords.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Alabama	5	264,489				2,500			
Alaska	7	6,665,300		16,200					
Arizona	1	2,000,000							
Arkansas	20	289,706	160	66	5,883	60,000			82
California	35	2,268,951		2,494		6,000		300	
Colorado	14	2,086,400	500	94,975	4,000	75,500		90,634	
Florida	1	21,600							
Idaho	19	32,168,085		10,925					
Indian Ter									
Kansas									
Louisiana									
Michigan	31	37,235,858	1,500						
Minnesota	62	27,407,639		353	1,353			36,615	
Mississippi	1	5,760							
Missouri									
Montana	20	25,574,020		858			2,900	355,400	
Nebraska									
Nevada	1		400						
New Mexico	7	510,000	1,850						
North Dakota									
Oklahoma	6	39,700	20	500	640	85,000			
Oregon	4	1,609,063		113					
South Dakota	14	480,876	7,936,000	241,292	225			36,000	
Utah	3	300,000						50,000	
Washington	18	9,506,807		1,500				10,300	
Wisconsin	11	921,807		297					
Wyoming	30	6,660,063				590,450			
Total	a 310	156,016,124	7,940,430	369,573	12,101	819,450	2,900	579,249	82

a Includes all new cases investigated and reported upon by special agents and all old cases reinvestigated or acted upon by them.

number of cases investigated or acted upon, amount and value of timber involved therein, in compromise, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Estimated values.		Legal proceedings.							Propositions of compromise accepted.		Amount received from sales of timber and lumber.	Communications and reports awaiting action by this office.
		Criminal.			Civil.							
Stumpage.	Recoverable to the government.	Number recommended.	Number disposed of.	Amount of fines imposed.	Number recommended.	Amount involved.	Number disposed of.	Amount of judgment rendered.	Number.	Amount involved.		
$321.00	$2,074.13	10	307	$3,588.25	....	.....	1	$350.00	2	$58.10	$23.00	2
56,101.80	168,263.80	....	....	.....	6	$56,101.80	....	.....	....	.....	.....	2
2,000.00	62,000.00	1	....	.....	1	62,000.00	....	.....	....	.....	.....	11
469.79	4,344.00	7	2	50.00	5	1,703.27	6	22,540.00	5	303.63	165.11	6
6,506.70	29,693.97	....	2	.....	....	.....	9	21,900.97	3	2,176.90	1,915.28	41
56,951.75	511,410.14	6	....	.....	3	15,178.24	....	.....	1	5,000.00	.....	7
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	15.00	439.38	2
36,505.57	196,171.64	25	2	.....	7	39,687.14	....	.....	....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	....	7	25.00	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	7	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	....	6	445.00	....	.....	18	1,136.83	....	.....	.....	9
134,904.53	232,892.74	7	29	5,922.25	5	2,387.00	1	.....	2	552.67	.....	23
74,126.12	185,176.30	25	68	257.00	15	15,078.08	6	2,281.96	6	3,523.29	559.97	31
4.80	57.60	1	27	2,341.25	....	.....	2	100.00	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	....	151	5,370.74	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	3
38,989.42	461,478.12	13	1	.....	4	110,994.23	....	.....	....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	6	....	.....	2	2,885.00	6	5,200.00	....	.....	.....	5
1,435.00	15,100.00	....	2	.....	7	15,100.00	10	.....	....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
535.00	1,896.04	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	16
1,658.76	18,059.75	6	2	125.00	2	3,949.28	5	3,509.99	5	474.06	332.38	18
400,241.37	974,177.64	1	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	23
3,037.50	27,650.00	....	....	.....	....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	1
9,727.86	87,356.09	18	....	.....	7	29,619.44	....	.....	....	.....	.....	13
2,129.74	4,728.45	....	7	350.00	....	.....	1	1,175.26	3	583.77	983.73	1
7,373.77	84,622.25	....	....	.....	1	4,900.15	6	1,750.00	....	.....	133.55	1
832,420.48	3,067,151.66	*b*125	620	*c*18,475.49	*d*65	359,583.63	68	64,945.01	28	*e*12,692.42	4,552.40	*f*244

b The criminal prosecutions in both Alabama and Missouri were mainly instituted upon information filed by private parties.

c The amount of fines imposed and judgments recovered are taken from the several United States attorneys' reports to this office. No reports for the last half of the fiscal year have been received from the United States attorneys for Alaska, Arizona, Southern California, Northern Florida, Indian Territory, Western Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Western Wisconsin.

d Represents the number of suits specifically recommended by this office, and the amount sued for.

e Five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents of this amount was for compromises under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes. Reports have not as yet been received of all sums paid to receivers of public moneys.

f Includes all reports and communications of every description on hand July 1, 1890, upon which no action whatever had been taken.

RULINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC.

The following rulings, recommendations, etc., in regard to timber depredations are referred to as being of especial interest:

(1) THE TAKING OF CLAY, ETC., FROM HOMESTEAD CLAIMS FOR THE MAKING OF BRICKS TO BE USED FOR BUILDING PURPOSES IN OKLAHOMA CITY, I. T.

[To Mr. O. H. Violet, Oklahoma city, L. T., July 18, 1889.]

I have before me yours of May 6th last, asking whether earth for bricks and fuel with which to burn same can be taken from homstead claims in the Territory when the bricks are to be used for buildings in Oklahoma city.

With reference to this matter I inclose copy of department circular of December 15, 1885, paragraph 1 of which provides that homestead and pre-emption claimants are permitted to cut and remove from the land which they are clearing for cultivation enough timber for that purpose, or for buildings, fences, and other improvements on the land entered.

This would prohibit the use of timber for fuel to burn brick for sale unless the claimant intended to use the land from which the timber is taken for purposes of agriculture, in which case he could burn the wood to make bricks.

While there is no law permitting waste of material procured from public lands, yet, under the peculiar circumstances in which the citizens of Oklahoma are placed, this office will interpose no objection to the use on homestead claims of a reasonable amount of material (clay and fuel) in order to answer the necessities of the settler and to supply others with bricks, *provided*, no considerable portion of the land included in the homestead is thereby rendered useless for agricultural purposes, and the timber used for burning the brick is obtained from land cleared for cultivation.

The question of the good faith of the claimant is, however, to be kept constantly in view; and no one not an actual bona fide settler under the settlement laws will be allowed to take material from the public lands for speculation and sale.

(2) TIMBER CUTTING ON CASH ENTRIES MADE ON UNIVERSITY SELECTIONS IN MINNESOTA WHICH HAVE BEEN RELINQUISHED AND CANCELED.

[To Special Timber Agent A. F. Naff, August 19, 1889.]

I am in receipt of yours dated 24th ultimo replying to official letter June 27, 1889, and inclosing copy of letter to the local officers at Duluth from the Commissioner, May 20, 1882, canceling certain selections of lands therein described, which lands, selected by the State of Minnesota, December 12, 1872, were relinquished by the Governor of the State November 26, 1881.

With reference to the Commissioner's letter of May 20, 1882, you state that the local officers understood that the lands mentioned therein were thereby "thrown back upon the market as subject to *private cash entry*," and you ask if such is the correct interpretation of the said letter.

In letter of June 27 last, referred to, you were informed that of the lands in townships 54, 55, and 56, ranges 22 and 23, embraced in these selected lands, only a *portion* was embraced in the list transmitted to the local officers and offered for sale. The selection of the particular subdivisions referred to by Mr. Jewett, who gave the information of timber depredations thereon, were canceled by this office May 20, 1882, and thereby restored to market *under the settlement laws*, but the said lands have not been offered at public sale since their cancellation, and consequently were not *subject to cash entry*. Cash entries of the said lands were therefore illegal and timber cutting thereon is without authority of law.

* * * * * * *

(3) RELATIVE TO TAKING TIMBER FROM LAND COVERED BY HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND HAVING IT SAWED ON SHARES.

[To Mr. W. B. McSavin, Thornfield, Mo., August 19, 1889.]

* * * * * * *

All cutting of timber on lands covered by unperfected homestead entries must be subordinate to the cultivation of the land or improvement of the claim; and consequently, in every case the cultivation of the soil and improvements placed on the land must keep even pace with the cutting and removal of the timber.

The timber, which it is necessary to remove in preparing the land for cultivation, and which may not be required for buildings, fences, or other improvements on the land may be disposed of by the entryman in any manner which he deems advantageous to himself, on the principle that the same would otherwise suffer useless waste.

But it is not allowable for him to go beyond the use of such "surplus" timber and cut indiscriminately over the land for the purpose of selling the same, even though the proceeds therefrom should be applied to perfecting improvements on the land.

Which principle is equally applicable in respect to indiscriminate cutting for the purpose of exchanging timber for lumber—since the delivery of a portion of the timber to a saw-mill in payment for labor bestowed in converting the remaining portion into lumber, would be virtually the same as selling the timber for cash and using the proceeds to purchase lumber.

* * * * * * *

(4) SUGGESTING AN APPEAL IN THE CASE OF M. N. EDWARDS, COLORADO (ACT OF JUNE 3, 1878, 20 STATS., 88). JUDGE HALLETT.

[To Special Timber Agent B. M. Prentiss, August 21, 1889.]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th of June last, inclosing the decision rendered by Judge Hallett in the case of the United States *vs.* M. N. Edwards, which action was brought to recover the value of certain timber alleged to have been unlawfully taken from public lands in Colorado, under the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats., 88).

In this decision Judge Hallett, while admitting "that the character of the land, whether mineral or agricultural, is always, when contested, a matter of fact to be decided on evidence rather than upon the classification in the land office," yet adds that this matter of the character of the land "is not altogether a question of finding valuable ore or metal in the ground from which timber is taken."

The act in clear and unequivocal terms confines the taking of timber thereunder to lands "not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry." The privileges are accordingly thereby confined to such lands as are subject to mineral entry.

In respect to determining what lands are subject to mineral entry, attention is directed to the fact that both the rulings and practice of this office allow only such lands to be entered as mineral as are shown to have *actual* mineral deposits *within the exterior lines of the claims*. Hence, while it is plain that the mere classification of lands as mineral, can by no means entitle them to be treated as mineral lands, and privilege parties to take timber therefrom under this act, it appears equally clear that the matter of the character of the lands *is* a question of finding valuable ore or metal in the immediate vicinity of the ground from which the timber is taken.

It appears accordingly that the opinion rendered by Judge Hallett on this point is not in accord with the established practice of this office in the matter of determining what lands are subject to mineral entry. In so holding, Judge Hallett has also taken a view counter to the decision rendered on the same point by Judge Bach in the case of the United States *vs.* Milo J. Legg, *et al.*, Miles City, Mont., district court, April term, 1887, (citation numbered 4 on p. 479 of the Land Office Report for 1887.) It is held in said decision that the authority granted by said act to cut timber applies exclusively to lands which are mineral in character and subject to mineral entry only. The parties who cut or remove timber must prove by a preponderance of evidence that the lands from which same were cut are *more valuable* for *mineral* than for any other purpose.

While holding as above cited, Judge Hallett further deduces under that construction, as follows: "Furthermore, the grant is of timber on lands subject to mineral entry, and not subject to entry as agricultural lands, which means such as *may* be taken for mining purposes, as distinguished from such as *have been* taken in that way."

Particular attention is drawn to the words which I have underlined above—since the drift of same appears to be to define the discrimination made in the act in the matter of lands, as being between mineral lands which have *not* been entered and mineral lands which *have been* entered.

Whereas, the discrimination appears clearly to be intended to distinguish between lands subject to *mineral* entry only and those subject to entry under *other* existing laws of the United States.

Which is the meaning heretofore ascribed to the wording of the act both in the courts and in departmental rules and regulations defined thereunder by virtue of legislative authority, and which, consequently, have an inherent force of law.

Since, from the above, it seems that Judge Hallett, has apparently deduced from the wording of the act on this point an inference altogether original, and differing widely from the construction placed thereon heretofore; and that in so doing, he has

gone directly counter to the views expressed by the court in Montana, you are directed to call to the attention of the proper United States Attorney the decision of Judge Bach, by laying before him this letter and suggest to him the advisabilty of taking the Edwards case up to the higher court. * * * (See below, office ruling No. 10.)

(5) PROCEEDINGS TO ENJOIN PARTIES FROM CUTTING TIMBER FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES FROM LANDS COVERED BY CASH ENTRIES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE FORFEITED GRANT TO THE MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD.

[To the Secretary Nov. 2, 1889, in the case of Thomas Nestor, Michigan.]

* * * * * * *

From these papers it appears that Thomas Nestor, aforesaid, is cutting and removing large quantities of timber from lands within the grant to the Marquette, Hougton and Ontonagon Railroad, forfeited by act of March 2, 1889, and that the said lands are now also claimed under the homestead law by Mr. Crawford and others, who, as stated by Agent Worden, have located on the said lands evidently in good faith, and have improved same with the intention of making permanent homes thereon.

It further appears that a number of these claimants have applied at the Marquette land office to make entry of the said lands, but the entries were rejected by the local officers, and the parties have appealed from this action to this office, where the cases are now pending.

* * * * * * *

Agent Worden reports that Thomas Nestor claims title to the timber under consideration by purchase from the Michigan Land and Iron Company, purchasers of the land from the railroad company.

* * * * * * *

The act of March 2, 1889, provides that where the original cash purchasers are the present owners, their title under such purchasers shall be confirmed only so far as the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that they have been purchased withoutfraud, and in the belief that they were thereby obtaining valid title from the United States.

Also, provided that such cash entries or sales or any tract in such State selections are not confirmed, upon which there were bona fide pre-emption or homestead claims on the 1st day of May, 1888, arising or asserted by actual occupation of the land under color of the laws of the United States.

I am of the opinion that until the titles to the cash entries within the limits of this forfeited railroad grant have been passed upon by the proper officers and confirmed in accordance with the provisions and restrictions of the act of Congress declaring the forfeiture, and the Secretary of the Interior is "satisfied" that such purchase was "without fraud," etc., all persons should be enjoined from cutting the timber solely for speculative purposes from such lands as are known to be in controversy between cash entrymen and actual settlers under the homestead or pre-emption laws.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the accompanying papers be referred to the honorable Attorney-General with the request that he, without delay, cause proper action to be taken to prevent the further wholesale destruction of timber by Thomas Nestor and all other parties on these lands pending the decision of this Office as to the rights and titles therein involved.

(6) USE BY BONA FIDE SETTLERS IN OKLAHOMA OF TIMBER ON THEIR CLAIMS.

[To Special Agent J. C. Yutzy, December 10, 1889.]

I transmit copy of letter from Mr. J. L. Mitch, of Edmund, Ind. T., who wishes permission to purchase fence-posts from a neighbor who has timber on his claim while he (Mitch) has none, and it appears that the neighbor refuses to supply the fence-posts for fear of violating the law.

You will confer with Mr. Mitch and ascertain the name of the "neighbor" referred to, and you will endeavor to find out the facts in this matter.

If, upon *personal examination*, you ascertain that the "neighbor" is on his claim with every indication of good faith, and wishes to sell the fence-posts to supply the absolute necessities of other settlers in his vicinity and not merely as merchandise at speculative prices, you will advise him that, while Department circular of December 15, 1885, restricts the sale of timber cut from homestead or pre-emption claims to the *surplus* cut in clearing for cultivation and remaining over and above that needed for necessary improvements on the land entered, yet, in view of the peculiar necessities and conditions of the settlers of the Oklahoma district, this Office will not interfere with the disposal by him of small lots of timber cut from his claim for the individual use of bona fida settlers who have not on their lands the timber necessary to the improve-

ment thereof. All parties tosuch transactions must, however, hold themselves ready to prove that it was an absolute necessity on the part of the purchaser, and that the timber was not cut and removed indiscriminately and *solely* for pecuniary gain.

(7) USE OF TIMBER ON LAND COVERED BY AN UNPERFECTED HOMESTEAD ENTRY FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUILDING A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[To Mr. Evan Griffiths, Vera Cruz, Mo., December 19, 1889.]

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant inquiring whether homesteaders have the right to cut timber on their entries for the purpose of erecting a school-house.

In reply you are advised that the right granted a settler in section 2288 of the Revised Statutes to alienate for school purposes a portion of the land covered by his unperfected homestead entry would seem to extend to the standing timber thereon, inasmuch as the same, in virtue of being attached to the land, constitutes a part of the realty.

* * * * * * *

(8) QUARRYING STONE ON A HOMESTEAD CLAIM FOR SPECULATION, AND HOW TO ACQUIRE TITLE TO LAND HAVING A GRANITE QUARRY THEREON.

[To Special Timber Agent Joseph Denison, December 21, 1889.]

Your letter of the 13th ultimo is received, in which you ask in substance if complaint of trespass would lie against a settler who, finding a granite quarry on his claim, should, prior to receiving full title from the Government to his claim, quarry and dispose of the stone for speculative purposes, or lease such privilege to other parties, the removal of the stone not being necessary to the cultivation of the land. And also asking if there is any law under which one can acquire title to stone quarries of non-mineral character located on *agricultural* public land, surveyed or unsurveyed, either in Washington or Idaho Territory.

In reply, you are advised that no stone, earth, or other material constituting any part of the realty in a settler's claim can be removed or disposed of, except for the *actual* necessity of immediatety cultivating or *improving* said claim, until title thereto has passed from the Government.

Any person who removes or disposes of, or causes to be removed or disposed of, any stone or earth constituting the substance on a settler's claim for the sole purpose of sale or speculation, or without being solely induced thereto by the actual purpose of immediate cultivation or *improvement* of the land, renders himself liable to prosecution for waste or trespass.

In reply to your inquiry above noted respecting the manner of "acquiring title to stone-quarries situated on agricultural land," you are advised that if the land be more valuable for the granite or stone quarry than for its agricultural character, it can not be classed as "agricultural land." Such land, if surveyed and situated in the State of Washington, may be acquired under the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878. Lands containing a valuable granite quarry are mineral. Section 2319, United States Revised Statutes, declares all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States and the lands in which such deposits are found, both surveyed and unsurveyed, to be free and open to exploration, occupation, and purchase by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such.

Locators of mining claims so long as they comply with the law governing their possession have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface, included within the lines of their location; and they may therefore work the granite quarry and dispose of its products.

(9) CUTTING RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION TIMBER ON SQUATTER'S CLAIM LOCATED ON UNSURVEYED LAND.

[To Special Timber Agent W. J. Pemberton, January 25, 1890.]

* * * * * *

If the squatter upon unsurveyed public lands is there at the time of the filing of the railroad company's map of definite location of their road through or adjacent to the squatter's claim, taken in perfectly good faith under the pre-emption or homestead law for the actual purpose of making himself a permanent home thereon, and acquiring and perfecting title to the land so soon as he can after survey thereof, such settler has a possessory claim that gives him a superior right; and he is entitled to such reasonable damages for right of way, or for any timber cut on his

claim, etc., as may be determined upon by agreement, or in the courts. The government, however, is not *bound* to protect him from trespass. * * * Section 3 of the general right of way act of March 3, 1875, states that private lands and *possessory claims* may be condemned in such manner as is provided by "the legislature of the proper Territory." Therefore, the settler suffering from trespass by the railway company may obtain redress from the *local* courts. Under section 3249 of Miscellaneous Laws of Oregon, railway corporations may appropriate land, not exceeding 60 feet in width, for the line of their road, "*materials for construction timber excepted.*" The only timber specified as allowable to be cut is "any standing timber in dangers of falling upon its road, making compensation therefor as provided in this act for lands taken for the use of the corporation."

* * * * * * *

(10) IN PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 3, 1878 (20 STAT., 88), THE BURDEN OF PROOF LIES WITH THE DEFENDANT TO SHOW THAT THE LANDS ARE SUBJECT TO MINERAL ENTRY AND THAT THE TIMBER WAS TAKEN FOR THE PURPOSES ALLOWED.

[To the United States attorney for Colorado, January 27, 1890.]

Upon this point (the character of the lands) I inclose copy of a decision rendered by Judge Bach in the case of the United States *vs.* Milo J. Legg *et al.*, Miles city, Mont., district court, April term, 1887, in which it is held as follows:

"Mineral lands are those which are chiefly valuable for the mineral (except coal) which they contain and which are more valuable for the minerals therein contained than they are as agricultural lands or for the timber growing thereon. Mineral lands are not subject to entry under the general land laws of the United States, but can only be located and entered as mines and mining claims under the act of May 12, 1872."

* * * * * * *

"In this case the burden of proving the character of the land from which this timber was cut or taken by the defendants rests upon the defendants, and unless the defendants have proven by a preponderance of the evidence on that point that the land from which this timber was cut and taken is mineral land and subject to entry only as mineral lands, then they can not justify their entry on said land and the cutting and carrying away of said timber.

"The authority granted by the act of June 3, 1878, to cut timber applies exclusively to lands which are strictly mineral in character and subject to mineral entry only. The defendants must prove by a preponderance of evidence that such lands are more valuable for the mineral than for any other purpose and that they are not suitable for agricultural purposes or cultivation or valuable solely for the timber therein."

And again, in the case of the United States *vs.* O. A. Dodge *et al.*, in the district court, first judicial district, Nez Perces County, Idaho Territory, the charge to the jury, filed December 30, 1886, reads as follows upon this point:

"The defendants claim that the timber in question was cut from mineral lands for domestic and other lawful purposes. I instruct you that in actions of this kind when a person is proven to have cut timber from the public domain the law holds him liable for the value of such timber unless he shows in defense that he cut the same under such circumstances as authorized him to do so under the laws of the United States. In this case the defendant claims that the land is mineral lands.

"By mineral lands is meant such land as is more valuable for mining than for agricultural purposes and the burden of proving its mineral character devolves upon the defendant. So also is the burden on the defendant of proving that he cut the same for domestic or other lawful purpose."

In accordance with the above cited opinions, the burden of proving in cases such as these the character of the land from which timber is taken under the privileges extended by the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 88), rests upon the defendants. And in like manner the burden of proving that a lawful use under the provisions of said act has been made of the timber is upon the defendants.

It follows, accordingly, that the plaintiff has but to show that the specific amount of timber or lumber in question was taken and used at the dates claimed by the defendants. With these facts established, the responsibility of justifying both the taking and using of the timber, is upon the defendants.

The act being one conferring benefits with certain stipulated provisos, all who avail themselves of the privileges extended must stand prepared to show that their acts are within the prescribed terms of the act granting such privileges.

In respect to determining what lands are subject to mineral entry, I would also direct attention to the fact that both the rulings and practice of this office allow only such lands to be entered as mineral as are shown to have *actual* mineral deposits *within the exterior lines of the claims.* * * * (See above, office ruling No. 4.)

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES SURVEYORS-GENERAL

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tucson, Ariz., July 19, 1890.

Complying with your circular letter dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to hand you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Out of the apportionment of $5,000 for the surveying service in Arizona, contracts to the extent of $1,000 only were let.

This limited amount of surveying arose from the restrictions in the matter of surveys. The Land Office instructions of July 26, 1889, advised me that "by the terms of the appropriation act, the surveys must be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservation."

This clause, as applied to this arid belt, as I understand it, practically limits surveys to lands that can be artificially irrigated, or grows some agricultural product without irrigation, and lands here are not usually adapted to agriculture, except where so situated as to be artificially irrigated. The great bulk of the land locations, however, is located where the possibility of irrigation is exceedingly remote, and in many cases only exists in the possibility of artesian water. Still this land serves the purposes of homes, and wherever located ought to entitle the settlers to the same privileges of surveys as are accorded those who have been more fortunate in their selections.

It is a very common thing for homes to be established in Arizona on the plateaus adjacent to mountain ranges, where a spring of water can be obtained for household and other domestic purposes, which location may be convenient to some business in which the occupant is actively employed, such as mining, etc.

These locations make very suitable and convenient homes, though the soil can not be termed as agricultural, inasmuch as in many instances it is not even valuable for grass; still that it is desirable as a home on account of some property interests of value in its neighborhood which settles it up, ought to entitle occupants of such lands to the benefit of surveys.

The instructions as applied to Arizona ought to be very liberal, and left largely to the discretion of the surveyor-general, whose knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the country will enable him to place the surveys where the largest number of persons will be benefited. The public interests are not subserved by depriving the surveyor-general of discretion in the placing of these surveys, as of necessity a surveyor-general must be acquainted with the wants of the people.

THE DEPOSIT SYSTEM FOR SURVEYS.

During my first term of office, on May 19, 1885, I received a letter from Commissioner Sparks containing the following instructions: "You are directed to execute no more contracts with any deputy surveyors, payable from special deposits." * * *

This broad instruction made the deposit system absolutely inoperative so far as surveys went, though the law itself was in full force on the statute books, never having been repealed.

The deposit system, honestly administered, is of great utility in a country like Arizona, and is well calculated to aid the settler. For instance, during the outbreak of the Apaches in 1885, some settlers on unsurveyed land were directly in the route traveled by the hostiles in passing to and from the Sierra Madra mountains in Mexico. By remaining on their locations, their lives were in constant danger from the Indians, but, on account of the land being unsurveyed and having no titles to their homes, they determined to remain on their claims until a survey could be made, and they could take the legal steps necessary to secure their rights; otherwise their absence might jeopardize their property. They applied to me in the most urgent manner to hasten a survey, so they might be relieved from the dangerous position, and when they learned that no funds were available to make the survey (Commissioner Sparks having also suspended all work under the general appropriation for

surveys), they at once offered to pay for the survey under the deposit system; and though the details of the case were plainly set forth to Commissioner Sparks, he refused to allow the settlers to pay for the survey or make one for them, and they were left to abandon their homes without titles, or remain at the peril of their lives.

In cases like this and in the general run of cases in Arizona, the system of surveys provided for in section 2401, Revised Statutes, is highly desirable, and is of the greatest possible advantage where there is but a very small amount of desirable land in a township, and only two or three settlers, as they can get a survey and acquire title to their homes, as well as the persons located on more desirable townships where settlement is thick.

PRIVATE LAND GRANTS.

This branch of my work has received much of my attention. In October I reported the Peralta claim, for almost 5,000,000 acres of land, as a forgery and fraud through and through, and recommended the prosecution of the fabricators of the fraud.

The Commissioner ordered the claim stricken from the docket, which order was complied with. There are several private land-grant claims pending in this office and undisposed of, and some before the Secretary of the Interior, on appeal, on questions preliminary to their final investigation and report.

THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION.

The survey of the above line is of vast importance, inasmuch as it will determine the locus of very valuable mines, passing as it does through one of the richest mineral belts in the country. A direct north and south line would make a more desirable boundary than the present line, and could cut off valuable mines without doing the slightest injury to the Indians.

In connection with this I desire to most earnestly renew my recommendation that a straight east and west line be established for the south boundary, by executive order, so run out as to cut off the coal fields, which are reported to be from 2 to 6 miles on the reservation.

If upon development these fields were found to be extensive and the coal of a good quality, it would be the incentive for developing the resources of this Territory more than anything that could be done. Cheap fuel is what is particularly needed in a mining country, and Colorado owes much of its prosperity to this fact. A straight east and west line, well defined with stone monuments, would be a more comprehensive boundary for the Indians, and the land cut off is valueless to them, except for the collection of mescal, from which they make liquor.

THE DESIRABILITY OF ARTESIAN WELLS.

The development and settlement of the government land in Arizona depends largely on artesian water, and the best interests of the government will be subserved by encouraging the sinking of artesian wells.

THE DESERT-LAND ACT.

No legislation appertaining to lands that has yet occurred is productive of the same beneficial results in Arizona as the "desert-land act."

To this act can be attributed the desirable results thus far achieved in the Territory, and the vast tracts of barren wastes that have been made to bloom speaks a volume for its beneficent effects. The continuance of this same system for the redemption of desert land will develop Arizona much more satisfactorily than the most pronounced results that can possibly be hoped for under the government water-storage system, recently agitated in Congress. To no other part of the United States is the desert act so peculiarly adapted as to New Mexico and Arizona.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

All topographical surveys conducted in Arizona, either for the special purpose of artificial irrigation, or for general information, could be much more economically conducted through the office of the surveyor-general than through any system created by special legislation.

This machinery of government is already established and must be maintained, and to add jurisdiction over other surveys is simply to enlarge the volume of work, and not to increase the expense to such an extent as would be the case in an entire innovation.

Besides this, it may be very properly contended that the surveyor-general is more intimately acquainted with the territory within his jurisdiction than a stranger could possibly be, and could accomplish desirable ends in the field with far less expense than would be the case with a party unacquainted with the Territory.

I have the honor to remain,

RAFAEL A. JOHNSON,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Arizona.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

Work done during fiscal year on old contracts.

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.
10	W. O. Secor	June 8, 1889	$243.11
11	A. T. Colton	June 18, 1889	422.50

There were 7 township and 4 exterior plats made.

There were 160 miles 64 chains and 55 links surveyed.

In the mineral division 40 claims were surveyed, 38 surveys approved, 2 surveys are still pending, and 152 plats were made.

Amount of deposits during fiscal year, $1,560.

Amount appropriated to Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, $5,000.

List of contracts under same:

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.
13	William M. Breakenridge	June 2, 1890	$500
15	James A. Martineau	June 20, 1890	600
	Total		1,100

Amount appropriated by act of Congress, dated March 2, 1889, for the survey of the western boundary of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, $5,000.

Contract under same:

No.	Deputy.	Date.	Amount.
12	John C. Smith	May 16, 1890.	$3,000

There were no townships surveyed and no miles run

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, July 26, 1890.

In compliance with circular letter E of April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the following annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with tabular statements as follows:

A. Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for surveys of public and private land claims during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and payable from the appropriation for the surveys of public lands for that year.

B. Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for surveys of public and private lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and payable from special deposits.

C. Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

D. Statement showing amount of appropriation for salaries, contingent expenses, special deposits, and private land claims, for the compensation of clerks and draughtsmen for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Much trouble regarding the completion of the surveys of the public lands in this State arises from the fact of very large fraudulent surveys in former years, which has caused the suspension of large tracts of government lands, embraced within one hundred and sixty-three different townships, and the great number of settlers located thereon anxious to perfect title to their homes, are thereby prevented from so doing. Under the present instructions from the Commissioner no surveys can be made of lands adjoining the suspended townships, and settlers upon those townships are thus placed in the same dilemma as those within the suspended townships. I can but call the attention of the department and the Commissioner to this condition of things, and to urgently recommend that the suits now pending against the parties making the alleged fraudulent surveys be vigorously pressed, or otherwise disposed of, in order that the townships suspended may, by re-surveys, be restored to the action of the laws governing the disposal of public lands. The current surveys made during the year have been generally of fragmentary townships, carrying but a small liability, and much difficulty has been experienced in securing reliable surveyors to perform the work. While the minimum rate allowed by law for surveys is for such cases too small, the discretion of the Commissioner, allowing higher rates, generally favorably exercised, has enabled one difficulty to be overcome. There is, however, still another, which has operated very much to the detriment of speedy surveys when required. In many cases almost as much work is required of the surveyor to establish the initial point as to complete the entire survey. For this work (indispensably necessary to an honest and correct survey), no compensation is allowed, and I respectfully submit, as it is the desire of the department, and is also right and just to the settlers that just and thorough surveys should be made, that in all cases where this work is done the department should allow proper compensation therefor.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that great delay exists in the examination of the surveys after being completed, necessary before payment can be made therefor. Some more speedy way of passing upon the surveys after completion should be adopted. I do not think the present method of awaiting action by special agents is conducive to the best interests of the government, but has a tendency to prevent the securing of first-class deputies to perform the work. In my judgment the examination of surveys in the field should be made under the direction and responsibility of the surveyor-general, who should be held to a strict accounting for the faithful and honest exercise of that prerogative given him by the law. If heavy bonds and a reputation to maintain can not secure honest and intelligent service regarding the surveys of the public lands, it does not seem to me that it can be secured by relying upon those whose direct interest is to magnify their duties and discoveries without bonded responsibility and local reputation to maintain.

Another suggestion occurs to me as being eminently proper in this connection. If the present system of examination of the work in the field by special agents is to be maintained, peremptory instructions should be issued requiring immediate attention to the examination of the surveys desired, and that their reports should be made at once to the surveyor-general, who should then require the completion or correction of the work that may be found defective in accordance with the terms of the contract, the object being to have the work accomplished rather than the suspension of the land from the operation of the land laws.

During the year there have been eighty-nine applications for the survey of public lands: the contracts made will be found in the tabular statements.

The aggregate number of miles surveyed is 621 miles 11 chains and 70 links, as follows:

	Miles.	Chains.	Links.
Meridian and standard lines	11	26	9
Township lines	84	79	41
Section and connecting lines	409	3	48
Grant and meander lines	115	62	72

Embracing twenty-nine townships and parts of townships.

DRAUGHTING DEPARTMENT.

The total number of maps made was 1,227, classified as follows: 146 pertaining to the surveys of public lands, including 15 for the local land office at Los Angeles, the originals of which were made and approved previous to the year 1860; 12 pertaining to the surveys of private grants and United States reservations; 794 to mineral land surveys; 132 copies and reductions of maps for the use of special agents; 68 diagrams for the use of deputy surveyors, and 125 maps and sketches of a miscellaneous character, including 2 maps showing the condition of the public land surveys connecting with the boundary line between California and Nevada.

The field notes of 107 mineral-land surveys and those of 30 subdivisional surveys of townships were examined and the maps platted, 21 of the last named having been finally approved and the triplicates filed in the local land offices.

The draughting division also prepared the written special instructions to the deputy surveyors for all the surveys executed and in progress of execution, besides keeping up a continuous correspondence with those of the deputies comparatively inexperienced in their profession, who, being unprovided with the manual of surveying instructions, were constantly in need of advice in contending with unforeseen difficulties in completing their work in conformity with official requirements.

Five draughtsmen, including the principal, have been employed during the entire fiscal year, and their time was fully occupied with the above-described work, and also the care of the maps, many of which are daily sent to the lower floor for inspection; much time has also been expended in the preparation of a list of unsurveyed public lands lying within the limits of the Southern Pacific Railroad reservation.

At this date there are in this office for examination and platting the field notes of eighteen mineral land surveys and those of tract No. 2 (nearly completed) of the city lands of Monterey. The field notes of twelve mineral-land surveys and those of seven townships were returned for correction to the respective deputies. They are expected back in a short time.

The work in prospect for the coming fiscal year, in addition to the current duties of this division, some of which are before enumerated, will be of a very complicated nature, notably that involved in the survey of T. 14 N, R 15 W., M. D. M., and the examination and maps of the subdivisions of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. Judging from past experiences and the present outlook, I am of the decided opinion that, the present force being fully occupied and prospectively will be, any reduction of the same would seriously cripple the work necessary to be completed.

This office now being provided with copies of the Manual of Surveying Instructions of January 1 last, it is to be hoped that much of the labor consequent upon an absence of any manuals for the use of deputies in former years may now be lessened.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

There have been received 123 applications for mineral surveys and 15 applications for reports upon placer mines under circular of September 23, 1882. Instructions were issued to mineral deputies for the survey of 121 mining claims and for 11 examinations and reports on placer mines.

The terms of all the late mineral deputies having expired with the term of my predecessor, R. P. Hammond, jr., on the 31st of March last, there have been appointed

since that time twenty-nine deputy mineral surveyors, whose bonds have been approved, a list of whom is hereto annexed:

	County.
Edward C. Uren	Placer.
Adolphus C. Coulter	Calaveras.
James M. Gleaves	Shasta.
John R. Treadwell	Alameda.
William Burton	El Dorado.
Charles E. Uren	Nevada.
Henry L. Lowden	Trinity.
Thomas M. Parsons	San Bernardino.
Robert B. Symington	San Francisco.
Augustus T. Smith	Humboldt.
Wirt R. Macmurdo	Kern.
William S. Graham	Placer.
Frederick W. Bradley	Nevada.
Albert Lascy	Calaveras.
James B. Meredith	Placer.
Lemuel D. Davis	Sierra.
Samuel E. Brackins	Shasta.
William Schuld	Plumas.
Alfred R. Street	Los Angeles.
James M. Davidson	Siskiyou.
William F. Englebright	Nevada.
Russell L. Dunn	Placer.
Smith P. McKnight	Inyo.
Carrol McTarnahan	Tuolumne.
Arthur W. Keddie	Plumas.
Arthur D. Gassaway	Sierra.
James M. Anderson	El Dorado.
John G. McMillan	Santa Clara.
Ora M. Enslow	Butte.

There are also six appointed, whose bonds are now awaiting the action of the department, and there are fourteen applications for appointment now under consideration.

There has been received from deposits for office work on mining claims the sum of $4,690. There was also deposited for the survey of public lands the sum of $200, but nothing for office work.

OFFICE WORK.

The clerical force of the office, since my assuming charge of the duties thereof on April 1, has been kept very busy. During the year there were received 4,288 letters and documents, and there were sent from this office 3,890. A record containing a memorandum of the contents of all letters received, properly indexed, so that reference is easily had to any matter relating to the same, is also kept in the office.

The copying of field notes for the use of special agents and for the instruction and guidance of deputies in the field is quite voluminous, and the duties connected with the completion of the mineral surveys and the swamp-land cases and private grants require much labor of a careful and intelligent nature. The force now employed is none too great for the transaction of the volume of business passing through the office, and is very satisfactory as regards those performing the work. It is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to decrease the number of persons now employed, and that some way may be found by which it can be maintained, notwithstanding the fact that the appropriation is much smaller than was recommended by this office.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Since June 30, 1889, seven cases have been examined, and the papers transmitted for the consideration of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

There remain forty cases of land claimed by the State of California under the swamp-land grant of September 28, 1850, which are pending investigation by this office as to the character of the land. There is also a large amount of land held suspended from entry, owing to the fact that the State is not required to give the names of the parties who have filed upon it for purpose of obtaining it through the State. The State is not careful enough in the designation of its representative, and this office, in consequence, finds it difficult to reach such representative.

A law might be enacted, or circular instructions issued by the department, that would enable the more expeditious disposition of these claims, if so framed as to require exact information as to the claimants under the State, and fixing a time within which the investigation should be commenced, and requiring a deposit sufficient to cover the expenses of the same at the time of the application for suspension, to be estimated by the surveyor-general.

There is evidently much land held suspended under the present practice, which is detrimental to the interests of the United States.

A large amount of work has devolved upon the office in the segregation surveys of swamp lands, upon the request of the governor of the State, made in accordance with section 2488, Revised Statutes. It requires the entire time of one clerk to attend to the demands of this branch of the work in this office.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

There has been but one patent to private land claims received and delivered during the year, that of the Rancho Cañada de Los Baqueros.

In the matter of the resurvey of the east line of the Rancho Ausaymos y San Felipe, this office has not been able to proceed, owing to the failure of the settlement

agreed upon being carried out. The settlers are anxious for the adjustment of the matter as speedily as possible.

A deputy is at work making the survey of the part of the Napa rancho confirmed to O. H. Frank, and his report will be received soon.

The resurvey of tract No. 2 of the city lands of Monterey has been completed, and the plats and field notes are undergoing preparation for transmission for patent.

The survey of H. I. Willey, United States deputy surveyor of the Buena Vista rancho, was received and duly forwarded and rejected by the Commissioner, and a new survey ordered.

The resurvey by Deputy P. P. Dandridge of the Rancho Las Pulgas was received and forwarded to the department for action.

A report on the Rancho Punta de la Laguna was made in accordance with the request of the Commissioner, as called for by the House of Representatives in April.

The resurvey by Deputy George H. Turner of the Buri Buri was transmitted and approved.

No returns have been received from the deputy who has the contract for subdividing the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, in Humboldt county, but they are expected soon.

A large correspondence has been entailed by numerous inquiries in regard to these private land claims, and the desire of settlers on adjacent lands of other private land claims to have resurveys made of the lines.

SPANISH ARCHIVE DEPARTMENT.

In reference to this department, which is a very important one in connection with this office, I would state that upon the records therein rests the title to a large portion of the lands in the State, as well as containing in itself a full account of the early settlement of the State, and all matters of public interest from which a complete history could be compiled. It appears to be in a satisfactory condition.

Reference to the former reports show that the department must be fully advised of the past work performed and of the work outlined for the future, and for that reason I will condense the somewhat lengthy report made to me by the officer in charge

The work has been great and laborious, translating and indexing nine hundred and fifty-nine expedientes or records of proceedings, with all the title papers filed in the eight hundred and thirteen cases presented for confirmation, and including as well copies and translations of the books of register of titles Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; books of records of possessions Nos. 5, 6, and 7 have been completed, and the originals carefully preserved. The volume entitled Miscellaneous Documents and Transfers that shows the chain of title from the original grantees to the parties who presented any individual claim to the board of land commissioners for confirmation, is now complete.

All original title papers and all other documents that in any way relate to the tracts of land referred to in the petition of the applicant have been segregated, so that whoever examines the transcripts will find the proceedings that were had upon the petition of any individual for a specified tract of land up to the date of the presentation of the claim to the land commissioners. The completed work contains 18,200 pages of writing, in 26 large volumes, each indexed, and 2 volumes containing 623 tracings of original maps or diseños. The work of compilation of the 302 volumes of Spanish archives has likewise been completed during the past fiscal year, and the work now being performed is that of classifying and assorting the innumerable subjects, after recording and indexing in chronological and proper order. The abstracts and translations of which the index will be composed have been made by careful study from 280,639 pages of Spanish manuscript contained in these ancient archives, and it is expected that during the next three or four years the government will have in its archives the most complete, descriptive, and interesting index of public records that has ever been made of Spanish archives.

The index will be arranged alphabetically and chronologically, with proper side references, in such a way that any one desiring to know a certain fact contained in the volumes will at once find what he wants in English, often reading in the index itself the exact words that were used by the writer of the document one hundred years ago.

The volumes embracing a great variety of subjects have been arranged differently, to facilitate reference, and are numbered from 1 to 302, the former way of indexing being absolutely unintelligible.

There are in this department patents for Spanish grants which have not been called for, as follows, and upon which the sum of $2,262.33 is due:

1. Corral de Tierra to Tiburcio Vasquez, January 6, 1873.
2. Part of Napa to J. P. Thompson, June 3, 1880.
3. Paso de Bartolo to Joaquina Sepulveda, March 17, 1881.
4. El Alisal to heirs of W. E. P. Hartwell, February 15, 1882.
5. Cañada de Nogales to J. M. Aguilar, May 19, 1882.
6. C. Nogales to Ma. de Jesus Garcia, June 29, 1882.
7. Cañada del Corte de Madera to Fburn *et al.*, June 13, 1882.

8. Lot in Mission Dolores to C. Valencia, December 16, 1882.
9. Las Camaritas to Ferdinand Vassault, December 18, 1882.
10. S. Jacinto y Potrero to heirs of M. Pedrovena, January 9, 1883.
11. Additional pueblo lands to city of San Francisco, March 6, 1887.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. PRATT,
U. S. Surveyor-General for California.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890, *and payable out of the public appropriation for that year.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.
	1889.				
John Gilcrest	Aug. 3	3 miles section lines and 3 miles township lines, to complete the survey of T. 16 S., R. 1 W.*	M. D. M.	$36.00	$37.64
Do	Oct. 4	To complete the survey of T. 16 S., R. 1 E.*	M. D. M.	.....	40.31
John H. Garber	Sept. 3	2 miles section lines, to complete the survey of T. 24 S., R. 9 E.*	M. D. M.	14.00	.....
Z. B. Stuart	Oct. 18	1 mile section line, to complete the survey of T. 1 S., R. 4 W.*	S. B. M.	5.00	.....
	1890.				
Do	June 7	Corrective survey of T. 1 S., R. 4 W.*	S. B. M.	85.00	.....
	1889.				
W. H. Hall	Oct. 28	1 mile section line and 3 miles ranch lines, to complete the survey of T. 8 N., R. 32 W.*	S. B. M.	32.00	.....
F. T. Newberry (No. 65)	Dec. 24	Complete the segregation survey of T. 23 S., Rs. 20, 21, and 22 E., T. 21 S., Rs. 21 and 22 E.	M. D. M.	632.00	.....
John H. Garber	Dec. 3	Resurvey of city lands of Monterey as ordered by the Secretary of the Interior in Department decision of October 4, 1887.*	.....	300.00	.....
	1890.				
M. G. Wheeler (No. 66)	Jan. 14	Complete the surveys of T. 9 S., R. 2 W.; T. 10 S., R. 1 W.; Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 2 E.†	S. B. M.	441.50	.....
M. A. Nurse (No. 67)	Jan. 29	1 mile township line and 14 miles section lines, to complete the survey of T. 9 N., R. 2 W.	M. D. M.	109.00	.....
J. C. Shepard	Mar. 11	12 miles section lines, to complete the survey of T. 8 S., R. 23 E.*	M. D. M.	84.00	.....
D. F. Spur	Feb. 18	2½ miles township lines, 3 miles section lines, to complete the survey of T. 12 N., R. 11 W.*	M. D. M.	48.50	.....
Cave J. Couts (No. 66)	June 12	Complete the surveys of T. 9 S., R. 2 W.; T. 10 S., R. 1 W.; Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 2 E.	S. B. M.	441.50	.....
Cave J. Couts (No. 68)	Apr. 23	Complete the surveys of T. 7 S., R. 4 W.; T. 11 S., R. 2 W.; T. 11 S., R. 1 W.	S. B. M.	576.50	.....
Cave J. Couts (No. 69)	Apr. 23	8½ miles township lines, 15 miles section lines, and 4 miles grant connections, to complete the survey of sections 10, 19, and 29, T. 6 S., R. 6 W.	S. B. M.	226.50	.....
Addison M. Powell (No. 70)	June 3	2 miles township lines, 2 miles section lines, 5 miles ranch lines, to complete the survey of T. 9 N., R. 33 W.	S. B. M.	69.00	.....
Cave J. Couts (No. 71)	May 22	Complete the surveys of public lands in T. 9 S., R. 4 W.; T. 9 S., R. 5 W.	S. B. M.	312.50	.....
Frank J. Baker	June 17	Examination survey of certain lines in or between Ts. 29 and 30 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.*	M. D. M.	250.00	.....

*Special instructions. †Cancelled as per honorable Commissioner's letter E, June 30, 1890.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement.
[SEAL.]

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

B.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and payable from special deposits made in conformity with the act of March 3, 1871.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Name of depositor.
	1889.				
R. A. Doss (No. 55).....	July 26	5 miles standard lines and 8 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 8 S., R. 1 W.	S. B. M.	$168.00	E. J. Tollan.
R. A. Doss (No. 56).....	Aug. 28	22½ miles township lines and 62½ miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 9 N., R. 23 W.	S. B. M.	.....	R. M. Morris.
		25 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 10 N., R. 23 W.	S. B. M.	1,075.00	Frank Williams.
Albert Lacey (No. 57)..	Sept. 14	15 miles township lines, 56 miles section lines, and 1½ miles connection lines, to complete the survey in T. 14 N., R. 15 W.	M. D. M.	700.00	Charles M. Courtwright; James H. Moore.
N. C. Howard (No. 59)..	Oct. 15	6 miles township lines and 12 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 13 N., R. 10 W.	M. D. M.	280.00	William Bird.
W. H. Hall.....	Oct. 28	1 mile ranch line and 1½ miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 9 N, R. 32 W.	S. B. M.	.....	James McFarland.
		4 miles ranch lines and 5 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 10 N., R. 32 W.*	S. B. M.	70.00	S. B. Hyer.
John B. Treadwell (No. 63).	Nov. 8	2 miles standard lines, 5 miles township lines, and 26 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 11 N., R. 8 W.	M. D. M.	390.00	W. A. Lampley.
S. H. Rice (No. 60)	Oct. 15	12 miles section lines, to complete the survey in T. 15 N , R. 13 W.	M. D. M.	180.00	James B. Davis.
	1890.				
Thomas Bingham (No. 64).	Jan. 17	1½ miles standard lines, 4 miles township lines, 15 miles section lines, and 2 miles ranch lines (resurvey), to complete the surveys in T. 25 S., R. 6 E.	M. D. M.	.....	John McCormic.
		4 miles township lines, 27 miles section lines, and 13 miles ranch lines (resurvey), to complete the surveys in T. 25 S., R. 7 E.	M. D. M.	700.00	James Maguire.

*Special instructions.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is correct.
[SEAL.]

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

C.—*Statement of special deposits made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

No. of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Depositor.	Railroad company.	List No.	Land district.	Limit.	Office work.	Survey.
74	Sept. 21, 1889	W. H. Mills.	California and Oregon.	19	Shasta.....	Indemnity	$1.80	$5.40
140	Nov. 25, 1889	....do	....do	18	....do	....do	21.66	64.97
257	June 3, 1890	....do	C. P. R. R	29	Sacramento...	.....	1.66	4.99

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

D.—*The United States in account with W. H. Pratt, United States surveyor-general, district of California, under bond, dated March 17, 1890, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Date.	Deposits.	Amount.
	Salary fund.				
1889.			1889.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	$3,080.10	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	$10,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter.....	3,195.55		Salary of United States surveyor-general.	2,750.00
1890.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter	3,197.50			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	3,197.50			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 35.	79.35			
		12,750.00			12,750.00
	Contingent expense.				
1889.			1889.		
Sept. 30	First quarter.....	251.52	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	2,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter	257.82			
1890.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter	231.50			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	1,258.74			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 35.	.42			
		2,000.00			2,000.00
	Special deposits by individuals.				
1889.			1889.		
Sept. 30	First quarter	4,088.38	July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	18,000.00
Dec. 31	Second quarter	4,037.96			
1890.					
Mar. 31	Third quarter	3,955.49			
June 30	Fourth quarter.....	3,763.75			
June 30	Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 35.	2,154.42			
		18,000.00			18,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

First quarter.....	$7,399.96	1889. July 1	Apportionment, district of California.	$32,750.00
Second quarter.....	7,491.33			
Third quarter.....	7,404.51			
Fourth quarter.....	8,219.99			
Balance refunded per certificate of deposit No. 35.	2,234.19			
	32,750.00			32,750.00

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct statement.

WM. H. PRATT,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF COLORADO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colo., July 17, 1890.

I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of this office relative to the surveying service, together with the following tabular statements, which show fully the extent and scope of the surveying service of this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Colorado, with deputy surveyors, for the survey of public lands, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

B.—Statement of plats and transcripts made of surveys of public lands and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

C.—Statement of descriptive lists or condensed field notes of public surveys sent to the United States land offices in Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

D.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

E.—Statement of mineral surveys, original and amended, ordered in fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

F.—Statement of amended plats and surveys ordered by General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

G.—Statement of persons employed in office of surveyor-general of Colorado during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

H.—Statement of following accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:
Regular appropriation for salaries of surveyor-general and clerks.
Regular appropriation for contingent expenses.
Regular appropriation for inspection of surveys.
Special deposits made by individuals.

I.—Statement of deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. HUMPHREY,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Colorado.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Colorado, with deputy surveyors, for the survey of public lands, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

[Payable out of regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1890.]

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field work.	Estimated amount.
1889.			
June 22	Chas. Keemle*	Subdivisional lines, T. 35, N. R. 6 W., New Mexican principal meridian.	$294.00
June 26	B. F. Clark	East and west boundaries and subdivision lines, T. 2 S., R. 94 W., sixth principal meridian.	384.00
June 28	A. F. Tremaine	Survey of secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and fractional 36, T. 32 S., R. 69 W., sixth principal meridian.	120.00
July 9	P. Churchfield	West and north exterior lines, Ts. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 94 and 95 W.; exterior lines, T. 6 S., Rs. 94 and 95, and south exterior lines Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 96, and subdivisional lines of Ts. 6 and 7 S., Rs. 94, 95, and 96 W. of sixth principal meridian; and meander lines on both sides of Grand river in T. 7 S., Rs. 94, 95, and 96, and in T. 6 S., R. 94 W. of the sixth principal meridian,	2,390.00
Aug. 5	Blair Burwell	Lines of the Fr. Chabrand ranch in T. 34 N., R. 10 W., New Mexican principal meridian.	30.00

*Canceled; new contract June 1890.

A —*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Colorado, with deputy surveyors, etc.*—Continued.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field work.	Estimated amount.
1889.			
Aug. 29	W. J. Fine	West exterior line, Ts. 45, 46, 47, and 48 N., R. 3 W.; south and north exterior lines, T. 47 N., R. 3 W.; west and north exterior lines, Ts. 45, 46, and 47 N., R. 4 W.; New Mexican principal meridian, and subdivisional lines of valley portions of Ts. 47 and 48 N., R. 3 W., and Ts. 46 and 47 N., R. 4 W., New Mexican principal meridian.	$1, 632.00
Oct. 21	Edward S. Snell	North and west exterior lines, Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 86 W.; west and north exterior lines, Ts. 2, 3, and 4 S., R. 87 W., and the subdivisional lines of west halves of Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 86 W., and subdivisional lines of Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 87 W., sixth principal meridian.	1, 650.00
Nov. 4	W. J. Fine	Exterior and subdivisional lines of the surveyable portions of Ts. 48, 50, and 51 N., R. 2 W., Ts. 45, 46, 49, 50, and 51, N., R. 3 W., Ts. 45, 48, 49, and 50 N., R. 4 W., Ts. 47, 48, 49, and 50 N., R. 5 W. of the New Mexican principal meridian, and Ts. 15 S., R. 87 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	6, 850.00
Nov. 16	Frank P. Monroe	Survey of valley portions of T. 4 S., R. 92 W., sixth principal meridian.	250.00
Nov. 18	B. F. Clark	Survey of subdivisional lines of Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 90 and 91 W., sixth principal meridian.	1, 600.00
Nov. 23	F. P. Monroe	Resurvey of exterior and subdivisional lines of the valley portions of Ts. 9 and 10 S., R. 88 W., sixth principal meridian.	650.00
Dec. 27	....do	Survey secs. 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 27 to 36, inclusive, in T. 5 S., R. 89 W., sixth principal meridian.	250.00
1890.			
Feb. 7	James Dyson	Amended survey townsite of Rico. (special deposit.)	
Mar. 4	W. J. Fine	Survey of surveyable portions in Ts. 13, 14, and 15 S., R. 89 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	525.00
Mar. 22	W. H. Bradt	Survey of metes and bounds of claims in T. 7 S., R. 89 W. of the sixth principal meridian, settled upon prior to suspension August 17, 188. (Additional appropriation.)	230.00
May 9	W. H. Holmes	Survey by metes and bounds of claims in Ts. 3 and 4 S., R. 78 W., and Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 79 W., sixth principal meridian, and ties of such claims to corners of the resurvey of said townships.	325.00
May 13	Edward S. Snell	Survey of north and south exterior lines and subdivision of surveyable portions of T. 4 S., Rs. 87 and 88 W. of the sixth principal meridian.	360.00

B.—*Plats and transcripts made of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

Plats.	Transcripts.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	By whom surveyed.	Date of approval.	Sent to local land office.
		Metes and bounds of claims filed on prior to suspension:		1889.		1889.	1890.
3	1	T. 9 S., R. 85 W	6th	May 17*	Thomas Withers	Nov. 16	Mar. 8.
3	1	T. 8 S., R. 87 W	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 9 S., R. 86 W	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 8 S., R. 86 W	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 7 S., R. 87 W	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 7 S., R. 88 W	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 10 S., R. 85 W	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	T. 6 S., R. 87 W	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		E. and W. exteriors fractional T. 34 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	Jan. 2	M. J. Mack	Sept. 20	Do.
		W. exteriors fractional T. 34 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 35 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 35 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	S. and W. exteriors T. 35 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		S. and W. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. exteriors T. 36 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. exteriors T. 37 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. and S. exteriors fractional T. 35 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	N. exterior fractional T. 36 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		N. exterior fractional T. 37 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 34 N., R. 16 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Apr. 15.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 34 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 36 N., R. 17 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 36 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 37 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 35 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 36 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 37 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 35 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 36 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision fractional T. 37 N., R. 20 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		Exteriors T. 47 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	Mar. 27	W. J. Fine	Oct. 9	Do.
2	1	Exteriors T. 48 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		Exteriors T. 47 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 47 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Apr. 5.
3	1	Subdivision T. 48 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	Mar. 27	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 47 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
						1890.	
		E. and W. exteriors T. 49 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	Jan. 2	do	Jan. 3	Do.
		E. and W. exteriors T. 50 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	E. and W. exteriors T. 49 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		E. and W. exteriors T. 50 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		E. exteriors T. 51 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
		E. exteriors T. 51 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 50 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Apr. 7
3	1	Subdivision T. 51 N., R. 6 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 50 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 51 N., R. 7 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 15 S., R. 91 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.

*Special instructions.

B.—Plats and transcripts made of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Plats.	Transcripts.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.	By whom surveyed.	Date of approval.	Sent to local land office.
				1889.		1889.	1890.
		E., W. and N. exteriors W. ½ T. 2 S., R. 86 W.	6th	Oct. 21	Edward S. Snell	Feb. 11	Apr. 7.
		E., W. and N. exteriors W. ½ T. 3 S., R. 86 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	W. and N. exteriors T. 2 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		W. and N. exteriors T. 3 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		W. and N. exteriors T. 4 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision W. ½ T. 2 S., R. 86 W.	6th	do	do	do	Apr. 28.
3	1	Subdivision W. ½ T. 3 S., R. 86 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 2 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Apr. 21.
3	1	Subdivision T. 3 S., R. 87 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		W. and N. exteriors T. 7 S., R. 94 W.	6th	July 9	P. Churchfield	Mar. 12	Do.
		W. and N. exteriors T. 8 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		W. and N. exteriors T. 7 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	W. and N. exteriors T. 8 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		W. exteriors T. 6 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		W. exteriors T. 6 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
		N. and S. exteriors T. 7 S., R. 96 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	May 12.
3	1	Subdivision T. 7 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 7 S., R. 95 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 6 S., R. 96 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 7 S., R. 96 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
						1889.	
3	1	Survey sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and fractional 36, T. 32 S., R. 69 W.	6th	June 28	A. F. Tremain	Oct. 11	Apr.
2	1	E., W. and N. exteriors T. 2 S., R. 94 W.	6th	June 26	Benj. F. Clark	Oct. 17	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 2 S., R. 94 W.	6th	do	do	do	Do.
2	1	E. and S. exteriors T. 44 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	Jan. 2	W. J. Fine	July 17	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 44 N., R. 18 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Jan. 11.
3	1	Subdivision T. 46 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 47 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
3	1	Subdivision T. 48 N., R. 19 W.	N. M.	do	do	do	Do.
						1890.	
3	1	Claims in T. 8 S., R. 88 W.	6th	Jan. 25	Leonard Cutshaw	Jan. 25	
3	1	Subdivision T. 4 S., R. 92 W.	6t	Nov. 16 1890.	Frank P. Monroe	May 19	
3	1	Amended townsite Rico		*Feb. 7	James Dyson	May 6	
3	2	Amended townsite Aspen			Frank D. Hone	June 13	
				1889.			
3	1	Claim of Chabrandin T. 34 N., R. 10 W.	N. M.	*May 5	Blair Burwell	June 25	

* Special instructions.

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys sent to the United States land offices from the office of the United States surveyor-general for Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

Land office.	Description	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Del Norte	Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 70 W	6th	Feb. 2, 1874
	Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 73 W	6th	June 14, 1883
	Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	Sept. 22, 1883
Central City	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 75 W	6th	Dec. 10, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 82 W	6th	Sept. 6, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 82 W	6th	Apr. 17, 1883
Pueblo	Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 68 W	6th	July 28, 1881
			Jan. 14, 1884
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 21, 1869
	Subdivisions of T. 30 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 17, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 28, 1881
			June 14, 1884
	Subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 21, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 26 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 1, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 24 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 21, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 23 S., R. 73 W	6th	Aug. 13, 1881
Lamar	Subdivisions of T. 25 S., R. 48 W	6th	Nov. 3, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 26 S., R. 48 W	6th	Jan. 19, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 27 S., R. 48 W	6th	Dec. 6, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 28 S., R. 48 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 29 S., R. 48 W	6th	Jan. 19, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 31 S., R. 48 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 33 S., R. 48 W	6th	Dec. 18, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 34 S., R. 48 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 13 S., R. 46 W	6th	Feb. 2, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 14 S., R. 46 W	6th	Dec. 18, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 16 S., R. 46 W	6th	Jan. 10, 1880
Garfield	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 94 W	6th	June 29, 1886
	Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 94 W	6th	Aug. 12, 1884
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 94 W	6th	Apr. 26, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 94 W	6th	Apr. 18, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 95 W	6th	Sept. 8, 1883
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 95 W	6th	Aug. 12, 1884
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 95 W	6th	Apr. 26, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 83 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 83 W	6th	July 11, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 83 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 83 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 83 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 83 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 83 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 83 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 83 W	6th	June 2, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 84 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 84 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 84 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
			Oct. 25, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 84 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 84 W	6th	June 2, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 85 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 85 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 85 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
			Oct. 25, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 85 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
			Oct. 25, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 85 W	6th	June 16, 1881
			Oct. 25, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 13, 1882
			July 11, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 13, 1882
			July 11, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 86 W	6th	Aug. 4, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 86 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 87 W	6th	July 11, 1887
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 49 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 49 W	6th	June 28, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 49 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 49 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 49 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 49 W	6th	May 23, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 50 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 50 W	6th	Jan. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 51 W	6th	June 23, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 51 W	6th	May 9, 1881

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 51 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 51 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 57 W	6th	Aug. 21, 1871
	Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 67 W	6th	July 10, 1863
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 67 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 67 W	6th	Aug. 18, 1862
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 67 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 67 W	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 67 W	6th	May 31, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 67 W	6th	Aug. 2, 1867
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 65 W	6th	May 24, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 65 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 66 W	6th	June 20, 1867
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 66 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 66 W	6th	Aug. 30, 1865
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 66 W	6th	May 24, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 44 W	6th	Jan. 9, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 44 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 44 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 44 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 44 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 46 W	6th	Jan. 12, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 46 W	6th	May 9, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 46 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 46 W	6th	Jan. 9 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 68 W	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 68 W	6th	Aug. 18, 1862
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 68 W	6th	July 8, 1862
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 68 W	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 68 W	6th	Jan. 2, 1874 May 30, 1866 Mar. 24, 1873
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 68 W	6th	Feb. 7, 1873
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 69 W	6th	Dec. 24, 1872
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 8, 1862
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 69 W	6th	Sept. 1, 1879
	Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 69 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 69 W	6th	May 30, 1866
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 69 W	6th	Apr. 14, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 69 W	6th	Mar. 31, 1866 Dec. 11, 1872
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 74 W	6th	July 11, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 51 W	6th	May 14, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 51 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 51 W	6th	Aug. 8, 1870
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 51 W	6th	Dec. 29, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 51 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 60 W	6th	Dec. 27, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 60 W	6th	June 2, 1875
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 62 W	6th	Sept. 20, 1869
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 66 W	6th	July 10, 1863
	Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 66 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1865
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 66 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 67 W	6th	July 10, 1863
	Subdivisions of T. 2 N., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 67 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1864
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 1 N., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 3 N., R. 69 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 69 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 71 W	6th	Dec. 17, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 71 W	6th	Aug. 4, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 74 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 74 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1881

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 27, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 27, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 75 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 76 W	6th	June 14, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 76 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 76 W	6th	June 17, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 77 W	6th	Aug. 11, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 77 W	6th	July 11, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 77 W	6th	Nov. 4, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 77 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 77 W	6th	Nov. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 77 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 78 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 78 W	6th	Nov. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 78 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 79 W	6th	Oct. 28, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 79 W	6th	Nov. 4, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 79 W	6th	July 8, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 79 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1879
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 79 W	6th	July 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881 Oct. 26, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881 Oct. 26, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 80 W	6th	Nov. 4, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 1 S., R. 80 W	6th	Aug. 13, 1880 Oct. 26, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 80 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881 Oct. 26, 1887
	Subdivisions of T. 3 S., R. 80 W	6th	Aug. 17, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 80 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 81 W	6th	June 2, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 81 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 81 W	6th	July 8, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 81 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 81 W	6th	Apr. 22, 1879
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 81 W	6th	May 14, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 82 W	6th	June 22, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 82 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 8 N., R. 82 W	6th	June 22, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 82 W	6th	May 14, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 82 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 11 N., R. 82 W	6th	July 14, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 4 S., R. 45 W	6th	Feb. 10, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 45 W	6th	Jan. 9, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 45 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 45 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 45 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 4 N., R. 45 W	6th	Nov. 17, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 9 N., R. 45 W	6th	Nov. 6, 1880
	Subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 45 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 5 S., R. 46 W	6th	Feb. 10, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 46 W	6th	Sept. 29, 1881
Leadville	Subdivisions of T. 6 S., R. 82 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
	Subdivisions of T. 7 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.
	Subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 82 W	6th	June 2, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 10 S., R. 82 W	6th	May 3, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 11 S., R. 82 W	6th	June 2, 1882
	Subdivisions of T. 12 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.
Del Norte	Exteriors of T 28 S., R. 70 W	6th	June 18, 1869 Oct. 18, 1869
	Exteriors of T 27 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 1, 1878 July 13, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 73 W	6th	June 14, 1882 June 16, 1871 July 13, 1878 Sept. 22, 1882
Central City	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 75 W	6th	May 21, 1875 Dec. 10, 1881 May 9, 1881 June 21, 1869
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 75 W	6th	May 9, 1881 Dec. 10, 1881 Aug. 13, 1880

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Central City...	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 82 W	6th	July 26, 1880
			June 7, 1882
			July 27, 1881
			June 13, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 82 W	6th	May 5, 1879
			July 22, 1880
			June 13, 1881
Pueblo.....	Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 68 W	6th	July 24, 1880
			July 28, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 21, 1869
			June 21, 1867
	Exteriors of T. 30 S., R. 69 W	6th	June 18, 1880
			Jan. 14, 1884
	Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 69 W	6th	June 18, 1880
			July 24, 1880
			July 28, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 25 S., R. 73 W	6th	June 29, 1881
			July 1, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 73 W	6th	Oct. 7, 1881
			July 21, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 24 S., R. 73 W	6th	Oct. 12, 1881
			June 20, 1881
			July 21, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 23 S., R. 73 W	6th	July 31, 1873
			Aug. 17, 1876
			Aug. 13, 1881
Lamar.....	Exteriors of T. 25 S., R. 48 W	6th	July 7, 1873
			May 26, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 26 S., R. 48 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880
			July 7, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 27 S., R. 48 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880
			July 7, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 28 S., R. 48 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880
			Aug. 2, 1880
			July 7, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 29 S., R. 48 W	6th	Aug. 9, 1880
			July 7, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 31 S., R. 48 W	6th	May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 33 S., R. 48 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 34 S., R. 48 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 13 S., R. 46 W	6th	July 1, 1872
	Exteriors of T. 14 S., R. 46 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 16 S., R. 46 W	6th	Apr. 22, 1879
			July 1, 1872
Garfield	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 94 W	6th	Sept. 8, 1883
			Aug. 7, 1884
			June 29, 1886
			July 12, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 94 W	6th	Aug. 7, 1884
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
			July 30, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
			Apr. 26, 1881
			July 10, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
			Apr. 26, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 94 W	6th	July 10, 1877
			July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 94 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 95 W	6th	Jan. 29, 1883
			Jan. 13, 1883
			Sept. 8, 1883
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 95 W	6th	Aug. 7, 1884
			July 30, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 95 W	6th	Apr. 26, 1881
			July 30, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 83 W	6th	July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 83 W	6th	May 14, 1881
			July 11, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 83 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 83 W	6th	May 5, 1879
			June 8, 1881
			July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 83 W	6th	June 8, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 83 W	6th	June 8, 1881
			July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 83 W	6th	June 8, 1881
			July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 83 W	6th	June 8, 1881
			July 26, 1880

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Garfield	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 83 W	6th	June 2, 1882
			July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 84 W	6th	Do.
			May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 84 W	6th	July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 84 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 84 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 84 W	6th	Do.
			June 2, 1882
			July 26, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 85 W	6th	July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 85 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 85 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 85 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of E. 10 S., R. 85 W	6th	Do.
			Oct. 25, 1887
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 13, 1887
			July 26, 1880
			July 11, 1887
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 86 W	6th	Do.
			July 13, 1882
			July 26, 1880
			June 8, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 26, 1880
			June 8, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 86 W	6th	July 26, 1880
Denver	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 87 W	6th	July 11, 1887
			Oct. 20, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 49 W	6th	June 2, 1880
			May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 49 W	6th	June 12, 1880
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 49 W	6th	June 12, 1880
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 49 W	6th	June 12, 1880
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 49 W	6th	Do.
			Aug. 10, 1870
			June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 49 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 50 W	6th	July 28, 1880
			Aug. 12, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 50 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1870
			Aug. 12, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 51 W	6th	July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 51 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 51 W	6th	Do.
			Aug. 12, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 51 W	6th	July 28, 1880
			Aug. 12, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 57 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 67 W	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			Sept. 24, 1861
			June 11, 1859
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 67 W	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 67 W	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 67 W	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			Sept. 24, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 67 W	6th	Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 67 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
			Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 67 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
			Do.
			Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 67 W	6th	June 21, 1867
			Aug. 2, 1867
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 65 W	6th	Aug. 12, 1861
			Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 65 W	6th	Aug. 12, 1861
			Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 66 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
			Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 66 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
			Oct. 1, 1861

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 66 W	6th	Aug. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 66 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
			Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 66 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
			Aug. 12, 1861
			May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 44 W	6th	July 28, 1880
			June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 44 W	6th	July 28, 1880
			June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 44 W	6th	July 28, 1880
			June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 44 W	6th	July 28, 1880
			June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 44 W	6th	July 28, 1880
			June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 46 W	6th	June 12, 1880
			May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 46 W	6th	June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 46 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 46 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 68 W	6th	June 11, 1859
			Sept. 24, 1861
			Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 68 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
			Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 68 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
			Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 68 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
			Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 68 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
			Oct. 1, 1861
			Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 68 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
			Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 68 W	6th	Oct. 20, 1864
			July 3, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 68 W	6th	July 6, 1871
			July 3, 1871
			Oct. 20, 1864
			Oct. 13, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 68 W	6th	July 21, 1869
			Oct. 13, 1870
			Aug. 2, 1867
			June 21, 1867
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 6, 1871
			July 3, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 69 W	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 6, 1871
			July 21, 1869
			Oct. 13, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 69 W	6th	June 11, 1859
			Oct. 1, 1861
			July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 69 W	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 69 W	6th	Oct. 1, 1861
			Aug. 12, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 69 W	6th	July 3, 1871
			Oct. 20, 1864
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 74 W	6th	Aug. 10, 1868
			June 21, 1869
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 51 W	6th	May 12, 1873
			June 1, 1871
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 51 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 51 W	6th	Aug. 3, 1870
			Aug. 6, 1868
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 51 W	6th	Aug. 3, 1870
	Exteriors of T. 12 N., R. 51 W	6th	Do.
			Aug. 4, 1868
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 60 W	6th	Aug. 5, 1870
			Aug. 6, 1868
	Exteriors of T. 12 N., R. 60 W	6th	Aug. 4, 1869
			Aug. 4, 1868
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 62 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1866
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 66 W	6th	July 4, 1863
			Sept. 24, 1861
			June 11, 1859

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys, etc.*—Continued.

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 66 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
			July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 3 N., R. 66 W	6th	Sept. 24, 1861
			July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 66 W	6th	Do.
			Sept. 3, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 66 W	6th	July 4, 1863
			Sept. 3, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 66 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
			June 11, 1859
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 67 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 67 W	6th	Do.
			Sept. 3, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 67 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 1 N., R. 68 W	6th	July 4, 1863
			June 11, 1859
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 68 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 68 W	6th	Do.
			Sept. 3, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 2 N., R. 69 W	6th	July 4, 1863
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 69 W	6th	Do.
			Sept. 3, 1861
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 71 W	6th	June 29, 1881
			May 24, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 71 W	6th	June 29, 1881
			Apr. 10, 1877
			July 11, 1877
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 29, 1881
			June 14, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 74 W	6th	June 29, 1881
			July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 74 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 74 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 29, 1881
			June 14, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 75 W	6th	June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 75 W	6th	July 22, 1878
			June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 75 W	6th	July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 12 N., R. 75 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 76 W	6th	June 29, 1881
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 76 W	6th	July 22, 1878
			Feb. 28, 1880
			June 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 76 W	6th	June 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 77 W	6th	Aug. 11, 1882
			Aug. 13, 1880
			May 9, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 77 W	6th	Aug. 30, 1881
			May 9, 1881
			July 11, 1882
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 77 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 77 W	6th	Do.
			July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 77 W	6th	June 28, 1881
			Nov. 18, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 77 W	6th	June 28, 1881
			May 12, 1879
			July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 78 W	6th	July 22, 1878
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 78 W	6th	Aug. 28, 1878
			June 28, 1881
			Nov. 12, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 78 W	6th	May 12, 1879
			June 28, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 79 W	6th	June 22, 1881
			July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 6 N., R. 79 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 79 W	6th	July 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 79 W	6th	Aug. 28, 1878
			July 22, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 79 W	6th	June 28, 1881
			Aug. 28, 1878
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 79 W	6th	May 6, 1879

C.—*Transcript of field notes of public surveys*, etc.—Continued

Land office.	Description.	Principal meridian.	Date of contract.
Denver	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 79 W	6th	May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 79 W	6th	Do.
			Aug. 5, 1868
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 80 W	6th	June 22, 1881
			June 28, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 1 S., R. 80 W	6th	May 5, 1879
			June 21, 1867
	Exteriors of T. 2 S., R. 80 W	6th	May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 3 S., R. 80 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 80 W	6th	Do.
			Aug. 5, 1868
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 81 W	6th	June 8, 1881
			Nov. 4, 1880
			June 2, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 81 W	6th	June 8, 1881
			Aug. 7, 1878
			June 2, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 81 W	6th	June 22, 1881
			July 28, 1880
			June 12, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 81 W	6th	June 22, 1881
			Nov. 13, 1879
			July 28, 1880
			June 12, 1882
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 81 W	6th	July 22, 1878
			Nov. 13, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 81 W	6th	July 22, 1878
			May 14, 1881
			Nov. 13, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 5 N., R. 82 W	6th	June 22, 1881
			July 30, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 7 N., R. 82 W	6th	June 22, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 N., R. 82 W	6th	Oct. 29, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 82 W	6th	May 14, 1881
			Nov. 13, 1881
			June 22, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 82 W	6th	Nov. 13, 1879
			May 14, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 11 N., R. 82 W	6th	July 11, 1881
			May 14, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 4 S., R. 45 W	6th	May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 45 W	6th	June 12, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 45 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 45 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 45 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 4 N., R. 45 W	6th	July 28, 1878
			May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 9 N., R. 45 W	6th	June 28, 1872
	Exteriors of T. 10 N., R. 45 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 5 S., R. 46 W	6th	May 12, 1873
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 46 W	6th	June 12, 1880
Leadville	Exteriors of T. 6 S., R. 82 W	6th	June 8, 1881
			May 5, 1879
	Exteriors of T. 7 S., R. 82 W	6th	June 8, 1881
	Exteriors of T. 8 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 9 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.
	Exteriors of T. 10 S., R. 82 W	6th	Do.
			July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 11 S., R. 82 W	6th	June 2, 1882
			July 26, 1880
	Exteriors of T. 12 S., R. 82 W	6th	July 2, 1882

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, made in conformity with the act of Congress approved May 10, 1872.*

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
July 2	5920	Hard Cash, lode	Pitkin.
2	5920	Hard Cash No. 2, lode	Do.
2	5920	Hard Cash No. 3, lode	Do.
6	5792	Mary B, lode	Do.
6	5793	M. W., lode	Do.
6	*5811	Darling, lode	Do.
6	5811	Bald Eagle, lode	Do.
6	5811	American Eagle, lode	Do.
6	5811	Golden Eagle, lode	Do.
6	5811	Spread Eagle, lode	Do.
6	5811	Bald Eagle, mill site	Do.
10	5904	Pride of the West, lode	Do.
10	5866	General Butler, lode	Summit.
10	5866	Monitor, lode	Do.
10	5866	Muldoon, lode	Do.
10	5866	Grey Eagle, lode	Do.
10	5866	Kansas, lode	Do.
10	5866	Merrimack, lode	Do.
10	5866	Sherman, lode	Do.
10	5866	Free and Easy, lode	Do.
12	5863	Security, lode	Gilpin.
12	5601	Waahakie, lode	Gunnison.
12	5601	Taylor Iron, lode	Do.
12	5745	St. Lawrence, lode	Summit
13	5745	Pelican, lode	Do.
13	5745	Hard Luck, lode	Do.
15	5854	Nettie, lode	Pitkin.
15	5854	Moscow, lode	Do.
15	5854	Barefoot, lode	Do.
15	5854	Snow Shoe, lode	Do.
15	5854	Nestor, lode	Do.
15	5854	Tunnel, lode	Do.
15	5854	Brook, lode	Do.
16	5897	Wellington, lode	Gilpin.
16	5897	Iron Duke lode	Do.
19	5736	Spar, placer	Rio Grande.
19	5871	Silver Crest, lode	Pitkin.
19	5871	Revenue, lode	Do.
19	5871	Pyrenees, lode	Do.
19	5871	Hal. Sayre, lode	Do.
20	*5814	Recluse, lode	Boulder.
20	5814	Recluse, mill site	Do.
20	5680	Ohio Belle, lode	Clear Creek.
22	5659	Ella D, lode	Dolores.
22	5909	Snowflake, lode	Do.
22	5820	Col. Sellers, lode	Boulder.
23	5491	Little Johnnie, lode	Gunnison.
23	5491	Sunset, lode	Do.
23	5491	Jackson's Best, lode	Do.
23	5491	Black Prince, lode	Do.
24	5910	Sun Up, lode	Dolores.
24	5821	Golden Sheen, lode	Boulder.
24	5545	Scranton, lode	Rio Grande.
25	5911	Bell, lode	Dolores.
27	5912	Smuggler, lode	Do.
27	5913	Laura, lode	Do.
30	5903	Humboldt, lode	Eagle.
31	5698	Bess, lode	Summit.
31	5698	Comet No. 1, lode	Do.
31	5698	Comet, lode	Do.
31	5698	Hill Side, lode	Do.
31	5698	Abby, lode	Do.
31	5698	Old Joe, lode	Do.
31	5698	Golden Gate, lode	Do.
31	5698	A No. 1, lode	Do.
31	5698	Lizzie Moore, lode	Do.
31	5698	O. K., lode	Do.
31	5698	Comet No. 2, lode	Do.
31	5698	Comet No. 3, lode	Do.
31	5698	Comet No. 4, lode	Do.
Aug. 1	5868	Defiance, lode	Boulder.
1	5704	Wine Patch, placer	Summit.
1	5704	Little Morgan, lode	Do.
1	5704	Queen of the Forest, lode	Do.
1	5704	Triangle, lode	Do.
1	5704	Emperor, lode	Do.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Aug. 1	5704	Elephant, lode	Summit.
1	5704	Frederick the Great, lode	Do.
3	5870	Perhaps, lode	Gunnison.
3	5915	Vancouver, lode	Boulder.
5	5892	Geyser, placer	Gunnison.
5	5815	Nab b, lode	Fremont.
5	5638	Y, lode	Gunnison.
5	5638	Arkansayer, lode	Do.
5	5638	Kansas City, lode	Do.
6	5938	Silver Wave, lode	Chaffee.
6	5938	Dolomite No. 1, lode	Do.
6	5938	Dolomite No. 2, lode	Do.
6	5905	Copper, lode	San Juan.
8	5826	Tony, placer	Boulder.
8	5921	Vulcan, lode	Las Animas.
8	5921	Venus, lode	Do.
8	5921	Cyclops, lode	Do.
8	5921	Stanmun, lode	Do.
8	5921	Cupid, lode	Do.
9	5941	Amsterdam, lode	Gunnison.
9	5916	Enterprise, lode	Dolores.
10	5900	Judy, lode	Pitkin.
10	5900	Little Mary, lode	Do.
10	5976	Night Watch, lode	Dolores.
10	5806	Humphrey, lode	Clear Creek.
10	5806	Fulton, lode	Do.
10	5806	Fulton Extension, lode	Do.
10	5806	Comstock, lode	Do.
12	5702	Victor, lode	Summit.
12	5702	Consort, lode	Do.
12	5702	Atlantic, lode	Do.
12	5835	Accident, lode	Pitkin.
12	5917	Kitchen, lode	Dolores.
12	5923	Ontario, lode	Do.
12	5872	Leonora, lode	Gunnison.
12	5872	Wolverine, lode	Do.
14	5588	Lake View, lode	Park.
14	5972	Colorado, lode	Do.
14	5972	Wyoming, lode	Do.
14	5271	Little Link, lode	Lake.
15	5886	Maimie No. 2, lode	Pitkin.
16	5776	Iron Crest, placer	Pitkin and Gunnison.
16	5739	Little Chief, lode	Summit.
16	5739	Half-Moon, lode	Do.
16	5739	Seven-Thirty, lode	Do.
16	5890	Ragged Edge, lode	Garfield.
16	5890	Iron Mask, lode	Do.
16	5937	Clinton, lode	Boulder.
17	5881	Keystone, lode	Custer.
17	5942	Anna B, lode	Gunnison.
17	5942	Aspen, lode	Do.
17	5942	New York, lode	Do.
17	5942	Cleveland, lode	Do.
17	5812	Maggie Mc., lode	Eagle.
17	5780	Forest Queen, lode	Pitkin.
19	5948	Carbonate, lode	Gunnison.
19	5957	Monte Christo, lode	Clear Creek.
20	5894	K. C., lode	Ouray.
20	5894	General Grant, lode	Do.
22	5945	Jumbo, lode	Hinsdale.
22	5945	Hoosier Girl, lode	Do.
22	5945	Autumn, lode	Do.
22	5945	Stoneblack, lode	Do.
22	5682	S. D., lode	Lake.
22	5682	Q. D., lode	Do.
23	5947	Dove's Nest, lode	Clear Creek.
23	5914	Joplin, lode	Pitkin.
23	5924	Silent Queen, lode	Gilpin.
23	5924	Silent King, lode	Do.
23	5924	North Star, lode	Do.
23	5908	La X, lode	Pitkin.
27	5979	Capital Prize, lode	Gilpin.
27	5889	Luzerne, lode	Park.
27	5889	Lackawanna, lode	Do.
27	5889	Empire, lode	Do.
28	5956	Golden Age, lode	Dolores.
28	5882	Amalgum Thief, lode	Boulder.
30	5962	Mabel, lode	Pitkin.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Aug. 30	5927	Hermit, lode	San Miguel.
30	5978	Colorado, lode	Pitkin.
30	5973	Leonie, lode	Do.
Sept. 3	5983	Grace Darling, lode	Do.
3	5983	Advance, lode	Do.
3	5982	Argo, lode	Do.
3	5982	Top, lode	Do.
3	5982	Mountain Boy, lode	Do.
3	5982	Mountain Boy No. 2, lode	Do.
3	5982	Mountain Boy No. 3, lode	Do.
3	*5959	Ophir, lode	Hinsdale.
3	5959	Ophir, mill site	Do.
4	5944	J. McN., lode	Pitkin.
6	5787	Wm. Penn, lode	Ouray.
6	5787	Spruce, lode	Do.
9	5906	Morning Star, lode	Do.
9	5906	King, lode	Do.
9	5906	Guiding Star, lode	Do.
10	5788	Hudson, lode	Pitkin.
10	5788	Champion, lode	Do.
10	5788	Legal tender, lode	Do.
10	5788	Fairview, lode	Do.
11	5556	Sarsfield, lode	Summit.
12	5260	North Star, lode	Boulder.
12	5907	No. 2, lode in Metropolitan Tunnel	Clear Creek
13	6020	Wood land, lode	Lake.
13	6020	Forrester, lode	Do.
13	6020	Goodwill, lode	Do.
13	6020	Little Andy, lode	Do.
13	6020	Black Swan, lode	Do.
13	5944	Denver, lode	Park.
14	5637	Japan, lode	San Miguel.
14	5918	Lillie Langton, lode	Park.
14	5633	Jack Adam, lode	Pitkin.
16	5977	Iron Cross, lode	Gilpin.
16	5980	Dew Drop, lode	Do.
16	5655	Silver Thistle, lode	Gunnison.
16	5958	Gardner, lode	Gilpin.
16	5898	Road Side No. 1, lode	Gunnison.
16	5898	Road Side No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Road Side No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Road Side No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	Road Side No. 5, lode	Do.
16	5898	Road Side No. 6, lode	Do.
16	5898	South East Side, lode	Do.
16	5898	East Side No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Elk Horn, lode	Do.
16	5898	Apex No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	North Side No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Apex, lode	Do.
16	5898	Apex No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Carriboo, lode	Do.
16	5898	Summit, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sunnyside No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sunnyside No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 5, lode	Do.
16	5898	Crown Point No. 6, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sunnyside No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sunnyside No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	Napoleon, lode	Do.
16	5898	Napoleon No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 5, lode	Do.
16	5898	South Side No. 6, lode	Do.
16	5898	West Wing, lode	Do.
16	5898	Oley, lode	Do.
16	5898	Hidden Treasure, lode	Do.
16	5898	Jumbo, lode	Do.
16	5898	Smuggler, lode	Do.
16	5898	Mountain Star, lode	Do.
16	5898	Silver Spray, lode	Do.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Sept. 16	5898	Iron Clad, lode	Gunnison.
16	5898	Sampson No. 4, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sampson No. 3, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sampson No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Sampson No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Deldorita No. 1, lode	Do.
16	5898	Deldorita No. 2, lode	Do.
16	5898	Deldorita No. 3, lode	Do.
18	5071	Grand View, lode	Boulder.
18	5546	Omega, lode	Rio Grande.
18	5887	Lafayette, lode	Clear Creek.
19	5930	Omega No. 2, lode	Rio Grande.
19	5968	Wallace, lode	Clear Creek.
19	5968	Mab, lode	Do.
20	5932	Emma, lode	El Paso.
20	5931	Dome, lode	Do.
23	5967	Queen, lode	Pitkin.
23	5855	Puzzle, lode	Ouray.
24	5877	Juniata, lode	Summit.
24	*5724	Old Hickory Jackson, lode	Ouray.
24	*5724	Old Hickory Jackson, mill-site	Do.
24	6027	Logan, placer	Clear Creek.
26	5943	Lizzie Y., lode	Do.
26	5943	Graff, lode	Do.
26	5943	Goodal, lode	Do.
26	5943	Campfield, lode	Do.
26	5943	Schall, lode	Do.
26	5943	Gillmore, lode	Do.
26	6107	Dolly Varden, lode	Park.
26	6107	Little Nellie, lode	Do.
26	6107	Sitting Bull, lode	Do.
26	5996	Tontine, lode	Lake.
26	6076	Eureka, lode	Do.
26	6076	Little Bertie, lode	Do.
26	6076	Fulton, lode	Do.
27	6068	Albany, lode	Grand.
27	5955	Silver Dollar, lode	Pitkin.
27	5955	Matchless, lode	Do.
27	5439	Hidden Treasure, lode	San Juan.
27	5440	Amina, lode	Do.
27	5960	Belcher, lode	Pitkin.
27	5960	Euclid, lode	Do.
27	5960	Montgomery, lode	Do.
27	5960	Little Beth, lode	Do.
27	5960	Rochester Boy, lode	Do.
28	6007	Cliff, lode	Do.
28	6007	Decatur, lode	Do.
28	6007	Phil Sheridan, lode	Do.
28	6007	U. S. Grant, lode	Do.
28	6043	Annie Hayford, lode	Do.
28	5850	Little Chief, lode	Do.
30	6026	Swiss, lode	Clear Creek.
30	5965	Alabama, lode	Do.
30	5964	Washington, lode	Pitkin.
Oct. 1	6066	Silver Tip, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver Dollar, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver Wedge lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver Queen, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver King, lode	Do.
2	5966	Silver Star, lode	Do.
2	5966	Wyandotte, lode	Do.
2	5922	Pink Spar, lode	Do.
2	5922	Arcadia, lode	Do.
2	5922	Jay Eye See, lode	Do.
2	5922	Superior, lode	Do.
2	5922	Side Line, lode	Do.
2	5922	Patti, lode	Do.
2	5922	Neilson, lode	Do.
2	5922	Occidental, lode	Do.
2	5922	Oriental, lode	Do.
2	6004	Belford City, lode	Gilpin.
2	*6018	Iowa, lode	Clear Creek.
2	6018	Iowa, mill site	Do.
2	5893	Columbine, lode	San Miguel.
2	6010	Horse Shoe, lode	Pitkin.
2	6010	Clifton Boy, lode	Do.
3	5993	Caledonia, lode	Eagle.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Oct. 3	6021	Lizzie, lode	Pitkin
3	6021	Wolftone, lode	Do.
3	5935	Schofield, lode	Ouray.
3	5935	American, lode	Do.
3	5935	Nettie, lode	Do.
4	6089	Chicago Times, lode	Pitkin.
4	6005	McIntosh, lode	Gilpin.
5	5131	2 S. S., lode	Dolores.
5	6000	Victor, lode	Pitkin.
5	5949	Great Eastern, lode	Boulder.
7	6074	Dallas, lode	Ouray.
8	5994	Whale, lode	San Miguel.
8	5902	Hartford, placer	Delta and Gunnison.
8	5902	Ute, placer	Do.
8	5902	Ouray, placer	Do.
8	5902	St. Louis, placer	Do.
8	5902	Beaver, placer	Do.
8	5902	"101," placer	Do.
8	5902	Abeline, placer	Do.
9	6017	Night Bird, lode	San Juan.
9	6017	Wilhelm, lode	Do.
9	6105	Leap Year, lode	Dolores.
9	6140	Yellow Jacket, lode	Lake.
11	6130	Crebec, lode	Dolores.
11	*5497	Cross Cut, lode	Ouray.
11	5497	Cross Cut, mill-site	Do.
12	5951	Hero, lode	Do.
12	5980	May B., lode	Summit.
12	6093	Toronto Girl, lode	Gunnison.
12	6131	Limestone, lode	Dolores.
12	6129	Mountain Spring, lode	Do.
12	6046	Pride of the West, lode	Clear Creek.
14	6147	Broker, lode	Pitkin.
14	6117	Ontario, lode	Gunnison.
14	6117	Old Stag, lode	Do.
14	6119	W. P. C., lode	Pitkin.
14	5992	Little Star, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lone Star, No. 1, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lone Star, No. 2, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lone Star No. 3, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lone Star No. 4, lode	Do.
14	5992	Matchless, lode	Do.
14	5992	Lackawana Boy, lode	Do.
14	5992	Carbonate, lode	Do.
14	5992	Carbonate No. 2, lode	Do.
14	5992	Carbonate No. 3, lode	Do.
14	5992	Carbonate No. 4, lode	Do.
14	5992	North End, lode	Do.
14	5884	Polo, lode	Do.
14	5884	Piqua, lode	Do.
14	5884	Palisade, lode	Do.
14	5884	Penguin, lode	Do.
14	5884	Proctor, lode	Do.
14	5985	Eastern Star, lode	San Juan.
14	5985	Tennessee, lode	Do.
15	6136	Ethlena, lode	Dolores.
15	6118	Ariadne, lode	Clear Creek.
15	6118	Extension, lode	Do.
15	6118	Howard, lode	Do.
15	6118	Deadhead, lode	Do.
15	5978	Little Eva, lode	San Miguel.
16	5978	Bonita, lode	Do.
16	6082	Jacob Straeder, lode	Gunnison.
16	5602	Stonewall, lode	Do.
16	5936	Pitkin-Aspen, lode	Do.
16	5936	Aspen, lode	Do.
16	6112	Wardell, lode	Pitkin.
16	6112	Hooper, lode	Do.
16	6112	Loco, lode	Do.
16	6112	Franklin, lode	Do.
16	6112	Dives, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 2, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 3, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 4, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 5, lode	Do.
16	6116	Legal Tender No. 6, lode	Do.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1880.			
Oct. 16	6116	Legal Tender No. 7, lode	Pitkin.
16	6116	"67," lode	Do.
17	6012	Brooklyn, lode	Do.
17	6133	Albert, lode	Park.
17	6144	Polar Star, lode	Gilpin.
17	6069	Red Cap, lode	Lake.
17	*6002	Tigris, lode	Clear Creek.
17	6002	Euphrates, lode	Do.
17	6002	Euphrates, mill-site	Do.
18	*6171	Treasury, lode	Conejos.
18	6171	Treasury, mill-site	Do.
18	*6170	Golden Egg, lode	Do.
18	6170	Golden Egg, mill-site	Do.
18	*6172	Topsey, lode	Do.
18	6172	Topsey, mill-site	Do.
18	5950	Evening Star, lode	Eagle.
18	6008	Pembina, lode	Pitkin.
18	6008	American Flag, lode	Do.
18	6100	Joseph E. Johnson, lode	Gunnison.
18	5934	Tornado, lode	Pitkin.
18	5934	Tornado No. 2, lode	Do.
18	5934	Little Robert, lode	Do.
18	5934	Lime, lode	Do.
18	5934	Quartzite, lode	Do.
19	6075	Johanna Mining, lode	Ouray.
19	6075	Balsam, lode	Do.
19	6075	Spruce, lode	Do.
19	6075	Valley View, lode	Do.
19	6075	Arcade, lode	Do.
19	6075	Keno, lode	Do.
19	6058	Texas, lode	La Plata.
19	5494	T. P. M., lode	Lake.
19	5990	Dallas, lode	Custer.
19	6052	Zulu, lode	San Miguel.
19	6057	Gemini No. 1, lode	Lake and Park.
19	6057	Gemini No. 2, lode	Do.
19	*5997	Peak, lode	Lake.
19	5997	Palisade, mill-site	Do.
21	5952	Kearsarge, lode	Clear Creek.
21	5962	Rienzi, lode	Do.
21	6059	Enterprise, lode	La Plata.
21	6059	Contention, lode	Do.
21	6059	Mammoth, lode	Do.
21	5954	Lincoln, lode	Clear Creek.
21	6011	Bernice, lode	Saguache.
21	6065	Crystal, lode	San Miguel.
22	6006	Golden Sand, lode	Gilpin.
22	6006	Olive, lode	Do.
22	6063	Bonanza, lode	Gunnison.
22	6037	Star Route, lode	Gilpin.
22	6138	High Grade, lode	Do.
23	6039	Lenado, placer	Pitkin.
23	5981	Minnie Moore, lode	Do.
23	6024	Lizzie, lode	Do.
23	6024	Iranistan, lode	Do.
24	6180	Collier, lode	Lake.
24	6180	Lewis, lode	Do.
24	6042	Huckleberry, lode	Do.
25	*6030	U. S., lode	Clear Creek.
25	6030	U. S., mill site	Do.
25	6035	Cross Cut, lode	Do.
25	*5946	Mary Newcombe, lode	Gunnison.
25	5946	Mary Newcombe, mill site	Do.
25	6053	Cambrian, lode	Gilpin.
25	5969	Lucky Baldwin, lode	Summit.
26	*6183	Dick, lode	Chaffee.
26	6183	Old Kentuck, lode	Do.
26	6183	Silent Friend, lode	Do.
26	6183	Protection, mill site	Do.
26	6087	Keystone, lode	Lake.
26	4400-3	Boulder City, lode	Pitkin.
28	6067	Blue Ribbon, lode	Gilpin.
28	6031	Orphan Girl, lode	Park.
29	5899	Dexter, lode	Pitkin.
29	6062	James Bell, lode	Clear Creek.
29	6062	Augusta, lode	Do.
30	6151	Teegarden, lode	Do.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Oct. 30	*5757	Mary F., lode	Clear Creek.
30	5757	Oro Fino, lode	Do.
30	5757	The Silver Age, mill site	Do.
30	5998	Noonday Sun, lode	Summit.
30	6064	Denmark, lode	Clear Creek.
30	5873	Silver Cord, lode	Pitkin.
30	5873	Mark, lode	Do.
31	6054	Great Western, lode	Do.
Nov. 2	5987	Little Melvina, lode	Boulder.
2	5987	Same, lode	Do.
2	6003	Minnehaha, lode	Gilpin.
2	6003	Sanger, lode	Do.
2	6003	Nebula, lode	Do.
2	6003	La Place, lode	Do.
4	5970	Star Route, lode	Dolores.
5	5939	Amy C., lode	Clear Creek.
6	6028	The Hartman, lode	Do.
6	6028	Brighton, No. 2, lode	Do.
6	4996	Joint Track, lode	Summit.
6	4997	Paddy Hollow, lode	Do.
6	6191	Alta, lode	Dolores.
6	4995	Fourth of July, lode	Summit.
6	4998	Mount Kathdin, lode	Do.
7	6094	Humboldt, lode	Gilpin.
7	6094	Jay Eye See, lode	Do.
7	6094	Bird, lode	Do.
7	6137	Penn, lode	Chaffee.
8	6072	Carrara, placer	Pitkin.
8	5984	Crown Point, lode	Do.
8	6060	Solitary, lode	Summit.
8	6061	Big Bonanza, lode	Do.
8	5991	Three Brothers, lode	Do.
8	4999	Penobscot, lode	Do.
9	6045	Sherman, lode	Pitkin,
9	6045	Bullion, lode	Do.
9	6099	Roberts, lode	Custer.
9	5998	H. B. P., lode	Pitkin.
9	5998	Keystone, lode	Do.
9	5998	Grey Lime, lode	Do.
9	5998	Puzzle, lode	Do.
9	5998	San Juan, lode	Do.
9	5998	San Francisco, lode	Do.
9	5998	Eastern, lode	Do.
9	5998	Spar, lode	Do.
9	5998	J. M. P., lode	Do.
9	5998	Argenta, lode	Do.
9	5998	Yankee, lode	Do.
9	6154	Lota, lode	Dolores.
11	6047	Modern Science, lode	Summit.
11	6199	Star, lode	Dolores.
12	6077	Sebraska, lode	Ouray.
12	6077	Silver Horn, lode	Do.
12	6122	Sea Bird, lode	Pitkin.
12	6122	Apex, lode	Do.
12	6122	Hidden Treasure, lode	Do.
12	5828	Redman, lode	Park.
13	6092	Lime King, No. 1, lode	Do.
13	6092	Little Chief, lode	Do.
13	6092	Brooklyn, lode	Do.
14	6111	Boodle, lode	Gilpin.
14	6114	Silver Bow, lode	Gunnison.
15	6040	Julia Fowler, lode	Chaffee.
15	6103	Hughes, lode	Clear Creek.
16	6149	Switzer, lode	Jefferson.
16	6022	Horse Shoe Prince, lode	Lake.
18	6036	Katie, lode	Saguache,
18	6078	O. I. C., lode	Ouray.
19	6009	Twilight, lode	Pitkin.
19	6217	Janitor, lode	Gilpin.
19	5975	Pearl, lode	San Juan.
19	6143	Extension East, lode	Clear Creek.
19	5974	Cash Entry, lode	Ouray.
20	5940	Esmeralda, lode	San Juan.
20	5940	Silver Crown, lode	Do.
21	4634	Homestake, lode	Pitkin.
22	6153	Iron Edge, lode	Eagle.
22	5928	Andrews, placer	Ouray.

*A. and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Nov. 22	6025	Swamp, lode	Dolores.
22	6125	Loyal League, lode	Pitkin.
23	4305-3	Little Floy, lode	Lake.
23	6019	Buckeye, lode	San Miguel.
23	6019	Butterfly, lode	Do.
25	6115	Louisa, lode	Eagle.
25	6115	Black Diamond, lode	Do.
25	6115	Gracie, lode	Do.
25	6115	Silver Chord, lode	Do.
25	6115	Clipper, lode	Do.
25	6179	Innspruck, lode	Boulder.
26	6195	Mountain Queen, lode	Gunnison.
26	6132	Santa Cruz, lode	Dolores.
27	6083	Alcyon, lode	Gunnison.
29	6033	Partner Newcombe, lode	Gilpin.
29	6033	West Chase, lode	Do.
29	6033	Chase No. 2, lode	Do.
29	6095	Stanley No. 1, lode	Dolores.
29	6095	Stanley No. 2, lode	Do.
29	6095	Stanley No. 3, lode	Do.
29	6038	Gold Dust, lode	Ouray.
29	6055	Lone Widdow, lode	Do.
29	6102	Monte Christo, lode	Do.
29	6056	Crusaro, lode	Do.
29	6174	Sundown, lode	Do.
29	6174	Silver Star, lode	Do.
29	6090	Hopewell, lode	Do.
30	6088	Annie, lode	Summit.
30	6088	Denver City, lode	Do.
3	6079	Wyoming Valley, lode	Eagle.
Dec. 3	6079	Wyoming Valley, No. 2, lode	Do.
4	6211	Ruby, lode	Lake.
4	6157	Centennial, lode	Clear Creek.
4	5620	Eureka, lode	La Plata.
5	5926	Cashier, lode	Summit.
5	5926	Morning Star, lode	Do.
5	5926	Smuggler, lode	Do.
5	5926	Mammoth, lode	Do.
7	6015	Midnight, lode	Saguache.
7	6013	Legal Tender, lode	Do.
7	6106	Abendego, lode	Ouray.
7	6161	Rocky, lode	Do.
7	5616	Midnight, lode	San Juan.
9	6073	Three Brothers, lode	Boulder.
9	6050	A. A. Devore, lode	Gilpin.
9	6050	F. J. Smith, lode	Do.
9	6050	Magill, lode	Do.
9	6050	Victor Lee, lode	Do.
10	5999	Umbria, lode	Pitkin
11	5867	Mascotte, lode	Do.
11	6189	Tarifa, lode	Do.
11	6189	Dick, lode	Do.
11	6189	Ewing, lode	Do.
11	6189	Rucker, lode	Do.
11	6189	Quien Sabe, lode	Do.
11	6205	Mary, lode	Dolores.
12	5995	M. A. P., lode	Lake.
12	6204	Guadaluap, lode	Ouray.
12	6051	Myers, placer	Gilpin.
14	6081	Bunker Hill, lode	Clear Creek.
14	6124	Eagle Pass, lode	La Plata.
14	6187	Kiowa, lode	Summit.
14	6187	Bacon, lode	Do.
14	6187	Burnsides, lode	Do.
14	6187	Mary W., lode	Do.
14	6187	Rose F., lode	Do.
14	6187	Hattie M., lode	Do.
14	5963	Iron Silver, placer	Pitkin.
16	6044	Result, lode	Do.
16	6044	Robert Emmet, lode	Do.
17	6120	Highland, placer	Do.
17	6201	Silver Glance, lode	Dolores.
17	6201	Silver Glance, No. 2, lode	Do.
18	6216	Snow Flake, lode	Do.
18	6034	Time, lode	Boulder.
19	6190	Satellite, lode	Lake.
19	6169	Altoona, lode	Ouray.
19	6218	Montana, lode	Boulder.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.			
Dec. 19	6197	Huron, lode	Boulder.
20	*6200	Merrimac, lode	Comejos.
20	6200	Wild Cat, lode	Do.
20	6200	Telluride, lode	Do.
20	6200	Bismuth, lode	Do.
20	6200	Merrimac, mill site	Do.
21	6232	Silver Wheel, lode	Lake.
21	6232	Nellie G., lode	Do.
21	6232	Union, lode	Do.
23	6159	Samoa, No. 1, lode	Ouray.
23	6159	Samoa, No. 2, lode	Do.
24	6101	Gen. P. H. Sheridan, lode	Do.
24	6101	Pitkin, lode	Do.
24	6101	Mayflower, lode	Do.
24	6160	Samoa, No. 3, lode	Do.
24	6141	Imperial, lode	Clear Creek.
26	5964	Washington, lode	Pitkin.
26	6173	Molly, lode	Lake.
26	6173	Annie, lode	Do.
26	6173	Dwyer, lode	Do.
26	6173	Allison, lode	Do.
28	*5443	Carbonate, lode	Pitkin.
28	5443	Carbonate, mill site	Do.
28	*6166	R. H. E., lode	Gunnison.
28	6166	R. H. E., mill site	Do.
28	6181	Exchequer, lode	Chaffee.
28	5929	Band of Hope, lode	Boulder.
30	6177	Commercial, lode	Park.
30	6177	Hildreth, lode	Do.
31	6104	Swan, lode	Boulder.
31	6104	Garnet, lode	Do.
31	6210	Redwood, lode	Lake.
31	6210	Beech, lode	Do.
31	6210	Oak, lode	Do.
31	6210	Maple, lode	Do.
31	6210	Linden, lode	Do.
31	6014	Cora, lode	Saguache.
1890.			
Jan. 2	6206	Modoc, lode	Summit.
2	6206	Devil, lode	Do.
2	6142	Maggie, lode	Gunnison.
2	6016	General Hancock, lode	Saguache.
4	6150	Tarquin, lode	Clear Creek.
4	6155	Trojan, lode	Do.
4	6155	Isle Royal, lode	Do.
4	6155	Dayton, lode	Do.
4	6148	Dean Richmond, lode	Gilpin.
4	6148	Maldar, lode	Do.
4	6148	Triton, lode	Do.
6	6096	Mars, lode	Summit.
6	6212	Sun Set, lode	Pitkin.
6	6212	Twilight, lode	Do.
6	6178	The Bendigo, lode	Park.
7	6227	Skeleton, lode	Eagle.
7	6227	Leviathan, lode	Do.
7	6227	Mastodon, lode	Do.
7	6223	Ida, lode	Park.
8	6182	Eldorado No. 2, lode	Gunnison.
10	6102	87, lode	Dolores.
11	6237	Smoker, lode	Hinsdale.
11	6237	L. R., lode	Do.
11	6237	J. J. C., lode	Do.
11	6215	Snow Shoe, lode	Dolores.
11	6215	Sulphate, lode	Do.
11	6215	Mikado, lode	Do.
11	6176	German, lode	Park.
11	6176	Little Pittsburgh, lode	Do.
15	6228	Cyclone, lode	Clear Creek.
15	6228	Blizzard, lode	Do.
16	6230	Fanny V., lode	Pitkin.
16	6230	Ptarmigan, lode	Do.
16	6230	Gray Eagle, lode	Do.
16	6230	Eyry, lode	Do.
16	6230	Condor, lode	Do.
16	5563	Colorado Belle, placer	Lake.
16	6263	Oretta, lode	Clear Creek.
16	6001	Iron King, lode	Eagle.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
Jan. 17	6168	Last Chance, lode	Eagle.
17	6242	Champion, lode	Jefferson.
17	6163	Tara's Hall, lode	Pitkin.
17	6163	John Bull, lode	Do.
17	6266	Little Ella, lode	Boulder.
21	5694	Paterson, lode	Lake.
21	6156	Quincy, lode	Boulder.
21	6234	Fair View, lode	Eagle.
21	6234	Jackson, lode	Do.
21	6098	St. Francis, lode	Pitkin.
21	6098	Grace L., lode	Do.
21	6098	St. James, lodge	Do.
21	6098	Mollie S., lodge	Do.
21	6098	St. George, lode	Do.
21	6098	Cantwell, lode	Do.
21	6098	Sarah T., lode	Do.
21	6098	Metcalfe, lode	Do.
21	6098	Sellers, lode	Do.
21	6098	St. John, lode	Do.
21	6098	St. Joseph, lode	Do.
21	6098	Duffy, lode	Do.
21	6098	Robertson, lode	Do.
21	6098	St. Joseph, mill site	Do.
25	6288	Tenwall, lode	Clear Creek.
25	6280	Bi-Metalic, lode	Eagle.
25	6070	Elizabeth Hunton, lode	Summit.
25	6070	Ned, lode	Do.
28	5781	Aztec, lode	Pitkin.
29	5936	Denver, consolidated placer	Boulder.
Feb. 1	6121	First Chance, lode	Eagle.
1	6121	Silver Queen, lode	Do.
1	6121	Muncher, lode	Do.
3	6193	Auckland, lode	Summit.
3	6193	Adelaide, lode	Do.
3	6193	Brisbane, lode	Do.
3	6193	Melbourne, lode	Do.
3	6193	Manila, lode	Do.
3	6193	Dunedin, lode	Do.
3	6193	Sydney, lode	Do.
3	6244	Iowa, lode	Gunnison.
3	6244	Pitkin View, lode	Do.
3	6214	Park Queen, lode	Do.
3	6244	Silver Bluff No. 2, lode	Do.
3	6244	Silver Bluff, lode	Do.
3	6244	Black Chief, lode	Do.
4	6231	War Cloud, lode	Ouray.
4	6231	Bold McIntyre, lode	Do.
4	6247	Newsboy, lode	Pitkin.
4	6220	Mamoluke, lode	Ouray.
5	6221	Padworth, lode	Do.
5	6203	Clifton, lode	Gunnison.
5	6302	Aurora, lode	Gilpin.
6	*6239	Lost Horse, lode	Gunnison.
6	6239	Michigan, lode	Do.
6	6239	Lost Horse, mill site	Do.
6	6269	Bismarck, lode	Clear Creek.
6	6198	Royal, lode	San Juan.
8	5079	Astor, lode	Ouray.
8	6243	Arapahoe, lode	Gunnison.
8	6243	Ben Harrison, lode	Do.
8	6243	Silver Seam, lode	Do.
8	6243	Salamander, lode	Do.
8	6158	Jay Gould, lode	Pitkin.
8	6224	Highland Chief, lode	Do.
8	6224	Star Light, lode	Do.
8	6224	New York, lode	Do.
10	6291	O. Z., lode	Lake.
10	6208	Aurora, lode	Pitkin.
10	6208	Elgin, lode	Do.
12	5953	Mayflower, lode	Lake.
12	5953	Sunflower, lode	Do.
12	6229	Cameron, lode	San Juan.
12	6245	F. and M., lode	Pitkin.
12	6245	Delaware, lode	Do.
12	6245	Yopsie No. 3., lode	Do.
12	6165	Queen of the West, lode	Gunnison.
12	6165	Hudson, lode	Do.

* A. and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
Feb. 12	6165	Elgin, lode	Gunnison.
13	6184	Catalpa, lode	Pitkin.
13	6184	Mary Maria, lode	Do.
13	6184	Oliver Cromwell Derry, lode	Do.
14	6295	Hawk Eye, lode	Clear Creek.
14	6213	Grand Duke, lode	Pitkin.
15	6289	Lone Star, lode	Gilpin.
17	6255	Burris, lode	Conejos.
17	6255	Hallam, lode	Do.
17	6255	Hyman, lode	Do.
17	6226	Chance No. 2, lode	Pitkin.
17	6226	Chance No. 2, lode	Do.
17	6226	Bosa, lode	Do.
17	6226	Eureka, lode	Do.
17	6226	Loco Foco, lode	Do.
17	6226	Leon, lode	Do.
17	6226	Chief, lode	Do.
17	6226	Mexican, lode	Do.
19	5406	Cloud City, lode	Lake.
19	6209	Tom Boy, lode	San Miguel.
20	*5901	Unit, lode	Clear Creek.
20	5901	London, lode	Do.
20	5901	London, mill site	Do.
24	6219	Comstock, lode	Ouray.
24	6219	Florence, lode	Do.
24	6219	Comstock No. 2, lode	Do.
25	6300	Undine, placer	Pitkin.
25	6300	Yolande, placer	Do.
25	6300	Red Cross, placer	Do.
25	6300	Logan, placer	Do.
25	6300	Water Witch, placer	Do.
25	6300	Silver Tip, placer	Do.
25	6300	Fortuna, placer	Do.
25	6300	Calcium, placer	Do.
25	6300	Idalia, placer	Do.
25	6300	Pacific, placer	Do.
25	6300	Orpha, placer	Do.
26	6318	Snow Storm No. 2, lode	Do.
26	6318	Rain Storm No. 2, lode	Do.
26	6303	La Neta, placer	Gunnison.
26	6023	Lost Diamond, lode	Pitkin.
28	6256	Grover Cleveland, lode	Conejos.
28	6256	Aztec, lode	Do.
28	6256	Morning Star, lode	Do.
28	6256	Arms, lode	Do.
28	6267	Sterling, lode	Hinsdale.
28	6267	Nellie G., lode	Do.
28	6267	Conalan, lode	Do.
28	6267	Dolphin, lode	Do.
28	6297	Cleveland, lode	Eagle.
Mar. 1	6277	Pettie May, lode	Boulder.
1	*6325	Atlas, lode	Do.
1	6325	Atlas No. 2, lode	Do.
1	6325	Atlas, mill site	Do.
3	6322	West Virginia Hoosier, lode	Pitkin.
3	6167	American Girl, lode	Do.
3	6167	Goldsmith Maid, lode	Do.
3	6167	Alice B., lode	Do.
3	6167	Crown Point, lode	Do.
3	6086	Moose, lode	San Miguel.
3	6086	Berkshire, lode	Do.
3	5617	Great Western, lode	La Plata.
3	6278	Geneva No. 1, lode	Gunnison.
3	6278	Geneva No. 2, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 3, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 4, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 5, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 6, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 7, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 8, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 9, lode	Do.
3	6278	Geneva No. 10, lode	Do.
5	6186	Clipper, lode	Ouray.
5	6254	Thunder Cloud, lode	Do.
5	*6250	Prince of Wales, lode	Gunnison.
5	6250	Banner, mill site	Do.
6	6214	Hazel, lode	Summit.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
Mar. 6	6257	Alta, lode	Ouray.
6	6293	Eighty-nine, lode	Eagle.
7	6324	Clio, lode	Clear Creek.
7	6324	Clio No. 1, lode	Do.
7	6324	Clio No. 2, lode	Do.
7	*6273	Golden Crown, lode	Boulder.
7	6273	Golden Coronet, lode	Do.
7	6273	Golden Prince, lode	Do.
7	6273	Golden Link, lode	Do.
7	6273	Golden Casket, lode	Do.
7	6273	Kline, mill site	Do.
8	6238	Georgia, lode	Gunnison.
8	6238	Tennessee, lode	Do.
8	6145	North Star, lode	Pitkins.
10	6260	Midland, lode	Lake.
11	6192	K. P. Brown, lode	Eagle.
11	6185	Chimney Corner, lode	Ouray.
11	6233	Rose Bush, placer	San Miguel.
11	6048	Emporia, lode	Ouray.
12	6270	Snowstorm, lode	Pitkins.
12	6270	Rainstorm, lode	Do.
13	6258	American, lode	Do.
13	6294	Black Bess, lode	Do.
14	6225	Mayflower, lode	Do.
14	6225	Annie, lode	Do.
14	6225	Equity, lode	Do.
14	6225	Crescent, lode	Do.
14	6225	Pacific, lode	Do.
14	6225	Old Judge, lode	Do.
14	6286	C. S. H. H., lode	Dolores.
15	6327	Long John, lode	Pitkins.
17	5830	Amy, lode	Clear Creek.
17	6268	Maud S., lode	Boulder.
17	6268	Maud S. No. 2, lode	Do.
17	6268	Evening Star, lode	Do.
17	6268	Evening Star No. 2, lode	Do.
17	6329	Little Annie, lode	Gunnison.
17	6329	Black Eagle, lode	Do.
17	6329	Watcoga, lode	Do.
17	6329	Black Bird, lode	Do.
18	6188	Reynolds, lode	Lake.
18	6189	Taylor, lode	Do.
19	6310	Rip Van Winke, lode	Pitkins.
19	6341	Phoenix, mill site	Boulder.
20	6307	Springfield, lode	Gunnison.
20	6307	Borneo, lode	Do.
20	6307	G. C., lode	Do.
20	6307	R. G., lode	Do.
20	6307	Hayti, lode	Do.
20	6307	Havana, lode	Do.
20	6287	Baer, lode	Pitkin.
21	6304	Fisherman, lode	Do.
21	6275	Edna Extension, lode	Clear Creek.
21	6275	Gold and Silver Coin lode	Do.
21	6275	Golden Eagle, lode	Do.
21	6275	Grand View No. 2, lode	Do.
22	6326	Carpet Bagger, lode	Boulder.
22	6049	Snow Bank, lode	Ouray.
25	6313	Greenside, lode	Gilpin.
25	6314	Sunny Point, lode	San Miguel.
26	6271	Boston Boy, lode	Ouray.
26	6312	News Boy, lode	Do.
26	6309	Quincy, lode	Chaffee.
26	6259	Bullion, lode	Clear Creek.
26	6259	Pogue, lode	Do.
26	6259	Loeber, lode	Do.
28	6308	Wild Horse, lode	Chaffee.
28	6308	Fairplay, lode	Do.
31	6282	Revenue, lode	Dolores.
31	6282	Saw Tooth, lode	Do.
31	6282	Ætna, lode	Do.
Apr. 1	6344	Arapahoe, lode	Pitkin.
1	6344	Haymarket, lode	Do.
1	6344	Alice B., lode	Do.
1	6344	Port Wine, lode	Do.
1	6344	Newport, lode	Do.
1	6344	Bridgeport, lode	Do.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
Apr. 1	6344	Southport, lode	Pitkin.
1	6344	Swamp Angel, lode	Do.
1	6344	Nellie Burns, lode	Do.
1	6344	Carbondale Lon, lode	Do.
1	6344	Kitty, lode	Do.
1	6344	Minnie, lode	Do.
1	6344	Dollie, lode	Do.
1	6344	Carrie, lode	Do.
1	6344	Toboggan, lode	Do.
1	6344	Ida, lode	Do.
2	6296	Emma, lode	Clear Creek.
3	6320	Silver Prince, lode	Gunnison.
3	6311	Harrison, lode	Pitkin.
3	6299	Calliope No. 2, lode	Ouray.
3	6299	Calliope No. 3, lode	Do.
3	*6342	Forest King, lode	Conejos.
3	6342	Bonanza King, lode	Do.
3	6342	Palmer, lode	Do.
3	6342	Alta, lode	Do.
3	6342	Star, lode	Do.
3	6342	Ophir, lode	Do.
3	6342	Forest King, mill site	Do.
4	6246	Alice, lode	Eagle.
5	6317	N. A. Cowdrey, lode	Dolores.
5	6264	Northern Light, lode	Pitkin.
8	*6343	Congress, lode	Conejos.
8	6343	South Congress, lode	Do.
8	6343	Senate, lode	Do.
8	6343	Cabinet, lode	Do.
8	6343	Lyra, lode	Do.
8	6343	South End, lode	Do.
8	*6343	Best End, lode	Do.
8	6343	Alaska, mill site	Do.
8	6252	Vestal, lode	Dolores.
9	6321	Sampson, lode	Gunnison.
10	6276	South Lincoln, lode	Clear Creek.
11	6109	Homestake, lode	Do.
11	6249	Surprise, lode	Eagle.
14	6274	Gold King, lode	Boulder.
14	6274	Gold Queen, lode	Do.
14	6281	Fitzpatrick, lode	Clear Creek.
15	6334	Grand View, lode	Lake.
15	6251	Maggie L., lode	Clear Creek.
15	6251	Maggie L., mill site	Do.
16	6248	Little Alma, lode	Pitkin.
17	6332	Mineral Chief, lode	Clear Creek.
18	6127	Potrin, lode	Eagle.
19	6202	Volunteer Extension, lode	Gunnison.
21	6253	East Rough and Ready, lode	Gilpin.
21	6253	Retriever, lode	Do.
21	6253	Pullman, lode	Do.
21	6253	La Clede, lode	Do.
22	6306	Nathan Rich, lode	San Juan.
22	6261	Comstock, lode	Do.
22	6301	Georgiana, lode	Pitkin.
22	6301	Tom Hendrix, lode	Do.
22	6301	Williard L., lode	Do.
22	6301	Joe Dandy, lode	Do.
22	6301	Buckeye, lode	Do.
22	6301	Bob Roberts, lode	Do.
23	5988	Denver, lode	Summit.
23	6364	Chloride Hill, lode	Clear Creek.
25	6346	Little Pittsburg, lode	Gilpin.
26	6347	Silver Horn, lode	Clear Creek.
26	6350	Tippecanoe, lode	Boulder.
26	6350	Eagle of the West, lode	Do.
28	6376	St. Louis, lode	Clear Creek.
29	6359	Old England, lode	Boulder.
29	6338	Richmond, lode	Dolores.
30	6351	Maud S., lode	Gilpin.
30	6351	Harrison, lode	Do.
30	6365	Argentite, lode	Clear Creek.
May 2	6292	Hecla, lode	Park.
2	6292	Calumet, lode	Do.
9	6134	Lost, lode	Ouray.
9	6134	Illinois, lode	Do.
10	6377	Martin, lode	Clear Creek.

* A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
1890.			
May 10	6348	Mayflower, lode	Gilpin.
10	6348	Sunflower, lode	Do.
10	6348	Avondale, lode	Do.
19	6032	Sheridan, placer	San Miguel.
19	6353	Western Extension, lode	Boulder.
19	6353	Little Belle, lode	Do.
23	5786	Crouse, lode	Lake.
23	5786	Nichols, lode	Do.
23	5786	Michael, lode	Do.
23	5786	Salina, lode	Do.
23	5786	St. Jacobs, lode	Do.
23	5786	Fryer Hill, lode	Do.
23	5786	Union Bank, lode	Do.
23	5786	Nelson, lode	Do.
23	5786	Lumsden, lode	Do.
23	5786	Brink, lode	Do.
23	5786	Clark, lode	Do.
23	5786	Hopkins, lode	Do.
23	5786	Charles, lode	Do.
23	5786	Silver Cave, lode	Do.
24	6355	Governor Thomas, lode	Clear Creek.
26	6360	Niagara No. 2, lode	Gilpin.
27	*6360	Williams No. 2, lode	Gunnison.
27	6360	Williams No. 1, lode	Do.
27	6360	Lakelot, mill site	Do.
28	*6356	Bismarck, lode	Boulder.
28	6356	Bismarck, mill site	Do.
28	6029	Tercero, lode	Dolores.
29	6381	Ben Harrison, lode	Clear Creek.
29	6381	Crœsus, lode	Do.
31	6398	Keystone, lode	Do.
31	6398	Pulitzer, lode	Do.
31	6398	Lone Star, lode	Do.
31	6398	R. E. Lee, lode	Do.
June 7	6331	Richard the 3d, lode	Pitkin.
7	*6361	Keystone No. 2, lode	Gunnison.
7	6361	Gullford, lode	Do.
7	6361	Wooden Eagle, mill site	Do.
7	6362	Carthage, lode	Do.
9	*6339	Banner, lode	Do.
9	6339	Eagle, lode	Do.
9	6339	Falcon, lode	Do.
9	6339	Flag, lode	Do.
9	6339	Curbstone, lode	Do.
9	6339	Turbine, lode	Do.
9	6339	Flag, mill site	Do.
9	6272	Onyx, placer	Chaffee & Fremont.
9	6272	Zinc, lode	Do.
9	6357	Iron, lode	Lake.
9	6108	Uncle Sam, lode	Ouray.
10	6368	Tender Foot, lode	Pitkin.
10	6368	Lillian Gray, lode	Do.
10	6368	Fannie B., lode	Do.
10	6368	Crown Point, lode	Do.
10	6368	Epoch, lode	Do.
10	6368	Rose C., lode	Do.
11	6367	J. M. E., lode	Do.
11	6280	Park, lode	Clear Creek.
11	6349	May, lode	Summit.
11	6349	Nannie Houston, lode	Do.
11	6349	Contact, lode	Do.
11	6349	Germania, lode	Do.
11	6349	Lizzie, lode	Do.
13	5619	Star, lode	La Plata.
14	6385	Eureka, lode	Boulder.
14	6415	Bodie, lode	Eagle.
14	6415	Grover, lode	Do.
18	6400	Pride of Hunter Park, lode	Pitkin.
18	6268	Hanover, lode	Ouray.
18	6268	Hanover Fraction, lode	Do.
18	6268	Otting, lode	Do.
19	6380	S. C. B., lode	Lake.
24	6418	Bertha, lode	Gunnison.
24	6418	Monongahela, lode	Do.
24	6135	Lake Huron, lode	San Juan.
24	6404	Tingle Tangle, lode	Lake.
25	6410	Evans, lode	Gunnison.

*A and B.

D.—*Statement of surveys of mines and mill sites in Colorado, etc.*—Continued.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	Name of claim.	County.
June 25	6370	Tram, lode	Fremont.
25	6370	Mountain Pink, lode	Do.
25	6370	Gertrude K., lode	Do.
25	6370	Postmaster, lode	Do.
26	6379	Alice, lode	Lake.
26	6379	Marjory, lode	Do.
27	6328	Bright Hope, lode	Summit.
27	6328	Chippewa, lode	Do.
27	6328	Moonstone, lode	Do.
27	6328	Windsor, lode	Do.
27	6328	Red Wing, lode	Do.
27	6328	Bolivian, lode	Do.
27	6328	Wolftone, lode	Do.
30	6330	Phœnix, lode	Pitkin.
30	*6345	Continental, lode	Boulder.
30	6345	Polar Star, mill site	Do.

*A and B.

E.—*Statement of mineral surveys, original and amended, ordered in fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

No. of surveys.	Nature of work.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
	Original surveys, 1889:			
57	July	111	2	3
76	August	110	5	3
69	September	121	3	1
62	October	110	2	7
22	November	58	.....	.....
40	December	81	2	3
	Original surveys, 1890:			
39	January	76	12	1
20	February	35	1	1
19	March	50	1	7
27	April	41	4	3
29	May	45	3	.....
45	June	58	8	2
505		905	42	31
	Amended surveys, 1889:			
4	July	4	.....	.....
3	August	3	.....	.....
1	September	1	.....	.....
.....	October	.....	.....	.....
2	November	2	.....	.....
2	December	2	.....	.....
	Amended surveys, 1890:			
1	January	.....	.....	1
4	February	4	.....	.....
5	March	4	1	.....
1	April	1	.....	.....
2	May	2	.....	.....
1	June	1	.....	.....
26		24	1	1

F.—*Statement of amended plats and surveys ordered by General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Date of approval.	Survey No.	District.	Name of claim.	County.
1889.				
July 6	2310	2	American Eagle, lode	Clear Creek.
6	1795	7	Julia, lode	Hinsdale.
15	799	3	G. M. Favorite, lode	Lake.
31	504	3	Little Bertha, lode	Do.
Aug. 8	1528	3	White Fawn, lode	Summit.
22	2268	7	Eldorado, lode	Ouray.
Sept. 5	2338	7	Taggert, lode	San Juan.
10	4215	3	Golden Wonder, placer	Eagle.
16	704	4	Mitchner, lode	Boulder.
26	2198	7	Paymaster, lode	Ouray.
Oct. 3	5374	*	Robert Fulton, lode	Park.
3	5374	*	Emily, lode	Do.
4	2217	7	Silent Friend, lode	Ouray.
11	2323	7	Sapinero, lode	Do.
Nov. 15	606	4	Ward H. Lamon, lode	Boulder.
20	2153	7	Lilly, lode	San Juan.
25	3779	3	Stilwell, lode	Pitkin.
Dec. 11	954	3	Fairmount, lode	Lake.
18	2316	2	Hand W., placer	Clear Creek.
18	2316	2	Vivian, placer	Do.
18	448	3	May Queen, lode	Lake.
1890.				
Jan. 7	1090	3	Gray Eagle, lode	Do.
18	217	7	Oberto, lode	San Juan.
27	B 414	2	Kunegunde, mill site	Clear Creek.
30	1885	7	Early Bird, lode	Gunnison.
Feb. 28	3894	3	Golden Star, lode	Park.
Mar. 19	679	2	Tenth Legion, lode	Clear Creek.
21	3290	3	Buckeye, lode	Gunnison.
27	909	3	Across the Ocean, lode	Lake.
29	4356	3	White Prince, lode	Do.
29	716	3	Glengary, lode	Do.
29	802	3	Yates, lode	Do.
Apr. 2	4283	3	Bleak House, lode	Eagle.
2	650	2	Sydney Myers, lode	Clear Creek.
4	979	3	Baltimore, lode	Lake.
5	A 377	3	Modest Girl, lode	Do.
7	5320	†	Sylvanite, lode	Boulder.
9	680	2	Livingston County, lode	Clear Creek.
May 10	1990	3	Queen of the Hills, lode	Eagle.
13	491	3	Lady Jane, lode	Lake.
16	916	3	Lillie, lode	Do.
22	6149	‡	Switzer, lode	Jefferson.
June 23	2137	2	Grover Cleveland, lode	Clear Creek.
26	4533	§	Virginia Pet, lode	Pitkin.
27	403	7	Titusville, lode	San Juan.

* Leadville land district.
† Central City land district.
‡ Denver land district.
§ Garfield land district.

G.—*Statement of persons employed in office of surveyor-general of Colorado during fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Name.	Capacity.	Name.	Capacity.
E. C. Humphrey	Surveyor-general.	E. T. Woodson	Draughtsman.
W. F. Gowdy	Chief clerk.	Anna Dawson	Do.
W. H. Hancock	Clerk.	M. G. Marsh	Do.
R. J. Fish	Draughtsman.	M. A. Camp	Do.
W. L. Hull	Clerk.	C. A. Walker	Do.
J. A. Gooch	Do.	G. T. Blair	Clerk.
J. M. Shannon	Do.	Geo. W. House	Do.
W. H. Holmes	Draughtsman.	A. E. Lowe	Do.
O. E. Harris	Clerk.	T. E. Jenkins	Do.
E. S. Davis	Chief of mineral division.	Geo. K. Kimball	Do.
P. H. Van Diest	Chief of land division.	Evelyn Meldrum	Do.
W. P. Jones	Draughtsman.	Thomas H. Bates	Do.
W. P. Carstarphen	Do.	Sam'l Splatt	Do.

H[1].—*Statement of appropriation for surveyor-general and clerks.*

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
1889.			
Sept. 30	Paid surveyor-general	$625.00	
30	Paid clerks	1,455.00	
			$2,080.00
Dec. 31	Paid surveyor-general	625.00	
31	Paid clerks	1,443.70	
			2,068.70
1890.			
Mar. —	Paid surveyor-general	625.00	
—	Paid clerks	1,403.50	
			2,028.50
Apr. 10	Paid surveyor-general	68.68	
10	Paid clerks	129.12	
			197.80
June 30	Paid surveyor-general	556.36	
30	Paid clerks	1,567.69	
			2,124.05
	Balance unexpended		.95
	CONTRA.		
1889.			
Aug. 17	Draft from United States Treasurer	2,125.00	
Nov. 9	....do	2,125.00	
1890.			
Jan. 25	....do	2,125.00	
May 8	....do	2,125.00	
		8,500.00	8,500.00
July 1	Balance on hand due United States		.95

H[2].—*Statement of appropriation for contingent expenses.*

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
1889.			
Sept. 30	Paid for office rent		$375.00
Dec. 31	....do		375.00
1890.			
Mar. 31	....do		375.00
June 30	....do		333.79
	Balance unexpended		41.21
	CONTRA.		
1889.			
Aug. 17	Draft from United States Treasurer	$375.00	
Nov. 9	....do	375.00	
1890.			
Jan. 25	....do	375.00	
May 8	....do	375.00	
		1,500.00	1,500.00
July 1	Balance on hand due United States		41.21

H³.—*Statement of appropriation for inspection of surveys.*

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
June 30, 1890	Paid for inspection T. 8 S., R. 88 W		$75.45
	Balance unexpended		1,324.55
	CONTRA.		
May 8, 1890	Draft from United States Treasurer	$1,400.00	
		1,400.00	1,400.00
July 1, 1890	Balance on hand due United States		1,324.55

H⁴.—*Statement of special deposits made by individuals.*

Date.		Amount.	Total.
1889.			
July 1	Balance as per last report	$11,039.96	$11,039.96
31	Deposits for mineral surveys	3,587.50	
Aug. 31	....do	4,137.50	
Sept. 30	....do	4,929.00	
Oct. 31	....do	3,225.25	
Nov. 30	....do	2,110.00	
Dec. 31	....do	3,085.00	
1890.			
Jan. 31	....do	3,070.00	
Feb. 28	....do	1,182.50	
Mar. 31	....do	2,095.00	
Apr. 30	....do	1,512.50	
May 31	....do	1,880.00	
June 30	....do	2,020.00	
Feb. 28	Deposits for Rico townsite	25.00	
Feb. 28	Deposits for Claim No. 2, V. & St. V. grant	6.08	
May 3	Deposits by Oney Carstarphen	1,495.42	
June 7	Deposits for Aspen townsite	25.00	
			34,385.75
	CONTRA.		
1889.			
Aug. 17	Draft from United States Treasurer	10,000.00	
Nov. 9	....do	10,000.00	
1890.			
Jan. 25	....do	10,000.00	
May 8	....do	8,000.00	
June 30	Balance	7,425.71	
		45,425.71	45,425.71
1890.			
July 1	Balance		7,425.71

I.—*Deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field.*

Name and address.	Commissioned.	Name and address.	Commissioned.
Jacob J. Abbott, Lake city	Jan. 17, 1890	Albert E. Chase, Georgetown	Feb. 27, 1890
James W. Abbott, Ouray	Feb. 14, 1890	John C. F. Christian, Leadville	Apr. 28, 1890
Osmer H. Aikine, White Pine	July 10, 1888	Harvey G. Denniston, Denver	Sept. 9, 1884
Albert E. Arms, Rico	Oct. 15, 1888	Thomas L. Darby, Leadville	Feb. 8, 1890
Max Boehmer, Leadville	Jan. 17, 1890	James Dyson, Silverton	Mar. 25, 1890
Ebenezer C. Babbitt, Aspen	Feb. 3, 1890	Ernest LeNeve Foster, Georgetown	Nov. 12, 1889
Frank L. Biddlecom, Ouray	July 7, 1885	William J. Fine, Gunnison	Feb. 27, 1890
Blair Burwell, Durango	Nov. 3, 1888	John E. Field, Denver	Mar. 25, 1890
Francis F. Bruni, Fair Play	Feb. 27, 1890	J. Sire Greene, Denver	Sept. 12, 1882
Henry D. Bates, Aspen	Jan. 25, 1890	James M. Gardner, Del Norte	June 23, 1885
Christopher S. Batterman, Aspen	Mar. 31, 1890	George R. Huriburt, Ouray	June 1, 1885
Edwin E. Chase, Central city	Jan. 17, 1890	Victor G. Hills, Pueblo	Dec. 14, 1883
Leonard Cutshaw, Denver	July 21, 1883	Robert W. Hollis, Silverton	Dec. 8, 1884
Charles B. Cramer, Breckenridge	July 15, 1884	William H. Holmes, Silver Cliff	Mar. 25, 1884
Benjamin L. Cress, Red Cliff	Aug. 4, 1884	Ellery W. Hunt, Rico	July 10, 1886
Thomas P. Craig, Aspen	May 16, 1887	Frank D. Howe, Aspen	Oct. 29, 1887
Charles W. Comstock, Golden	Nov. 10, 1888	George Holland, Leadville	May 21, 1888
William A. Carlyle, Aspen	Mar. 12, 1880	Lee Hayes, Aspen	Jan. 17, 1890

I.—*Deputy mineral surveyors on active duty in the field*—Continued.

Name and address.	Commissioned.	Name and address.	Commissioned.
ık F. Johnson, Estabrook	Oct. 9, 1882	Joseph Paxton, Aspen	Sept. 18, 1889
omas W. Jaycox, Leadville	Aug. 23, 1885	Howard Platt, Leadville	Feb. 8, 1890
ney Jones, Ironton	Mar. 25, 1889	William H. Rose, Yampa	Aug. 23, 1883
gust Koppe, Silver Cliff	Oct. 15, 1883	Charles A. Russell, Boulder	Feb. 8, 1890
mmett Kirkendall, Saguache	May 28, 1888	Samuel A. Rank, Central city	Jan. 17, 1890
ary C. Lay, jr., Telluride	Aug. 7, 1883	George M. Robinson, Leadville	Jan. 7, 1890
lliam C. Lacy, Carbondale	May 3, 1888	Frank P. Swindler, Glenwood Springs.	Apr. 17, 1883
odore H. Lowe, Colorado prings.	Feb. 8, 1890	Richard A. Skues, Pitkin	May 18, 1885
rge N. Law, Rico	June 30, 1890	Caryl W. Smith, Red Cliff	May 15, 1886
rge E. Marsh, Georgetown	Feb. 8, 1890	Edward S. Snell, Boulder	Oct. 29, 1886
ık P. Monroe, Glenwood prings.	Feb. 8, 1890	John J. Steavenson, Denver	Mar. 23, 1888
rles J. Moore, Leadville	Apr. 14, 1885	Charles F. Saunders, Aspen	Oct. 12, 1888
roellus T. Morrill, Golden	Jan. 24, 1883	Fred. H. Stevens, Idaho Springs	Dec. 1, 1888
se F. McDonald, Robinson	May 12, 1883	Edwin A. Sperry, Breckenridge	Feb. 25, 1889
rge T. McDonald, Aspen	Apr. 15, 1889	James F. Smith, Fair Play	Apr. 29, 1889
ık A. Maxwell, Georgetown	Sept. 9, 1884	John A. Storm, Denver	Jan. 17, 1890
xander J. Mitchell, Aspen	Jan. 14, 1886	Samuel J. Spray, Salida	Do.
rles W. Miller, Aspen	Mar. 29, 1887	Robert R. Sterling, Crystal	Do.
hur A. Miller, Platora	Aug. 12, 1889	Hugh R. Steele, Breckenridge	Feb. 8, 1890
rge Mills, Ouray	Jan. 17, 1890	George W. Teal, Boulder	Feb. 25, 1889
n H. Marks, Aspen	Apr. 24, 1888	Alfred Thielen, Leadville	Jan. 17, 1890
guste Mathez, Central city	July 21, 1888	Heiliger J. Van Wetering, Buena Vista.	Mar. 8, 1883
ophilus S. Mathis, Telluride	May 2, 1890	Walter H. Wiley, Idaho Springs	Aug. 23, 1883
rge W. Nyce, Aspen	Apr. 16, 1888	Edward R. Warren, Crested Butte	June 12, 1885
rge D. Nickel, Del Norte	Jan. 17, 1890	George B. Walker, Breckenridge	July 28, 1885
n O'Connor, Montrose	Feb. 13, 1889	Charles A. Walker, Breckenridge	Feb. 8, 1890
lliam Byrd Page, Leadville	Aug. 2, 1886	Porter P. Wheaton, Georgetown	Aug. 25, 1886
lliam H. Powlesa, Alma	Oct. 14, 1885	Thomas Withers, Denver	Aug. 2, 1887

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF DAKOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Huron, S. Dak., July 17, 1890.

In compliance with your circular letters E of April 23 and July 3, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of $20,000 for survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

B.—Showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment made to Dakota ($93,000, March 17, 1890) for the survey of ceded Sioux Indian lands, act approved March 2, 1889.

No contracts were entered into during the fiscal year on account of special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands, and no deposits were made for such surveys.

The following table shows the number of miles of public surveys in this district upon which office work was completed and returns transmitted during the fiscal year:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard lines	82	18	64
Guide meridians	47	78	37
Township and range lines	360	64	23
Section lines	2,219	43	96
Meander lines	59	07	00
Connecting lines	13	64	28
Boundary lines	129	47	15
Retraced standard lines	1		
Retraced township lines	8	40	
Retraced section lines	2	7	49
Retraced boundary lines	1	67	43
Total	2,926	40	55

Township plats prepared (46 townships subdivided)		138
Exterior diagrams prepared		8
Mineral plats prepared		192
The aggregate of deposits for office work on account of mineral surveys during the year amount to	$2,480	
For additional reports	30	
Total		2,510
Mineral surveys ordered		77
Amended mineral surveys ordered		4
Total		81
Mineral surveys approved		35
Amended mineral surveys approved		1
Total		36
Placer claims examined and reported		6

Very respectfully,

BOETIUS H. SULLIVAN,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment of* $20,000, *made to Dakota for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
	1889.			
33	Sept. 14	Charles H. Bates and Roscoe K. Watson.	The subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 160, 161 and 162 N., Rs. 65 and 66, T. 159 N., R. 67, and T. 157 N., R. 68; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	$2,470
34	Oct. 9	William Alley.....	The section and meander lines of the unsurveyed portions of Ts. 126 and 127, N., R. 62 west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	125
35	Nov. 12	George W. Cooley ...	The lines between Rs. 2 and 3 and 3 and 4, through Ts. 7 and 8; the lines between Ts. 6 and 7 and 7 8, through Rs. 3 and 4; the lines between Ts. 7 and 8, through R. 2; also, the subdivisional lines of Ts. 7 and 12, R. 1; Ts. 8 and 10 and 12, R. 2; Ts. 7 and 10, R. 3, and T. 7, R. 4; all east of the Black Hills meridian and south of the Black Hills base line, Dakota.	2,550
	1890.			
36	Feb. 15	Roscoe K. Watson....	The subdivisional and meander lines of T. 159 N., R. 61; of Ts. 158, 159 and 160 N., R. 62; of Ts. 158, 159, 160 and 161 N., R. 63, and of Ts. 159, 160, 161 and 162 N., R. 64; all west of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of North Dakota.	3,700
37	Feb. 21	George W. Cooley.....	The subdivisional lines of T. 9 S., Rs. 2 and 3 E. of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	610
38	Feb. 18	George K. Dike and Louis G. Stine	The subdivisional and meander lines of T. 156 N., R. 59; Ts. 157 and 158 N., Rs. 60 and 61; T. 157 N., Rs. 62 and 63; Ts. 154 and 155 N., R. 69; Ts. 150, 151, 152, 153, 154 and 155 N., Rs. 70 and 71; and Ts. 154 and 155 N., Rs. 72 and 73; all west of the fifth principal meridian, Dakota.	8,000
46	Mar. 27	Richard G. Anderson and Porter Warner.	The second standard parallel from the line between Rs. 8 and 9, to the meridian of 103° W. from Greenwich; all township and range lines between the west boundary of R. 9 and said meridian of 103°, and between the first and second standard parallels; and so much of guide meridian, township and range lines, as are north of the first standard parallel, east of said meridian of 103° south of the north fork of the Cheyenne river and west of the south fork of said river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	200
50	....do...	Frank S. Peck	The subdivisional and meander lines of so much of T. 5 of Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, as lies south of the north fork of the Cheyenne river and west of the south fork of said river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, however, that surveys shall not be made of any sections west of or intersected by the meridian of 103° west of Greenwich.	300
51	Apr. 1	Roscoe K. Watson....	The subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 155 and 156 N., Rs. 74 and 75; all west of the fifth principal meridian, North Dakota.	1,220
63	June 28	....do	The subdivisional lines of T. 17 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E. of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	640
			Total.....	19,815

B.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment made to Dakota ($93,000, March 17, 1890) for the survey of ceded Sioux Indian lands, act approved March 2, 1889.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
	1890.			
39	Mar. 12	Horace J. Austin.....	The Black Hills base line from the south fork of the Cheyenne river to the west boundary of R. 79 W. of the fifth principal meridian; the fourth, fifth, and sixth guide meridians from the said base-line to the first standard parallel north, and the seventh guide meridian from the White river to the first standard parallel north; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	$2,000
40	....do...	Miles T. Woolley.....	The first standard parallel from the south fork of the Cheyenne river to the Missouri river; the second standard parallel from the Big Cheyenne river to the Missouri river, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh guide meridians from the first standard parallel to the most northerly intersected boundary of the lands of the Great Sioux Indian Reservation, ceded per act of Congress approved March 2, 1889; also, the north and west boundaries of T. 5, R. 20; all east of the Black Hills meridian and north of the Black Hills base line, South Dakota.	2,050
41	....do...	Edwin H. Van Antwerp.	The northern boundary of the Lower Brulé Indian Reservation; so much of the forty-fourth degree of north latitude as forms a portion of the south boundary of said reservation, and the remainder of said south boundary; also the first standard parallel through Rs. 76, 77, 78, and 79; the second standard parallel from the closing corner thereon of the line between Rs. 79 and 80 W. to the standard corner thereon of the same range line, and the line between Rs. 79 and 80 from the White river to the northwest corner of the said reservation; also the retracement of so much of the line between Rs. 72 and 73 as forms a boundary of said reservation; all west of the fifth principal meridian, South Dakota.	1,250
43	Mar. 27	Dwight C. Rice and Edwin H. Van Antwerp.	All surveys necessary for the completion of all exterior and subdivisional and meander lines, between the base-line and the first standard parallel north, from the east bank of the Missouri to and including the lines between Rs. 78 and 79, excepting American island, in the Missouri river; and the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 102 and 103 N., R. 76, and T. 103 N., R. 77; also retrace the base line from the west bank of the Missouri river to the closing corner to T. 100 N., Rs. 73 and 74; thence survey and mark the east boundary of the Rosebud Indian Reservation due north to its intersection with the right bank of White river; all west of the fifth principal meridian: *Provided*, That no surveys be made within the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Also, survey, mark, and establish all standard township, section, and meander lines between the Black Hills base-line and White river, from the seventh guide meridian east of the Black Hills principal meridian, to the west boundary of R. 79 W. of the fifth principal meridian; all in the State of South Dakota.	9,600
44	....do...	Cyrus Walt and Monroe Warner.	The line between Ts. 103 and 104 N., R. 79; the line between Ts. 105 and 106 N., R. 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, and 79, and the lines between Rs. 76 and 77, 77 and 78, and 78 and 79, through Ts. 105 and 106 N.; also complete the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 102 and 103 N., R. 76; T. 103 N., R. 77; Ts. 103 and 104 N., R. 79; T. 105 N., R. 71, and Ts. 105 and 106 N., Rs. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 79; all west of the fifth principal meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, That no survey be made within any existing Indian reservation.	6,000

B.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment made to Dakota ($93,000, March 17, 1890) for the survey of ceded Sioux Indian lands, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
45	1890. Mar. 27	Richard G. Anderson and Porter Warner.	The second standard parallel from the meridian of 103° west from Greenwich to the fourth guide meridian; the third guide meridian and the fourth guide meridian, both through Ts. 5, 6, 7, 8. All township and range lines between said meridian of 103° and the fourth guide meridian, and between the second standard parallel and the north fork of the Cheyenne river, including the line between Rs. 15 and 16, through Ts. 5, 6, 7, 8; also the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4 of Rs. 14 and 15, and Ts. 2, 3, 4 of R. 16; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided, however*, That no surveys shall be made south of the north fork of the Cheyenne river and west of the south fork of the same river.	$5,800
47	....do...	George S. Cheyney....	All township and range lines between the south fork of the Cheyenne river and the line between Rs. 18 and 19, including the last-named line, and between the Black Hills base line and the first standard parallel north; also the subdivisional and meander lines of so much of Ts. 1, 2, 3 S., R. 13; Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4 S., Rs. 14, 15, 16, and T. 1 N., R. 16, as lie north of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and east of the south fork of the Cheyenne river; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	6,000
48	...do....	Eli Butterworth	The north linear boundary of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation; the third guide meridian (line between Rs. 12 and 13), and the lines between Rs. 13 and 14 and 14 and 15, from said reservation boundary, to the Black Hills base line; the lines between Ts. 1 and 2, 2 and 3, and 3 and 4 S., through Rs. 13 and 14; the line between Rs. 19 and 20, through Ts. 1 and 2 N., and the lines between Ts. 1 and 2 and 2 and 3 N., through Rs. 19 and 20; also the subdivisional lines of T. 1 S., R. 18, and Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 19 and 20; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided, however*, that no surveys shall be made west of the south fork of Cheyenne river.	3,000
49	...do....	Frank S. Peck	The subdivisional and meander lines of so much of Ts. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Rs. 10, 11, and 12; Ts. 5, 6, and 7, R. 13; and T. 5, Rs. 14 and 15, as lies north of the north fork of the Cheyenne river and east of the south fork of said river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided, however*, that surveys shall not be made of any sections west of or intersected by the meridian of 103° west from Greenwich.	5,700
52	May 8	Dell B. Piper and Hiram A. Soule.	The fifth guide meridian (line between Rs. 20 and 21) and the sixth guide meridian (line between Rs. 24 and 25), from the Black Hills base line to White river, and all township, range, and subdivision lines between said fifth and sixth guide meridians from the Black Hills base line to White river; also the subdivisional lines and meanders of Ts. 7 and 8 N., from the line between Rs. 23 and 24, to the east bank of Missouri river; all townships between the second standard parallel north and Cheyenne river which lie west of the line between Rs. 26 and 27, and T. 8 N., R. 23; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, that no surveys are to be made within any existing Indian reservation.	9,000
53	Mar. 27	Thomas F. Marshall..	All township and range lines between the fifth and sixth guide meridians and between the Black Hills base line and the Big Cheyenne river; also the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 1 and 2, R. 21, and Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4, Rs. 22, 23, 24; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	6,000

B.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of apportionment made to Dakota ($93,000, March 17, 1880) for the survey of ceded Sioux Indian lands, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
	1890.			
54	Mar. 27	Miles T. Woolley and Birney C. Woolley.	All township lines between the first standard parallel and Cheyenne river from the sixth guide meridian to the east bank of the Missouri river, and the subdivisional lines and meanders of all townships between the second standard parallel and Cheyenne river from the line between Rs. 26 and 27 to the east bank of Missouri river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	$3,000
55	...do	Frederick W. Pettigrew and Frederick C. Flickinger.	The subdivisional lines and meanders of Ts. 5 and 6 N. of the Black Hills base line from the line between Rs. 22 and 23 to the east bank of Missouri river; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	6,000
56	...do	Carl Gunderson	All township lines between the sixth and seventh guide meridians from White river to the first standard parallel north, and the subdivisional lines and meanders of all townships in R. 28 from White river to the first standard parallel north, and Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 29; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	4,000
57	...do	Charles H. Bates.....	The west boundaries of the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River, Sioux Indian Reservation, the same being the meridian of 102° west from Greenwich, from the south fork of the Cannon Ball river to the Cheyenne river; also the subdivisional and meander lines of T. 8, R. 13; Ts. 6, 7, 8, Rs. 14 and 15; and Ts. 5, 6, 7, 8, R. 16; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	5,000
58	...do	George W. Carpenter.	The subdivisional lines and meanders of Ts. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Rs. 17 and 18; Ts. 3 and 4, R. 21; all townships in Rs. 21 and 22 between the first standard parallel and Cheyenne river, and T. 7, R. 23; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, that no survey be made within any existing Indian reservation.	5,100
59	..do	Horace J. Austin	All meridian, township, section, and meander lines between the Black Hills base line and the first standard parallel from the seventh guide meridian to the east bank of Missouri river, excepting the subdivisional survey of Ts. 1 and 2, R. 29, and also excepting Farm island, in the Missouri river; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, that no surveys be made within any existing Indian reservations.	4,000
60	May 8..	Ole Quam.....	The fourth guide meridian (between Rs. 16 and 17) and the lines between Rs. 15 and 16, 17 and 18, through Ts. 1, 2, 3, and 4; the lines between Ts. 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 3 and 4, through Rs. 15, 16, 17; and the east and south boundaries of T. 1, R. 18; also the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4, S., R. 17; all south of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided, however*, that surveys shall not be made within the Pine Ridge Indian reservation.	2,000
61	...do.. ..	E. Channing Chilcott..	The line between Rs. 19 and 20, through Ts. 3 and 4; the line between Ts. 3 and 4, through Rs. 19 and 20; the west and north boundaries of T. 5, R. 19; also the subdivisional and meander lines of Ts. 3, 4, and 5, Rs. 19 and 20; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided, however*, that surveys shall not be made within any existing Indian reservation.	2,100
62	...do	Horace J. Austin, and Elbert D. Hawkins.	The subdivisional and meander lines of all townships in Rs. 25, 26, 27, from the first standard parallel north of the Black Hills base line to the left bank of White river, excepting Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 25; all east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.	5,000
			Total	92,750

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 7, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of this office in relation to the surveying service in this district during the fiscal year ending June 39, 1890. I also submit duplicate tabular statements as follows:

A.—Number of townships surveyed and miles run.
B.—Number of plats and transcripts made.
C.—List of contracts entered into.
D.—Plats and descriptions of private claims for patents.

There have been portions of two townships surveyed upon petition of settlers, containing 2 miles 14 chains 45 links of line.

A contract was entered into with R. F. Ensey, by special instructions furnished him January 3, 1890, for the survey of an island in T. 8 S., R. 23 E., and his field notes were returned to this office; but, being found defective in essential points, they were returned to him for correction. He has since abandoned the survey.

Under directions from the General Land Office I have recently issued special instructions to R. B. Burchfiel for the survey of an island in T. 37 S., R. 41 E.

No contracts payable from general appropriation have been entered into, there having been no appropriation set apart for extending public surveys in this State during the current fiscal year.

No examinations of field work have been ordered or executed.

There are no arrears of office work uncompleted in this office; but quite an amount of such work has been carried to completion during the last half of the fiscal year.

There are to my knowledge no deficiencies remaining unliquidated arising under previous appropriations.

There have been made and approved six plats and descriptions of private land claims and three township plats by requisition of the General Land Office; also two plats, in triplicate, of lands surveyed as above stated.

Three lists of swamp and overflowed lands selected by the State of Florida, covering 1,086 acres, have been presented in due form by the proper State officer, under act of Congress of September 28, 1850, and were examined and approved by this office. Duplicate copies thereof were transmitted to the General Land Office and triplicate copies to the Gainesville land office.

Another list was presented for approval, but upon making personal examination of the lands included they were found to be not such as are described in said act as swamp and overflowed, and the selection was therefore rejected.

Documents have been transmitted to the several land offices, to other officials, and to individuals during the past fiscal year, as follows:

General Land Office:	
Letters and reports	77
Diagrams	2
Plats and descriptions, private claims for patent	6
Plats of new surveys	2
Transcripts of field notes of same	2
Lists of swamp lands selected	3
United States land office at Gainesville:	
Letters	7
Diagrams	2
Plats of new surveys	2
United States Treasury Department, letters	20
Secretary of Interior, letters	2
Florida State officers, letters	4
Individuals, letters	144
Total	273

OFFICE PROPERTY AND RECORDS.

On December 13, 1889, I took charge of this office, receiving from my predecessor, Hon. W. D. Bloxham, the property thereof, which was found to correspond with the official inventory. Many of the volumes of field notes were found with their binding in a torn and injured condition. I have caused them to be repaired without expense to the department, as a temporary means of preserving the volumes until rebound. The index diagrams of the records being found incomplete and so worn with age and use as to be unserviceable, I have had new indexes constructed and carefully verified.

Of the nineteen volumes of township plats several are in bad condition both as to the binding and the plats themselves. Many plats seem to have been injured by the wear and tear of putting such large volumes in cases where they stand on edge, being constantly taken out for use. If the cases could be fitted with rollers on which each book could rest horizontally, it would prevent further injury from that cause. Several of these plat-books should be rebound, and the maps that are torn or defaced should be replaced by new ones reprotracted from the field notes.

MINERAL LANDS.

No surveys have been made by direction of this office under the laws relating to mining claims. I have received several applications for the appointment of United States deputy surveyors of mineral lands; but as I have received no authority to make such appointments, and no instructions whatever from your department relating to these mineral lands, I have simply filed the applications for future action.

Great activity has prevailed for several months past in various counties of Florida in prospecting and staking valuable and extensive deposits of the mineral known as phosphate rock: and at certain places the work of mining and shipping this substance is being conducted on a large scale. It can hardly be doubted that the discovery of these deposits in Florida, exceeding in extent and thickness all such beds previously known in the world, is an event destined to produce great increase of value, not only in the mineral lands of the State, but the agricultural also. In the general effort to find and secure phosphate lands, many have decided to proceed in accordance with the law of United States mineral lands, and are awaiting action by your department in the premises.

This remarkable discovery of unsuspected wealth within a few feet of the surface, in scores of townships, has caused large numbers of men to explore the country geologically with spades and boring apparatus. By such means other useful substances are said to have been found, such as marl, kaolin, fossil guano, slate rock, mica-schist, mica, zinc ore, and sulphur, and specimens thereof submitted to the tests of the State chemist, showing that Florida ought long ago to have received the benefit of a thorough geological survey.

SWAMP LANDS RECLAIMABLE FOR SUGAR FARMING.

A very important recent agricultural development in this State is the establishment of sugar farms upon farms reclaimed by draining. These sugar lands previously were vast watery areas of saw-grass growing upon deposits of pure muck of unknown depth. Of the quality of this material an eminent official chemist wrote of a sample that "it seems to equal the best potting-mould and partakes more of the character of a manure than of a soil." When drained and cultivated it produces from 30 to 40 tons of cane-stalks per acre of a quality equal to the best raised in Cuba.

There are many places in this State where extensive sugar-mills, like the successful works at St. Cloud, may be operated upon similar reclaimed lands. The saw-grass marshes of south Florida are reported susceptible of drainage and reclamation. As soon as this is well done they are likely to command a large price per acre, judging by past experience in Polk county.

The unsurveyed portions of this State are said to include large areas of such land, and as its prospective value, which in past years was considered nothing, is now shown to be considerable, it is respectfully suggested that this office be authorized to take advantage of any season of unusual dryness to extend the lines of survey in that region. Capitalists interested in cane culture are favorably impressed by the success achieved in Florida, and are said to be considering plans for draining and reclaiming tracts of saw-grass marsh, where canals of no great depth or extent, with ample difference of altitude, may be relied on to carry off the water to the Atlantic or the Gulf. I would respectfully recommend that a portion of the general appropriation for surveys be set apart for this purpose, to be used under direction of the General Land Office, in case the recent low stage of water in the regions referred to should again occur.

THE SPANISH ARCHIVES.

Since 1849 this office has been the depository of that large mass of ancient documents of the Spanish provincial government left at St. Augustine when the United States acquired title to Florida. These records contain the basis of titles to lands to an extensive amount, and probably contain also historical matter of much value. In my opinion they are worthy of better care than they have heretofore received. It is believed that the Spanish land titles derived from them and preserved in other records, written and printed, are but a portion of the important matter still locked up in these archives, which contain the probate records, the original wills, the dockets of civil and criminal courts, and voluminous records of naval and military history.

These records are unique, and in case of loss can not be duplicated or restored. They are not wholly safe from fire. They have long been subject to the destructive attacks of insects which perforated some of the volumes and bundles to an alarming extent, so that I have used means for destroying the moths. These original manuscripts are of much the same character and importance as those of some of the Pacific districts, where they have been honored with a special officer as keeper of Spanish archives. I would respectfully recommend that provision be made for a competent clerk and translator, who shall index, translate, and preserve the valuable portions and make their contents accessible to investigation, before the fading of ink and ravages of insects shall render them useless, or fire shall entirely destroy them.

A similar collection of Spanish archives of the province of West Florida was kept at Pensacola in care of an officer called "keeper of Spanish archives." When that office was discontinued in 1849, the papers in his charge were retained at Pensacola. At the suggestion of your office I have made investigation, and find that only a small portion of these archives are extant, the remainder having been destroyed by fire.

JNO. C. SLOCUM,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

A.—*Statement of townships surveyed.*

Description of survey.	Length of lines.	Acres.	Name of deputy.	Date of approval.
	M. *C.* *L.*			
Island in T. 46 S., R. 24 E.	1 69 77	118.42	Wm. E. Loper	Nov. 9, 1889.
Part of same island, T. 47 S., R. 24 E.	0 24 68	7.18	do	Do.
Total	2 14 45	125.60		

B.—*Statement of plats and transcripts made.*

Description of land.	Plat sent to—	Date.	Transcript sent to—	Date.
T. 31 S., R. 26 E.	Local land office	Aug. 23, 1889		
Sec. 21, T. 7 S., R. 18 E	General Land Office	Jan. 17, 1890		
Sec. 36, T. 46 S., R. 24 E	Local and General Land Office.	Nov. 9, 1889	General Land Office.	Nov. 15, 1889.
Sec. 1, T. 47 S., R. 24 E.	do	do	do	Do.
Sec. 6, T. 1 N., R. 28 W.	Local land office	Nov. 18, 1889		
Sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 23 E.	General Land Office	Feb. 15, 1890		

C.—*List of surveying contracts.*

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
Jan. 24, 1889	Wm. E. Loper	Key Mount island in T. 46 and 47 S., R. 24 E.	$75.00
Jan. 3, 1890	R. F. Ensey	Island in sec. 30, T. 8 S., R. 23 E.....	30.00
May 20, 1890	R. B. Burchfiel....	Island in sec. 3, T. 37 S., R. 41 E.....	40.00

D.—*Plat and description of private land claims for patents.*

Date.	Claimant.	Lands included.	Where sent.
Sept. 11, 1889	Joseph S. Sanches	Sec. 43, T. 4 S., R. 29 E.....	General Land Office.
Oct. 12, 1889	Thomas Travers.....	Sec. 37, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.....	Do.
Do.....	Philip Embara.....	Sec. 42, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.....	Do.
Do.....	James Rose.....	Sec. 46, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.....	Do.
Feb. 15, 1890	Dan'l Hurlbert	Sec. 47, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.....	Do.
Mar. 1, 1890	Wm. Travers	Sec. 43, T. 7 S., R. 29 E.....	Do.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boisé city, Idaho, July 21, 1890.

In compliance with the instructions of your circular letter, initial E, dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with tabular statements as follows:

A.—Statement showing contracts awarded under the apportionment of $10,000 allotted to this surveying district from the Congressional appropriation of March 2, 1889, for surveys and resurveys of public lands, as per official letter E of August 20, 1890.

B.—Statement showing lands embraced in special instructions to Edson D. Briggs, United States deputy surveyor, dated December 19, 1889, for surveys under the "special-deposit" system.

No contracts were awarded for surveys of public lands under provisions of sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, Revised Statutes, and no surveys were authorized under said system except those referred to in statement B.

No deposits were made during the year by railroad companies for field or office work.

The deposits on account of office work in connection with surveys of mining claims and mill sites for patent (Chap. VI, Title XXXII, Revised Statutes) amounted in the aggregate to $2,585.

One additional deposit of $7 was made on account of office work in connection with survey of "Mullan" townsite, situated on unsurveyed public land in Shoshone county, Cœur d'Alene land district.

No deposits were made for surveys under provisions of sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, Revised Statutes.

During the fiscal year surveys were executed aggregating 576 miles 28 chains and 62 links, classified as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Ls.*
Township lines	106	50	22
Section lines	331	10	55
Meander lines	77	74	31
Standard lines	13	00	00
Meridian lines	47	15	00
Indian-reservation lines	.....	23	50
Connecting lines	.....	15	04
Total	576	28	62

Eleven townships and fractional townships were surveyed.

Plats and transcripts of field-notes have been prepared, approved, and transmitted to your office (under contracts Nos. 119, 121, and 122 respectively) of all these surveys, excepting 11 or 12 miles of work executed in accordance with statement B, but not yet approved.

The foregoing does not include surveys by Edson D. Briggs, United States deputy surveyor, for allotment purposes within the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, in accordance with instructions of letter, initial E, dated July 19, 1889. A portion of the returns of said work from Deputy Briggs has been received, examined, and sent back to him May 31 last for corrections, explanations, and completion.

The survey of the "Pocatello" townsite, at the junction of the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line railroads, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation (more fully described in my last annual report) was completed, approved, and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, as per official letter G of April 12, 1890.

The survey of "Mullan" townsite, in northern Idaho, near the Mullan pass, through which are being constructed the Washington and Idaho (Union Pacific) and the Northern Pacific railroads, was executed, approved by me, and accepted by your office, as per letter, initial E, of April 24, 1890. The above townsites were surveyed under approved special instructions referred to in my annual report for 1888–'89.

Survey of "Bellevue townsite addition," in sec. 36, T. 2 N., R. 18 E., Idaho, under contract No. 120, dated May 28, 1889, Frank C. Mandell, United States deputy surveyor, was executed and completed returns made to this office during the fiscal year. The official plats and transcript of field notes have been approved, and are this day submitted for your action.

There were completed during the year, viz:

Plats of exterior lines of townships	2
Plats of townships subdivided	24
Plats of townsites and townsite additions	9
Plats of mining claims and mill sites (36 of which were plats of consolidated claims)	248
Connected sheets of mineral-claim surveys	14
Total	297

Six consolidated mining claims (embracing 36 locations), 43 single location mining claims, 7 lode claims and mill sites in connection, and 1 mill site were surveyed for patent; in all, 69 mineral claims.

Seventy certified transcripts of approved field notes of agricultural, mineral, and townsite surveys were prepared and transmitted.

Applications for survey, accompanied by certificates of locations, of 69 mining claims and mill sites were received, examined, estimates on account office work furnished, and orders for surveys issued.

Six sets of special instructions to deputies were prepared, each in triplicate, for surveys, viz: Within the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, of fractional townships, in accordance with accompanying statement B, and of public lands under regular contracts respectively; also many special instructions for mineral-claim surveys.

Five hundred and thirty-five letters were written, comprising 638 pages of press copy.

Numerous petitions from settlers for surveys of public lands in different portions of Idaho were examined, and many of them submitted to your office, accompanied by affidavits of settlers, with the surveying contracts which were awarded during the fiscal year.

Work was largely performed also upon 9 (fractional) township plats of "special-deposit" surveys executed by Edson D. Briggs, United States deputy surveyor, under instructions, as per annexed statement B. The office work in connection with said surveys has since been almost completed, and the plats and transcripts will be approved and submitted to your office as soon as Deputy Briggs can be heard from in reference to a matter requiring some explanation, which he has been called upon to give.

In addition to the foregoing 2 reports were prepared by this office during the year upon arid lands and irrigation in Idaho. One of these, referred to in my annual report of a year ago to your office, was to the Senate Committee on Irrigation, which held a session at Boisé city, August 17, 1889, and was accompanied by maps or diagrams of the several counties to illustrate. Another report, better suited to the needs of the people of Idaho, who are familiar with all the localities, was prepared from the same data at the request of Governor Shoup.

Referring to my annual report of last year to your office, I desire to repeat a recommendation therein made: That either the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West be undertaken by the government, "or the lands be granted to the respective States and Territories upon such terms and conditions as will assure the construction of necessary canals and reservoirs for reclaiming all of the lands possible.

"When thus reclaimed these lands in Idaho will support a dense population, afford homes for thousands of settlers, and be a source of wealth to their possessors and of revenue to the governments, both State and national.

"The immediate enhancement in the value of lands now a desert waste would be so great as to far more than refund the cost of irrigation, and the work is of such character as should be undertaken either by the federal government or by the Territory or State, in order that the greatest good may result to the greatest number."

The matter of irrigation is of vital importance to Idaho, and is attracting widespread attention to this State. The calls upon me are so numerous for information in the premises, and the subject is one of such importance to your office in relation to our irrigable arid public lands, that I have deemed it advisable to incorporate as

a part of this report the following from that originally submitted by me to Hon. George L. Shoup, governor of Idaho, as hereinbefore stated:

Irrigation in this State to the extent of the normal flow of streams has reached its limit in several counties, while in some it has been overdone, notwithstanding the fact that we have 8,791,350 acres of good agricultural land capable of reclamation by water, of which only 740,350 acres are now reclaimed and in process of reclamation, being only 8 per cent. of what might be accomplished. This estimate does not include the large areas of agricultural land in Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Percé, and Shoshone counties, which are not arid, and do not require artificial irrigation except to a limited extent; nor does it include a considerable area in other portions of the State, where the elevation is such as to insure rainfall sufficient for the growing of crops.

Thus it appears that about 8,051,000 acres of irrigable land, now arid, belong to the government, and ever will belong, as a heritage for sage-brush and jack-rabbits, until storage reservoirs and main canals are constructed.

It therefore remains for Congress to devise the plan and formulate the proceedings by which this water, which is in excessive abundance, shall be brought to these lands and maintained and controlled for the greatest good to the greatest number.

Hundreds of millions of pounds sterling have gone and are still going from England to India, where every available site for a canal is being occupied by an English joint-stock company. They realize from 8 to 25 per cent. yearly on their stock, and each one improves annually as an investment.

The fever caused by this success in India has extended to the United States, but the methods of joint-stock companies do not harmonize with our republican ideas. Local control in the hands of the land-owners concerned might be arranged, it would seem, to suit every irrigation basin, leaving nothing more to be desired.

The plan I have adopted for presenting this subject by counties, rather than irrigation districts or water-sheds, will present to all inquirers a full conception of the immense possibilities in store for each one of our counties and for Idaho as a whole.

ADA COUNTY.

Area of county	square miles..	2,424
Area irrigated	acres..	60,000
Area irrigable	do...	900,000

Canals from Boisé river, 9; total length, 149 miles; proposed, 130 miles.

Canals from Payette river, 4; total length, 66 miles; proposed, 120 miles.

For the 250 miles proposed in this county extensive and elaborate surveys and estimates have been made and their management is placed in the hands of capable, energetic men. As these canals will be of great capacity and occupy a high level, the whole of the arable portion of Ada county seems likely to be soon irrigated and settled up with ten or fifteen times its present population.

ALTURAS COUNTY.

Area of county	square miles..	2,100
Area irrigated	acres..	14,500
Area irrigable	do...	268,000

Lost river:			Other small creeks:		
Irrigated	acres..	5,000	Irrigated	acres..	1,000
Irrigable	do...	100,000	Irrigable	do...	2,500
Wood river:			Lava-bed plains:		
Irrigated	do...	7,000	Irrigable	do...	150,000
Irrigable	do...	12,000			
Trail creek:			Total irrigated	do...	14,500
Irrigated	do...	500	Total irrigable	do...	268,000
Irrigable	do...	1,000			
Deer creek:					
Irrigated	do...	1,000			
Irrigable	do...	2,500			

The valleys in this county are not wide, excepting those of Big and Little Lost rivers and the great plains or Lava desert, which absorb those rivers even at their flood tide. Except for the reason just mentioned there is an abundant supply usually until about July 1; after which the supply is deficient and the only resort must be to reservoir storage. For this purpose a number of sites have been found, and their locations reported to the Bureau of Geological Survey for technical examination. Storage for the needs of Logan county must also be provided here.

The valleys of Lost river and the so-called Lava desert are said to contain 150,000 acres of good land, now wholly destitute of water, even for stock. The mountain drainage into these rivers embraces certainly 1,000,000 acres, or five times more than

enough if properly stored and utilized. Even in flood times all this water finds subterranean channels, the locations of which are but partially discovered, their geological features only surmised, and their remedy a matter of vague suggestion. As this soil is very rich and the water superabundant, reservoirs will not be required when the loss through the "sinks" referred to shall be avoided. This region may become reclaimed sooner and at less expense than the average of other localities.

BEAR LAKE COUNTY.

Total area of county, 1,300 square miles, less area lake-water surface.

Irrigation in this county is now practiced to a greater extent proportional with its size than any other county of Idaho.

A very careful estimate made by the ex-county surveyor J. C. Rich, civil engineer, who furnishes the statements in report from which the following is tabulated, puts the area now irrigated at 21,500 acres, and an additional 40,000 acres might be reclaimed from the desert by the construction of thirteen reservoirs at a total cost of $59,500, or $1.50 per acre on the land reclaimed; number of canals and ditches, 69; total length, 206 miles; cost, $73,500; irrigated, 21,500 acres.

A project was inaugurated in Utah by a corporation foreign to the laws of this State, with a capital reported at $2,000,000, for diverting the waters of Bear river and Bear lake by means of a canal extending into Utah for use and disposal in that Territory. Filings for this purpose were recorded according to the forms of law upon all the waters of Bear lake, Bear river, and its numerous tributaries, including the right to raise the surface of Bear lake several feet to serve as their storage reservoir.

In the counties of Bear Lake, Bingham, and Oneida we have 250,000 acres of good arable land which can rely only upon this source for their water supply; and its diversion, control, or interference by any party foreign in interest to the settlers upon these lands will be opposed by the authorities of Idaho.

BINGHAM COUNTY.

Total area of county, 12,364 square miles.

This is a large county and embraces an immense scope of valley along the Snake, Blackfoot, Teton, and Bear rivers and other minor streams. In this section the facilities for irrigation are so inviting that a large amount has already been accomplished, viz:

Irrigated and in process	acres..	284,750
Irrigable	do...	2,503,500
Length of canals constructed	miles..	617
Cost of canals (present)		$593,400

Considering that most of this work has been done within the past two or three years, and that the progress at this time is more rapid than ever before, it is fair to conclude that within a comparatively short period this remaining two and a half milions of acres will be under cultivation.

It is well that the people of Bingham have from the first paid more attention to agriculture and less to mining. They are demonstrating that even in Idaho, where there is gold in every hill and valley, our sage-brush plains are the best paying mines.

With so great a body of irrigable lands above the American falls it was feared by those who first began to collect facts and study the features of the country with the view to irrigation that this region above the falls might consume all the water, leaving none, or but little, to be conveyed by canals to the high plains farther down Snake River valley. Fortunately, however, nature has placed a dam of hard trap-rock across the whole valley, from foot-hill to foot-hill, at the American falls, thus compelling all the waters above it, whether in open streams or filtering through the soil, to collect together again and pass over at the falls, losing nothing of its normal volume except the loss by evaporation.

Irrigation surveys by the government upon a practicable basis and under competent supervision in Bear Lake and Bingham counties would disclose all the features pertaining to a water supply, and point out what works are needed and the cost of their construction.

BOISÉ COUNTY.

Total area of county, 3,024 square miles.

This county embraces the north half of the basin drained by the north fork of Boisé and the entire upper basin of the Payette rivers, and is generally hilly and mountainous.

The only considerable bodies of farming land are Long valley, on the north fork of Payette, and in the Payette valley, below the junction of the north fork. The

first is estimated at 60 miles in length by 9 miles in width. The latter consists of four isolated settlements of from thirty to fifty families each.

Settlement commenced in Long valley only six years ago. The present population is estimated at 900, and many extensive ditches are now built and in process of construction.

The conditions here are peculiar. On the east are high, extensive mountains, affording late summer irrigation on that side of the valley, while upon the west side the mountains do not afford late irrigation, but the river water is very accessible and always abundant.

Another peculiarity exists in the soil or the climate, for only about one-half as much water is required here as in Ada or other counties.

The inhabitants here have formed associations for constructing and operating their own ditches, and say they need no outside aid to reclaim all the irrigable land in the valley. They deprecate and distrust such aid as an unnecessary interference, and say that their "home system" has all the strength needed to do the work, with the flexibility in the control to correct errors or redress grievances promptly.

This valley of the north fork of the Payette, in its geographical position, its direct northerly course, and its moderate fall, is very inviting as a railroad line, which, when built, can not fail to secure a fair traffic at once. Where a railroad ought to be conconstructed there is capital waiting to build such, and this route will not long remain unoccupied and unnoticed. The south portion of Boisé county is very productive in mineral but nearly worthless for agriculture. On the upper waters of Moore's creek are situated the great "Boisé basin" placer mines, where at one time eighteen, or twenty thousand men might be counted washing out, with primitive appliances, more than $60,000,000 worth of gold. The tailings cover all the valleys 15 to 20 feet deep. The hills to their very tops are terraced with ditches, and the gulches everywhere spanned with old flumes now mostly neglected and going to ruin, not because of exhaustion of the mineral wealth, but because of the insufficiency of water and its storage.

All the hills in an area of 400 square miles are good placer ground if plenty of water for bed-rock flumes were available. It is said that this might be brought from upper south fork of Payette through a gap near Pioneerville, but such would be a costly undertaking.

Main canals built and building, 37 miles, exclusive of those in the settlements of Garden valley, Squaw creek, Horseshoe Bend, and Squaw Creek flat.

Area irrigated and in process	acres..	83,500
Additional irrigable land	do ...	262,000

CASSIA COUNTY.

Total area of county, 5,100 square miles, or 3,264,000 acres.

One-half of this county is undulating, producing good grass; one-fourth is level farming land, and one-fourth is high mountains, where much snow accumulates during the winter.

Length of canals and ditches	miles..	314
Number of canals and ditches		303
Irrigated land	acres..	82,000
Irrigable land	do ...	55,000

Besides the land above reported as irrigable there is a large body of rolling plains on the upper part of Salmon Falls River valley, estimated at three-fourths of a million acres, situated too high to be reached with water except from far up Snake river or by a canal through the Salmon Falls River cañon. The land is good, but its reclamation is thus made uncertain.

Only the streams from the mountains on the south of this county are available, and these are now fully utilized by the inhabitants to the full extent of their natural flow, without reservoirs. They have a great abundance of water usually until the latter part of June, and thereafter but very little. On this account and without reservoirs irrigation in this county has reached its maximum as now practiced, and the tendency at present is for the settlements to become smaller instead of larger.

The reclamation of all this body of fine land must principally come from Snake river, at a point 600 or 700 feet higher than at Starrh's Ferry, or from a system of reservoirs to impound the water at points so situated as to readily recover all the land of value and sufficient in size to perfect the entire crops on all the lands to their full maturity.

Sites for about twenty-five reservoirs, covering areas from 20 to 2,000 acres each, with a depth of water varying from 15 to 30 feet, have been found, in all sufficient for the 737,000 acres above reported as irrigable, the whole to be obtained at a cost not exceeding 80 cents per acre on the land thus benefited. Of these reservoirs a few

may be selected that would cost $50,000, which would relieve the present settlers and add 10,500 acres to the irrigated lands.

The water which nature supplies the earth with is not measured in Idaho by the number of vertical inches of rainfall during the year, but by the number of feet in depth of (compact) snow covering the mountains and high table-lands in the spring. This seldom fails to reach 6 to 8 feet, but in the winter of 1888–'89 the falling-off was unprecedented. The best record of this falling off was reported by Mr. Thomas A. Starrh, whose observations were upon Snake river at his ferry. Here the river is 800 feet wide and the usual rise in the spring is 6.5 to 7 feet; last year it was only 2 feet. When it is considered that as the stream rises higher and higher the current becomes more and more rapid, we may conclude that Snake river did not convey more than one-fourth its usual quantity of water, and its season was also correspondingly shortened. Still there was water enough for all Idaho had it been held back by some system of retention until needed for irrigation.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Total area, 4,350 square miles.

This county has three distinct agricultural valleys, which embrace the principal portion of its irrigable lands.

Lost River valley for about 45 miles in length and 6 miles in width lies in the southern part; Pahsimeroi on the northeast has a valley about 45 miles long by 10 miles wide; and Round valley on the Salmon river, near the center of the county, is about 10 miles in diameter, in which Challis, the county seat, is situated.

Lost River valley:			Round valley:		
Irrigated	acres.	8,000	Irrigated	acres.	6,000
Irrigable	do...	164,000	Irrigable	do...	42,000
Pahsimeroi valley:					
Irrigated	do...	10,000	Total irrigated	do...	24,000
Irrigable	do...	240,000	Total irrigable	do...	446,000

The soil of these valleys is of superior quality, and though high in elevation they are so protected by mountain ranges that immense herds of cattle, horses, and sheep find abundant pasturage through the winter. No railroad line is in or near this county; no route of emigrant travel through it. Even the government surveys have scarcely touched it, until last season some surveys were made in the Lost River valley. The only encouragement the settlers have is the excellence of soil, their ready market at neighboring prosperous mining camps, and in the salubrious climate of that region. Their season for irrigation is not a long one, and it is probable that canals around these valleys on a system of total circumvection would be sufficient without reservoir storage, at least until the whole reclaimable area shall become occupied. It is estimated that about 220 miles of canal would do this, and that it would have no aqueducts or costly mechanical structures; that all the surplus water from the gulches could be passed over weirs constructed of rough stone, everywhere at hand, and that the cost of the whole would not reach $1 per acre on the land supplied.

ELMORE COUNTY.

Total area of county, 2,700 square miles.

North of the base line the surface in this county is mountainous and unfit for cultivation, except about 20,000 acres along South Boisé river. The soil is here very productive and may be irrigated by ditches from the river at an expense of about $10,000.

South of the base line in Elmore county the surface inclines rapidly towards Snake river and is part of the great valley of that stream, containg 450 square miles, 210,000 acres of which is very good farming land. The creeks traversing this district flow from the low range of mountains skirting the south side of South Boisé river, which do not keep up the flow of water long in the spring. To irrigate this fine tract of country a belief existed that water might be brought through this range of hills; but upon examination and survey it is said to have been found very expensive. It therefore seems imperative that this portion of Elmore county must look to Snake river at some point above the American falls for its irrigation.

There are no canals or ditches in this county, except such as are supplied by springs, which are distributed to quite a number of ranches with astonishing results; four crops of alfalfa, yielding eight tons of hay per acre, in one season, are reported.

In this county, about 12 miles southwest of Rocky bar, Mr. A. D. Foote, engineer in charge of the United States irrigation survey in Idaho, has discovered locations for five great reservoirs with an average capacity of nearly 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. Nature made these reservoirs, now slightly out of repair; but at small expense they may be again restored. These reservoirs can not serve to irrigate any of Elmore county; but as tributaries of Boisé river they will abundantly re-enforce that stream

to irrigate the half million acres of farming lands in Ada county, if this plan shall be found cheaper than by extending the great Snake River canal.

In this connection provision should be made to supply with water the extensive placer grounds lying along Snake river, just above its confluence with Boisé river.

Land irrigated	acres...	10,000
Land irrigable	do....	230,000

LEMHI COUNTY.

Total area, 4,300 square miles.

The total area of this county is about 2,750,000 acres, of which the irrigable portion is estimated by the county surveyor, Hon. J. W. Birdseye, at 500,000 acres, or 18 per cent. of the whole. Its principal streams are the Salmon and Lemhi rivers, the valleys of which contain most of the irrigable land, lying in two planes, the lower one, not much above the level of the river, being easily irrigated, contains most of the present population; but the upper one, called "the bench" lands, situated upon a plane 50 to 100 feet above the rivers, is yet unimproved, although the soil for most purposes is considered preferable. The expense of bringing the river water upon the "bench lands" is too great for the settlers, and the water from the small tributaries will not afford a lasting supply unless held back in storage reservoirs. For this purpose many sites favorable for construction of reservoirs have been located; but, as is the case in several other counties, irrigation surveys and estimates must be made before an intelligent decision can be reached as between the supply from local lateral streams impounded and from the main rivers through long and large canals.

For the re-enforcement of the Lemhi river there is a very good site for a large reservoir at its head, near the county line, from which point to the mouth of the Lemhi the valley descends at an average rate of 40 feet per mile, thus giving the hydrographic engineer easy opportunity to cover with water every arable acre in the valley.

To cover the "bench lands" along the Salmon river, if the river be the source of supply, no reservoirs would be needed, and, as the fall is only about 15 feet per mile, a few long canals, instead of frequent short ones, would probably be adopted.

The plan of frequent ditches, one higher than another and covering it, as it were, is not desirable, the low lands being in danger of an uncontrollable oversupply and excessive saturation.

Besides the irrigable lands of the main valleys of the Salmon and Lemhi rivers, estimated at 500,000 acres, there is a wide expanse of such land at the head of the Lemhi, also some fine tracts on the Pahsimeroi and Birch Creeks, all of which may easily be supplied with irrigation, and thus swell the estimate of practicable irrigation in Lemhi county to at least 600,000 acres.

Land irrigated	acres..	10,000
Land irrigable	do ...	600,000
Number of (small) ditches, 250; aggregate length	miles..	800
Number of (miners') ditches (additional)	do...	200

LOGAN COUNTY.

Total area, 5,200 square miles.

This is a large county, most of which is good land and susceptible of irrigation when entered upon with adequate means and on well-matured plans.

Irrigation has now reached its limit so far as homestead settlers may accomplish it with their limited means.

Along Camas creek is located the principal agricultural settlement, extending about 30 miles in length by 3 in width. The gulches furnish water for only a limited period, but numerous large springs, together with a soil naturally moist, combine to make this a prosperous settlement. A number of small reservoirs are recommended for this valley, by means of which the area of cultivation would be doubled and furnish late irrigation to the ranches now improved.

Silver creek, fed by numerous springs, carried last year, in that exceptionally dry season, 7,000 miners' inches, and supplies 6,000 acres of cultivated land. The utility of water and the wealth in our basaltic soil when irrigated are here illustrated in sharp contrast with the barrenness all around, where the soil is the same, but without water.

Along Big and Little Wood rivers and on Clover and Fish creeks are settlements to the extent of easy irrigation, which, for so dry a season as the last, has proved to be overdone, compelling some settlers to go with their stock to the mountains, and some others to leave this section of the country.

Land irrigated	acres..	50,000
Land irrigable	do..	1,250,000

This great, almost compact body of fine arable land can be covered by the proposed Snake River canal, or quite as abundantly from the Wood rivers, which have their sources in the main Sawtooth, a range of mountains which is very high and prolongs its snow-melting season until August.

Good sites for storage on these rivers are not wanting. On the Upper Little Wood river one site is reported where a dam 600 feet long and 100 feet high would form a pool a half mile wide by 5 miles long, sufficient for supplying with water 80,000 acres of land during the irrigating season of one hundred days.

An area of about 80,000 acres might be supplied from an immense outpouring of water from the walls of the cañon on Snake river above Salmon falls. This water is supposed to come from the "sinks" of Lost river, but can not be conducted out from the cañon except by a flume 2 or 3 miles long.

Four good sites for reservoirs are reported in Alturas county, on Big Wood river, sufficient in size to supply all the valley of that river to its mouth.

At a point a few miles above Starrh's Ferry it is proposed to construct a dam in Snake river 35 feet high, and to extend a canal to a point opposite the great Shoshone falls, so as to cover about 200,000 acres, including several hundred acres of rich placer-mining ground. For this purpose a company is organized, surveys and estimates have been made, and preparations begun for commencing the work.

Recommendation has been made to the proper authorities that a few artesian wells be sunk in this country and elsewhere as experimental at government expense. If successful, individuals would thus be induced, in such localities, to sink other wells for themselves.

Much field engineering will be required in Logan county and works of considerable magnitude must be constructed; but the reclamation of so large an area of good land is an inducement sufficient to warrant twice the expenditure of money necessary for the work.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Total area, 2,600 square miles.

Irrigation in this county has been accomplished to its fullest extent until assisted by storage reservoirs on the small tributaries or canals from the main Bear and Snake rivers. Some of the smaller reservoirs will doubtless soon be built by the inhabitants; but for the larger body of the unreclaimed lands in Oneida county main canals on a high level must be constructed, notably in Ts. 14 and 15 S., R. 38 E., a body of 40,000 acres awaits a canal from Bear river.

The report from this county states that a syndicate has been organized in Utah for monopolizing the waters of Bear river, with the purpose of carrying it into that Territory for disposal, against which diversion from Idaho the people of Oneida county protest.

About 20,000 acres of irrigable land in this county are in Snake River valley, outside the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, which all depends upon the proposed canal from that river.

Area now irrigated in Oneida	acres..	38,800
Area irrigable and unreclaimed	do....	148,000

The benefits of irrigation are nowhere in Idaho more clearly apparent than in Oneida county, nor the process of its utilization anywhere better understood. Their plan of ownership and control of the water by those who are the consumers works well here, where the associations are small, and probably would work as well on a scale very much larger.

OWYHEE COUNTY.

Total area, 7,812 square miles.

In this county irrigation has reached the extent possible by the present settlers and from the natural supply of the local streams. Its arable lands are mainly in the great valley of Snake river, and, like the rest of the valley below the American falls, they are so high above that river's channel that the water supply for irrigating these lands must come from some point above the falls, or from the lateral streams coming in from the mountains. From this latter source there is no question as to the abundance of water if sufficient storage be provided, and for this purpose good sites have been found for most of the needed localities.

As the waters of these lateral streams in Owyhee county subside about one month earlier than those of Snake river, a corresponding increase of storage capacity will be necessary. This and the existence of cañons at points at and below the foot-hills will probably complicate the subject of the water supply in this county and call for more exploration and more engineering skill than in any other part of Idaho. A very careful hydrographic survey is here necessary.

rea irrigated	acres..	21,300
rea irrigable	do...	248,500
umber of ditches		66
otal length of ditches	miles..	153

About 50 miles of small ditches, also about 60 miles of ditches used for mining and illing purposes, are not included in the above.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Total area, 2,900 square miles.

This county is bounded on the east by a low range of mountains, and on the west y Snake river, which is in a deep valley, too low to be brought out for irrigation.

The irrigable lands of this county lie in a horseshoe form, being about 100 miles round its outer limits and 30 miles across the chord of its inner segment, embracing n area estimated at a half million acres, less than one-tenth of which is yet irrigated, nd that which is irrigated is but poorly supplied with water. Improved lands here hat have water are worth $20 per acre.

The mountains that supply this valley with water are not high nor extensive; their nows melt away in the early spring; the flood water is soon gone, and the long dry eason then commences. The inhabitants of the lower valley find that the settlers bove them can absorb all the water at this season when it is most needed.

On this subject Hon. T. C. Galloway, of Weiser, says:

"Unless means are devised for holding back, and a better way established for distributing and using water in this county, the larger and longer ditches will be abandoned, while the smaller ones will become sources of strife and litigation."

The Weiser river, with its twenty-five tributaries, are all within this county, and he county embraces the whole of the Weiser drainage and no more. It is therefore separate drainage and irrigation district, the storage system the only possible plan, nd it in this locality is a great and pressing want. Sites for storage reservoirs are eported to exist on almost every tributary to Weiser river, and the work of improvig them ought to begin at once.

Here is a county exactly comprising one irrigation district and no more, where the torage system only can be adopted, and where no conflicts with other interests do r ever can exist; where there are 40 miles of main ditches, covering 40,000 acres now nproved, but only feebly supplied with water, and where ten times as much more ood land lies a hopeless desert. Action might here be taken without delay or further nvestigation, as well now as at some future period, to construct these reservoirs and est the plan of local control at the same time.

Congress might grant the remaining government land in this county that can be rigated to the county authorities, to aid in the construction of the reservoirs and ain canals, authorize the county commissioners to issue $400,000 in "water bonds" nd to construct and control the necessary works under iron-clad regulations governig the expenditures and accounts thereof. The net proceeds from the sale of lands nd water rents would soon pay off the bonded indebtedness, and pay the governent its price for the land also, if that be desired. The tax duplicate of Washington ounty would soon foot up $10,000,000 and the water rents furnish a perpetual fund fficient for all county purposes. To the people of the county it would socially rove a blessing, to the county itself a speculation, and to the government a muchceeded and very valuable experiment on the great problem of irrigation and water ontrol.

The immediate surrender of this isolated basin by the government would not interere with the plans or prospects of any other locality, nor is there any cause for waiting the surveys of this (or, indeed, any other) region, while there is cause for astening to relieve the present settlers from distress such as that which resulted rom the dearth of water last season.

and partly irrigated	acres..	40,000
and irrigable	do...	500,000
lain ditches	number..	5
ggregate length	miles..	40

There are also numerous small ditches which have not been reported.

IDAHO, SHOSHONE, NEZ PERCES, LATAH, AND KOOTENAI COUNTIES.

Reports from these counties all agree in describing the surface of the country as eing intersected by rivers which lie too far below the arable plains for their waters o be brought out for irrigation.

Besides this, the rainfall is usually sufficient for all agricultural purposes, and ery satisfactory crops of grain, grass, vegetables, and fruits grow and mature even

as far north as Bonner's ferry, on Kootenai river, in Kootenai county. Some of the upland prairies are extensive, composed of a warm gravel and loam soil; timber is never inconvenient, and with a climate humid enough for the farmer there is nothing to prevent the formation of dense and prosperous settlements except the want of water for stock and domestic use.

From the great Camas prairie, in Idaho county, and the prairie between Hayden and Fish lakes, in Kootenai county, come no complaints of want of water for irrigation; but they do want water for their stock, and urgently request that the government sink artesian wells at a few widely separated localities as experimental. They are too poor "to take the chances," but not too poor to sink such wells for themselves when they know the cost and have a reasonable certainty of water.

In the prairie last named three wells have been sunk, at a distance of three and five miles apart, to the depth of 172, 225, and 311 feet, respectively, and some water obtained in each by pumping; but it is believed an artesian flow might be secured at the depth of 1,000 or 1,200 feet.

As the Lewiston and Cœur d'Alene land districts are not, by the General Land Office, classed as "desert" land districts, and the means of irrigation are not needed nor asked for, the call upon the government for experimental artesian wells is not without precedent nor without abundant need. There are many similar prairies in these counties equally desirable for settlement and equally dependent on outside aid in this direction, in all of which population and improvement would soon follow the successful search for water. Nothing more is wanted and nothing more is wanting.

The mining interests in this panhandle of Idaho are rapidly advancing, and the demand for agricultural supplies is correspondingly on the increase. The way to "open up" these lands to settlement and to supply the increasing mining camps is by the means of experimental artesian wells.

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Approximate area.	Irrigated and in process as reported.	Irrigable as reported.	The irrigable land now irrigated.	Total area reclaimable.
	Sq. miles.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Ada	2,424	60,000	900,000	6.25	62
Alturas*	2,100	14,500	268,000	5.13	21
Bear Lake	†1,300	21,500	40,000	35.5	74
Bingham‡	12,364	284,750	2,503,500	10.5	35.5
Boisé	3,024	83,500	262,000	24	18
Cassia	5,100	82,000	655,000	11.1	22.5
Custer	4,350	24,000	446,000	5.1	17
Elmore	2,700	10,000	230,000	4.2	14
Lemhi	4,300	10,000	600,000	1.64	22.2
Logan	5,200	50,000	1,250,000	2.6	39
Oneida	2,600	38,300	148,000	20.8	11.2
Owyhee	7,812	21,300	248,500	8	42
Washington	2,900	40,000	500,000	7.4	29
Total	56,174	740,350	8,051,000	9.2	24

* Much on Lost river and lava bed. † This area includes the lake. ‡ Much of this is "in process."

The counties of Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Percé, and Shoshone, as before stated, are not arid and require very little irrigation; hence are not included in the above tabulated statement.

A great and increasing demand for public surveys exists. Judging from the petitions and affidavits of residents on the lands, this demand usually comes from bona fide settlers, who have actual improvements, many of whom have been on their claims for a number of years and desire to acquire title to their homes. In some instances the survey of heavily-timbered lands is sought. As a rule this office can not determine as to the advisability of surveys until the standard and township lines are run. Such exteriors should be surveyed over all portions of the State where practicable, in order primarily that the surveyor-general may form an intelligent opinion as to what townships should be subdivided, and secondarily in order to complete the public-land system of surveys, as nearly as possible, over this entire surveying district. This would also enable settlers on unsurveyed land to denote, in their petitions for surveys, the township and range in which their claims are situated—an impracticable matter now over a large portion of Idaho which has not been penetrated by public surveys.

I especially recommend an early extension of surveys in northern Idaho, where a

large number of people have settled within the last few years, and where many others desire to make their homes when surveys are assured.

The usual apportionment of the appropriation for such work each fiscal year is totally inadequate to meet the demands, and I suggest that at least the amount of my estimate, per letter of June 25 last, be apportioned to this surveying district from the appropriation for the coming fiscal year.

The resources of Idaho are not surpassed in extent by those of any of the Rocky Mountain or intermountain States or Territories. Although most of her mineral lands are scarcely prospected, yet has the output of minerals from this State grown until for 1888–'89 Idaho stood third in the production of precious metals ($17,344,600), and for the year 1889–'90 the estimate, from data thus far received, will aggregate about $20,000,000.

The timber resources are of an extent little known outside of Idaho. Virgin forests stretch from a few miles north of Boisé city in a northerly direction to the British possessions, and in a northeasterly direction to the Rocky mountains. The varieties are mostly pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and cottonwood.

There is great activity in railroad construction, the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific companies having occupied, with main and branch lines, most of the available passes and valleys in the "Panhandle," while surveys for railroads have also been made in other portions of the State.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. STRAUGHAN,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Idaho.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing contracts entered into under appropriation of March* 2, 1889.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.
123	1890. June 9.	Oscar Sonnenkalb and Samuel G. Rhoades.	The subdivision lines of the following townships, viz; Ts. 5 N., R. 26 E.; 6 N., R. 26 E.; 6 N., R. 28 E.; 6 N., R. 29 E.; 7 N., R. 22 E; 7 N., R. 23 E.; 7 N., R. 24 E.; 7 N., R. 25 E.; 7 N., R. 26 E.; 7 N., R. 27 E.; 7 N., R. 28 E.; 8 N., R. 21 E.; 8 N., R. 22 E.; 8 N., R. 23 E.; 8 N., R. 27 E.; 8 N., R. 28 E.; 9 N., R. 21 E.; 9 N., R. 22 E.; 10 N., R. 21 E. of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho. Also exterior lines of townships, viz: 7 N., R. 27 E.; 6 N., R. 28 E.; the north, east, and west exteriors of 8 N., R. 27 E.; the north and east exteriors of 7 and 8 N., R. 28 E.; the north and east exteriors of 6 N., R. 29 E.; 1 mile of south exterior 8 N., R. 21 E.; and 3 miles east exterior 10 N., R. 21 E, of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho.*	$4,200
124	June 10.	Samuel G. Rhoades and John A. Long.	All of the heretofore unsurveyed exterior, subdivision and meander lines of the following townships, viz: S. 5 N., R. 39 E., fractional; 5 N., R. 40 E.; 4 N., R. 39 E., fractional; 4 N., R. 40 E., fractional; 8 N., R. 41 E.; 8 N., R. 42 E.; 6 N., R. 44 E.; 4 N., R. 45 E.; 5 N. R. 45 E.; 6 N., the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho. Also the resurvey of the north tier of secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in T. 7 S., Rs. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 E., including about 36 miles of first standard parallel south, about 36 miles of subdivision lines south of said sections, about 36 miles of subdivision lines between said sections and about 15 miles of closings; and surveys in fractional Ts. 5 and 6 S., R. 38 E., embracing about 5 or 6 miles, said resurveys and surveys being more particularly described in accompanying special instructions; also the survey of Ts. 2 and 4 S., R. 7 E., of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho.†	5,300

* Contract approved July 11, 1890, as per official letter E of that date.
† Contract approved July 10, 1890, as per official letter E of that date.

A.—*Statement showing contracts entered into under appropriation of March 2, 1889—Cont'd.*

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.
No.	Date.			
125	June 12.	George P. Trask.....	The meander and section lines and the previously-unsurveyed exterior lines of T. 50 N., R. 3 W., of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho. Also the survey of exterior boundaries and necessary intersections with public surveys in connection therewith of the "winter pasture" attached to Fort Cœur d'Alene military reservation, properly situate in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 5 W., of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho, more particularly described in the special instructions which constitute a part of this contract.*	$500

* Contract approved July 17, 1890, as per official letter E of that date.

B.—*Statement showing lands embraced in special instructions for survey under provisions of sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, U. S. Revised Statutes.*

Date of special instructions.	Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Remarks.
Dec. 19, 1889	Edson D. Briggs..	The heretofore unsurveyed portions of fractionally-surveyed townships, viz, T. 33 N., R. 4 W.; T. 36 N., R. 4 W., and T. 34 N., R. 5 W., of the principal base and Boisé meridian, district of Idaho.	Authorized per letter E of September 26, 1889. Surveys made and office work now almost completed.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, La., July 19, 1890.

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the operation of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Estimate of funds for surveying service in Louisiana, for salary of surveyor-general and his clerks, and for the contingent expenses in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

B.—Statement of office work in arrear in the surveyor-general's office for the district of Louisiana.

C.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

D.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

E.—Statement of amount due deputy surveyor for expenses incurred while on his way to make field examinations.

F.—Statement of surveys made under "special instructions," as authorized by the General Land Office.

OFFICE WORK.

With the small and entirely inadequate clerical force allowed the office during the year a large amount of miscellaneous work has been done. The force has been largely employed in reproducing and reprotracting, from the original field notes of surveys, township plats, in lieu of those lost, worn out, and injured; in preparing in duplicate patent plats of confirmed and surveyed claims as basis for the issue of patents thereon; in investigating applications for "certificates of location," under section 3 of the act of June 2, 1858, and issuing scrips on the same and copying the evidences filed in support thereof; in correspondence with the department and attorneys and claimants with regard thereto; in keeping up with the general and miscellaneous correspondence with the deputy surveyors, individuals, etc.

I took charge of the office on the 20th day of May last, relieving Mr. Calhoun Fluker, who turned the office over to me in a most creditable and satisfactory condition, and whose administration of the same, so far as I am able to form an opinion, was most honorable to him and beneficial to the government. My own incumbency since that time, up to the 30th of June, has been so short that I have but little to report as coming within my observation and under my own control and supervision.

In reporting therefore upon the general needs of the office and its present condition and the necessity of bringing up the office work and field work so long in arrears, I feel that I can best do my duty in that regard by calling attention to, while at the same time I fully indorse the same, the remarks and recommendations of my predecessor in his report for the year ending June 30, 1888, and found on pages 447 and 448 of the "Report of the Bureau" for that year.

It is certainly remarkable that years should be allowed to roll on, decade after decade, leaving the citizens totally unable to obtain patents on at least 5,900 private claims, solely because the office possesses no "clerks" to prepare plats of survey. Time only adds embarrassments to this matter, and unless it is soon attended to the embarrassments will certainly increase. But, since my predecessors have urged the same matter for years past, I am satisfied that the department is fully cognizant of the facts in the premises.

FIELD WORK.

Two contracts for surveys were awarded to deputy surveyors this year: One to George O. Elmis, deputy surveyor, under his own bid for the resurvey of "Pecan island," in the southwestern district, liability $1,200; the other to Ruffin B. Paine,

deputy surveyor, for the survey of several townships and fractional townships within the limits of the "Houma grant," and the location of the claims of John McDonough, jr., and Henry Fontnot, in the southeastern district of Louisiana, east of Mississippi river, as required by decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889.

The contract for surveys and resurveys of all the remaining townships in the "Houma grant," stated in exhibit D, was the result of the decisive legislation on the subject of this celebrated grant contained in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, commonly known as the "Gay bill." These surveys when completed, as they will be in the coming fall or winter, will be of great importance to the large number of settlers on the lands, who are anxiously awaiting their approval in order that they may place their claims in record in the manner pointed out by law. In this connection there is an important subject which I think should in advance receive the consideration of the department and be the basis of instructions to this office at an early date. I refer to my duty in the matter of compiling and transmitting with the returns of surveys lists of selection of swamp lands under the act of Congress granting such lands to the State of Louisiana, which may, by the field notes of survey, be found within any of the townships returned and to be returned within the old lines of the claim. As I understand the decision of the department of 11th April, 1888 (15 Copp's L. O , 32), overruling the former decision of May 3, 1881 (8 Copp's L. O., 21), the position it now assumes is that no lands were granted to the State under either of the swamp-land grants within any one of the three subdivisions of the "grant," either that of Donaldson and Scott, or of Daniel Clark, or of William Conway.

The "Gay bill" seems to proceed upon this construction, and, as I interpret it, consecrates the entire grant to homestead settlements under the laws of the United States, reserving to the State any right she may have to the "surplus" after all actual settlers shall have been satisfied. The question, therefore, of the State's right to such lands as may be returned as swamp under the surveys now under contract, not depending upon their physical characteristics as swamp and overflowed lands, but rather upon the status of the construction to be placed upon the lands referred to. I submit that this construction should at this time be settled by the department, or at least so far settled as may be necessary to the issue to me of the necessary instructions in the premises.

SATISFACTION OF CONFIRMED AND UNSURVEYED LAND.

Claims under section 3 of the act of June 2, 1858.

I find that during the fiscal year recently closed five of these claims have been adjusted by this office under the act of 1858. In this connection and in relation to this head of office matter, I respectfully refer you to, while approving the same myself, the remarks of my predecessor on p. 448 of the Bureau Report of 1888:

"The subject of the survey and the disposition by the United States of the beds of shallow lakes, ponds, former streams, etc., in this State, is one of increasing interest. Every year of increased and better drainage and levee construction increased the number of acres of these valuable lands, while the removal of obstruction rafts in the navigable streams, and, where total overflow is not prevented thereby, serves to diminish the period of overflow, thus increasing the time within which crops may be raised on such lands. As they are of immense fertility and often near cities and towns and railroads, which give them additional value, they attract the attention of cultivators and capitalists who are constantly seeking means through this office of acquiring title to them. But practically the subject is environed with so many legal difficulties that, after learning them, many applicants in despair give up their efforts. I find that in 1877 the Bureau, after a full review of the embarrassments surrounding the subject, resolved to refer the whole matter to Congress, and I understand that such determination has been considered a bar to any proceeding under then existing circulars and decisions. I refer to pages 11 and 12 of the Land Office Report for 1877.

"As Congress has not taken action and some thirteen years have elapsed since the matter was so referred to that body, my recommendation is that the land department should go on and perform its duty under existing laws; and that for this purpose the "Circular of July 13, 1874" (1 Copp's L. O., 69) should be extended to districts for which there are surveyors-general, or at least to the district of Louisiana, and that a sufficient sum be annually set apart from the general appropriation for the survey of the public lands to pay for such surveys as may be made under such circular. It is rather an anomalous condition of affairs, and one not very creditable to our land system, which practically denies many legal steps by which every class of our citizens, settlers or capitalists, seek to honestly acquire title to these lands.

"If they apply to the United States land office for the proper district they are

there told that the township plats and tract books do not represent the desired tracts as surveyed lands, but as lakes, streams, ponds, etc., whose areas are unknown, and that until they are surveyed and the survey returned to the proper land office they are without authority to take any action at all looking to the acquisition of title. In brief they are referred to the surveyor-general in order to have the necessary survey made. When they come here they are told first, that, under the existing instructions and decisions, the whole matter is in suspense, that it was referred to Congress in 1877, and that, as that body has taken no action, the surveying department will take none; moreover they are further told that if this office could lawfully survey these lands no funds are allotted to pay for such matter, and if they reply that they are willing under the "deposit system" to pay for it themselves they are then told that, under the construction placed on the laws founding that system, it does not apply to lands of that status. They then go to the State land office, hoping to find in the State legislation some law or system arising under the supposed grant of such lands to the State under the federal swamp land grant, but are there met with the information that, in the absence of federal survey and selections and approval of these lands as inuring to the State under these laws, its officers are powerless to allow sales or any other kind of disposition known to the land laws of the State applicable to other lands. Thus practically every avenue of acquisition is found closed or so surrounded with expense and difficulty that the attempt is abandoned. And thus the richest lands in the State, probably amounting to half a million acres and of untold fertility, are placed beyond the reach of the citizens and must remain the breeding places of the alligators and snakes, infecting the surrounding air in hot weather with miasmatic poisons, instead of being drained and put in cultivation by the poor homeseekers or the more powerful capitalist or land improvement company. Some of these lakes contain from 10,000 to 25,000 acres, while those that contain from 500 to 5,000 acres are numerous.

"I strongly recommend that the bureau should take the subject in hand and supply instructions and money with which this office may take action in particular cases when proper application is made for that purpose."

It may not be inappropriate for me to state, though the subject has not been submitted to this office officially, that funds have to be apportioned to the district for the survey of the ten military reservations on the "Gulf coast," west of the Mississippi river, which it is contemplated to offer at sale under the act of July 5, 1884. The old surveys were made about 1830, and an examination of the field notes shows the most crude and imperfect methods of marking the lines and corners were practised. Most of the lands were then and are yet prairie or sea marsh, or upon sea shore and otherwise unfitted for perpetuating lines and corners of the public surveys. It is too plain that any tract to be disposed of under this law will have to be resurveyed, and this can be done better in the dry months of the fall and early winter than at any other season. Hence, if this matter is contemplated at all, it is now time to enter upon the preliminary steps.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. WILSON,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for surveying in Louisiana, for compensation of surveyor-general and his clerks and contingent expenses of his office.*

SURVEYS.	
In the southeastern district	$10,000
In the southwestern district	7,000
In the northwestern district	10,000
In the district north of Red River	10,000
For original surveys, resurveys, and corrective surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations	8,000
	45,000
SALARIES.	
Salary of surveyor-general	2,000
Salary of clerks and draughtsmen for current work of the office and to bring up arrear work, including salary of chief clerk	18,000
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
Messenger hire, stationery, binding, and other incidental expenses	1,200
Total	66,200

B.—*Statement of office work in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana.*

(1) Continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims for all the districts of the State, except the southeastern district. (See L. O. R. for 1886, p. 507.)
(2) Preparation of patent plats in duplicate for the located confirmed private claims for 5890 claims. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)
(3) Two hundred township maps to be reprotracted or reproduced. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)
(4) Examinations and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)
(5) One thousand one hundred and twenty-four private land claims, for which certificates of location are to be issued under the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858. (See L. O. R. for 1889.)

ADDITIONAL.

(6) Indexing record of letters to officers from October, 1886, to date.
(7) Indexing record of letters to individuals from January 1, 1889, to date.
(8) Indexing books of field notes in the different districts.
(9) Copying general index of Commissioners' letters to surveyor general from July 26, 1803, to December 26, 1873, and completing said index to date.
(10) Labeling and wrapping anew bundles containing field notes, and also plats, certificates, and orders of survey.
(11) Labeling and wrapping anew the bundles containing letters from registers and receivers.
(12) Labeling and wrapping anew old vouchers for disbursements.
(13) Recording nearly all the field notes for preservation, a great number of which have become so torn and partly defaced, on account of constant use and age, as to render them illegible, and if not soon recorded will become useless.

C.—*Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1889. (*See Commissioner's letter dated June* 13, 1889).

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liabilities.
1	May 22, 1889	George O. Elms...	Survey of "Pecan island," T. 15 S., Rs. 1 and 2 W.; T. 15 S., R. 1 E.; T. 16 S., R. 1 W., and T. 16 S., R. 1 E.*	South western district.	$1,200

* Survey completed; field notes returned, and are now under examination.

D.—*Statement of surveying contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1889. (*See Commissioner's letter of March* 4, 1890).

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District	Estimated liability.
1	Nov. 11, 1888.	Ruffin B. Paine...	Fractional Ts. 8 and 9 S., R. 1 E.; Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., R. 2 E.; Ts. 9 and 10 S., R. 3 E.; T. 10 S., R. 4 E.; T. 10 S., R. 6 E., and location of the claim of John McDonogh, jr., & Co., and of Henry Fontenot. (See decision of the Secretary of the Interior of January 6, 1888, and January 25, 1889.)*	Southeastern district, east of Mississippi river.	$7,500

* Survey commenced early, but on account of high water the deputy abandoned his work and returned field notes of T. 10 S., R. 4 E., which are now under examination. The balance of the work in the field is much advanced and will soon be completed.

E.—*Statement of amount due deputy surveyor for expenses incurred while on his way to make field examinations under special instructions, as authorized by the General Land Office, remaining unliquidated.*

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Amount due.
Mar. 22, 1889	Ruffin B. Paine.....	T. 10 S., R. 2 E.*.....	Southwestern.....	$63.75

* Examination countermanded March 29, 1889, by Commissioner General Land Office. Appropriation exhausted. Countermanded while deputy was on his way to make examination. (Adjusted. See Commissioner's letter, July 10, 1889, for next Congress, as deficiency.)

F.—*Statement of surveys made under special instructions, as authorized by the General Land Office, remaining unliquidated.*

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Amount due.
June 29, 1886	George H. Grandjean.....	Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 11 E.*	Southeastern, east of river.	$270.75

* Surveys completed; plat and field notes transmitted November 17, 1888. The amount of $120 paid. (See Commissioner's letter, July 17, 1889); balance of $150.75 reported to the Comptroller of Treasury to be submitted to Congress. (See Commissioner's letter, August 14, 1889.)

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E of April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with the following tabular statements:

A.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1889. Contract not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

There have been surveyed during the year nine townships or fractional townships and five islands, the field notes of which have been approved and the surveys accepted, and triplicate plats of the same transmitted to the proper local land offices. Contracts have been entered into for the survey of six other townships, of which the surveys of four townships are reported as completed, the field notes not having been returned to this office.

The number of miles run and marked in the field during the year is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard and meridian lines	55	38	30
Township lines	88	76	34
Section lines	381	08	77
Connecting lines	1	73	69
Meander lines	7	16	83
Total	534	53	93

The number of acres surveyed is 143,390.49, which, added to the amount previously reported (42,848,625.29), gives the total number of acres surveyed in this State to date 42,992,015.78. The number of township plats made is 27. Applications which are being received at this office from settlers on unsurveyed lands, asking for the survey of the townships in which they are located, indicate an increased demand for surveys during the present fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. NORRISH,
Surveyor-General.

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. (Contract not closed at date of last annual report.)*

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
		1889.			
5	J. B. Salisbury.....	Mar. 21	The fifteenth standard parallel, from the corner to T. 161 N., Rs. 42 and 43 W., east 24 miles to the corner to T. 161 N., Rs. 38 and 39 W. The fifth guide meridian, from the corner to T. 161 N., Rs. 38 and 39 W., north to the international boundary line. The west and north exterior township lines of Ts. 161 and 162 N., Rs. 39, 40, and 41 W.; and the west and north exterior township line of T. 163 N., R. 39 W. Subdivisions of Ts. 161, 162, and 163 N., R. 39 W.; Ts. 161 and 162 N., R. 40 W.; and T. 162 N., R. 41 W. of the fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.* (Special instructions, dated July 5, 1889, directs deputy to omit the survey of T. 161 N., R. 39 W., and that part of Ts. 162 and 163 N., R. 39, lying in the Great Hosean swamp, and in lieu thereof to survey T. 161, R. 41 W., and that part of T. 163, Rs. 40 and 41 W., lying south of said swamp.)	$2,750.00	$2,654.83

* Surveys completed and accepted.

B.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Cost of survey.
		1889.			
(*)	Ernest E. Coley.....	Aug. 6	Island in Itasca lake, in sec. 11, T. 143, R. 36, fifth meridian.†	$10.00	.....
6	George F. Hamilton ..	Oct. 15	East and west exterior lines of T. 64, R. 13, and N. exterior T. 63, R. 14; subdivision T. 64, R. 13, and T. 63, R. 14, W., fourth meridian.‡	1,800.00	.....
7	Alvin C. Bailey.....	Nov. 12	Fourth guide meridian through Ts. 149 and 150 N. between Rs. 31 and 32, and north and south exterior lines T. 150 N., R. 32 W., subdivision fractional T. 150 N., R. 32 W., fifth meridian.§	450.00	$382.69
(*)	John Abercrombie ...	Nov. 14	Island in Red Rock lake, in secs. 32 and 33, T. 128, R. 40 W., fifth meridian.§	12.00	12.00
		1890.			
(*)	J. E. Egan	Jan. 6	Three islands in Pelican lake, in secs. 1 and 6, T. 120, Rs. 24 and 25, and secs. 31 and 36, T. 121, Rs. 24 and 25 W., fifth meridian.§	50.00	50.00
8	Jacob A. Westby.....	Mar. 14	East and west exterior lines of T. 64, R. 13, and north exterior T. 63, R. 14; subdivision T. 64, R. 13, and T. 63, R. 14, W., fourth meridian.‖	1,800.00	.....
9	....do	...do	Subdivision T. 60 N., R. 19 W., fourth meridian.‖	550.00	.....
10	E. W. & E. M. Griffin.	Apr. 9	Subdivision T. 60 N., R. 24 W., fourth meridian.‖	800.00	.....
(*)	M. B. Haynes.....	Apr. 22	Island in Swan Lake, in Secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 110 N., R. 39 W., fifth meridian.¶	30.00	30.00
11	John B. Hawley and Jacob A. Westby.	June 12	West exterior line of T. 64 N., R. 17 W., and subdivision of T. 64, R. 12 W., and T. 64 N., R. 17 W., fourth meridian.‖	1,450.00	.....

* Special instructions.
† No survey; deputy has left the State.
‡ Deputy failed to execute survey; work relet. See contract No. 8.
§ Survey completed and accepted.
‖ No returns.
¶ Survey completed.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MONTANA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Mont., July 16, 1890.

In compliance with the instructions of your letter E, dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith my report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations of this district for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

During the fiscal year surveys have been approved and reported as follows:

AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS.

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Base, standard, and meridian lines	56	65	66
Exterior township lines	120	60	51
Subdivisional lines	1,118	29	87
Closing and connection lines	4	60	56
Meander lines	60	53	57
Boundaries of Indian reservations	312	18	28
Townsite lines	1	2	74
Total	1,675	51	19

There were made during the year plats, transcripts of field notes, etc., as follows, viz:

Standard and exterior plats	9
Township plats	83
Townsite plats	4
Transcripts of field notes	34
Descriptive lists of townships for land offices	96
Tracings, sketch maps, meander sheets, blue prints, and transcripts for deputies, settlers, special agents, etc	130
Total	356

Twenty-five townships and fractional townships, one townsite, and the surveys of part of the south and east boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation, and the boundaries of the Blackfoot, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck Indian Reservations have been surveyed and accepted. The maps and transcripts of field notes of the surveys of all the Indian reservations were furnished, as required by their contracts, by the surveyors.

One contract was let payable from the fund of special depositors. No deposits were made by any railroad company for surveys, nor for surveys of private land claims, nor for office work of township surveys.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Orders issued for surveys	350
Supplemental orders issued for surveys	43
Orders issued for reports on placers	24
Supplemental orders issued for reports on placers	1
Surveys examined and approved	332
Amended surveys examined and approved	18
Reports on placers examined and approved	18
Plats made	913

Transcripts made of surveys and reports on placers	309
New connected sheets made	84
Total agricultural and mineral plats made	1,009
Deposits for office work on mineral surveys	$11,535
Deposits for office work on reports on placers	240
Total	11,775
Number of letters received	1,553
Number of letters written	2,594

A new "Manual of Instructions for United States Deputy Mineral Surveyors for the District of Montana" has been completed and published, including sample field notes, and plat of lode and mill site, with instructions for writing field notes of "contiguous" lodes; also specimen field notes of "report on placer" claims, for the guidance of mineral deputies in executing surveys under the provisions of Title XXXII, chapter 6, United States Revised Statutes.

A very large amount of miscellaneous work was also performed, which is not included in the above statement, and which can not be given in detail.

Eleven contracts for the survey of public lands on the public domain, and also on the Crow Indian Reservation, have been let; estimated liability, $34,060; and orders of survey have been issued for survey of Fisher's island, in secs. 11 and 12, T. 19 N., R. 3 E., and Bowers's island, in sec. 4, T. 19 N., R. 3 E., as authorized by Commissioner, liability, $50.00.

Appended hereto are exhibits A, B, and C, showing the contracts let, and when issued, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

There are now in this office awaiting examination field notes of contracts amounting to $3,350; of one island (Fisher's) in secs. 11 and 12, T. 19 N., R. 3 E., and of townships surveyed by United States Deputy George K. Reeder, under the direction of G. V. N. Ogden, detailed clerk of the General Land Office, on Clark's fork of the Columbia river, in this State. These were filed in this office by the surveyor, and were ordered to be examined, plats and transcripts made, and transmitted to the Commissioner, as if regularly surveyed under contract by his letter E, dated March 11, 1890. For list of these townships, see exhibit D. These are partly examined and platted. One other contract (No. 228), estimated liability $1,700, has been examined and maps nearly completed. The field notes of one contract, estimated value $1,150, have been examined and returned for correction. The field notes of contracts to the estimated value of $36,870 have not yet been returned by the deputies. These, however, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are all in the field prosecuting their work.

In the case of United States Deputies Rakowicz and Mead, contracts 224 and 225, in the Flathead Lake and Bitter Root River valleys respectively, in the western part of the State, they were prevented from finishing their work last year by the smoke from the burning timber, which obscured the sun, and made the use of the solar compass impossible during nearly the whole of the working season. They obtained an extension of time, and are now finishing their contracts in the field.

Contracts Nos. 196, 203, and 210, amounting to $3,909.39, have lapsed, owing to expiration of limit of appropriation, and thus form a deficiency, of which $1,869.35 was due from the appropriation of 1885-'86, and $2,040.04 from the appropriation for 1886-'87. They were examined, approved, and returns forwarded to Commissioner from this office. The deputies having signified their assent to their being approved without payment made except through deficiency bill to be passed by Congress, Nos. 196 and 203 were approved by the General Land Office, and triplicate plats were filed in the local land offices. No. 210 is now being examined in the field by a special examiner.

All of the sum apportioned to this district by the Commissioner for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, has been contracted for. This result has been in great measure owing to the surveys being confined to agricultural and settled lands, and also to augmented rates being allowed by the terms of the last appropriation. I would also state that the recent practice of allowing surveyors-general to appoint local examiners to inspect and report on the work as soon as completed has, at least in this district, worked very well, and has enabled the examinations to be conducted with great promptness, efficiency, and economy, and has obviated in a great measure the delays which formerly occurred in approving the returns of contracts.

The compensation per mile allowed for public-land surveys is in most cases insufficient. Whilst there still remains some comparatively level land to be surveyed in Montana north of the Missouri river and along Milk river, the greater part of the State consists of narrow valleys along the principal streams and their branches, separated from each other by hills, mountains, or arid table-lands. In the west, par-

ticularly on the Clark's fork of the Columbia river and the Flathead Lake region, there is a great deal of good agricultural land, but heavily timbered, which, in the interest of the government as well as of settlers, should be surveyed. It is found by experience that it is impossible to survey this country (with any profit to the surveyor) even at the highest augmented rates allowed.

Under the most favorable circumstances the ground in any specified section of the country is generally so broken, and the quantity which can be surveyed so difficult to estimate, that even in large contracts it falls short, and the surveyor finds that he has made a large outlay for a comparatively small compensation. Hence it is notorious that it is almost impossible to have surveys made in distant and rough sections of the State unless the settlers assist the surveyor with their own labor, or that of their teams, free of charge. They should not be put to this expense; the compensation should be such as to justify the surveyor in undertaking the work without calling on the settlers for aid.

I would also state that for several years past the amount appropriated for clerical labor in the agricultural department has been insufficient to handle the work which has to be done. The draughtsmen particularly not only have the examination and plattings of field notes and numberless maps to make, but a large amount of other work, such as tracings, diagrams, etc., to execute. Their number is so small that, when there is much extra work, the examinations and plattings are much retarded, to the great loss in time of the government, settlers, and surveyors. The unequal proportion arises from the fact that the apportionment of surveying funds to a district is made out at the discretion of the Commissioner, whilst the amount to be paid for clerical labor is absolutely fixed by act of Congress, and there is no common relation between the two. There should be some means devised by which there should be a reasonable proportion between them.

ACCOMPANYING EXHIBITS.

A.—Statement showing contracts let under appropriation for public surveys for fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

B.—Statement showing contracts let for surveys within the Crow Indian Reservation.

C.—Statement showing contracts let during the year payable from "special deposits."

D.—Statement showing the township and other lines surveyed by George K. Reeder, United States deputy surveyor, on Clark's fork of Columbia, under direction of G. V. N. Ogden, detailed clerk of General Land Office, now in surveyor-general's office, and being examined and platted by order of Commissioner.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. EATON,
Surveyor-General for Montana.

COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing contracts let and payable from the appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.*

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
232	1890. Jan. 4	Geo. T. Lanport ..	Survey of the Cooke City guide meridian north 11 miles 50.12 chains west of the fifty-seventh mile-post on south boundary of Montana, through Ts. 9 and 8 S., between Rs. 14 and 15 E.; the south, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 8 S., R. 14 E.; the west boundary and subdivisions of T. 9 S., R. 14 E.	$1,220
233	1889. Dec. 5	Paul S. A. Bickel..	Survey of the fractional south, west, and fractional north boundaries and subdivisions of fractional T. 15 N., R. 5 W.; fractional west boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 16 N., R. 4 W.; west boundary and subdivisions T. 16 N., R. 5 W.; fourth standard north run west 2½ miles to standard corner to Ts. 17 N., between Rs. 6 and 7 W.; west and fractional north boundaries and subdivision fractional T. 17 N., R. 6 W.; fractional south and west boundaries and subdivisions, fractional T. 19 N., R. 7 W.; south, west, and fractional north boundaries and subdivisions T. 19 N., R. 8 W.	1,800

A.—*Statement showing contracts let and payable, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
	1889.			
234	Dec. 7	Rodney W. Page and Newton Orr.	Survey of the principal meridian of Montana through fractional T. 30 and Ts. 31 and 32 N., run 15 miles north to the standard township corner to Ts. 32 and 33 N., between Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.; the eighth standard north on a parallel of latitude east through Rs. 1 to 30 E., inclusive, 180 miles; Yantic guide meridian 12 miles north through Ts. 33 and 34 N., between Rs. 16 and 17 E.; the Belknap guide meridian 12 miles north through Ts. 33 and 34 N., between Rs. 20 and 21 E., and 6 miles south through T. 32 N., between Rs. 20 and 21 E.; the Fort Browning guide meridian 12 miles south through Ts. 32 and 31 N., between Rs. 26 and 27 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 33 N., Rs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of T. 34 N., Rs. 19 and 20 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of T. 32 N., Rs. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 E., and exterior boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 31 N., Rs. 23, 24, 25, and 26 E.	$10,000
	1890.			
235	Jan. 20	Paul S. A. Bickel..	Survey of the subdivision lines of fractional T. 9 N., R. 5 W.	150
236	Feb. 18	Geo. T. Lanport..	Survey of the fractional west boundary, subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 2 S., R. 14 E.; fractional south boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 2 S., R. 13 E.; fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 1 S., R. 16 E.; subdivisions fractional T. 1 S., R. 17 E.; fractional east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders fractional T. 3 N., R. 31 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions T. 1 S., Rs. 46 and 49 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 47 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions, Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 48 E.; eleventh guide meridian run south 6 miles through T. 5 S., between Rs. 44 and 45 E.; first standard parallel south run 12 miles east through Rs. 45 and 46 E., and west 6 miles through R. 48 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 45 E.; exterior boundaries and subdvisions T. 6 S., R. 46 E.; twelfth auxiliary guide meridian run south through Ts. 6, 7, 8, and 9 S., between Rs. 47 and 48 E., to southern boundary of State; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 7 and 8 S., R. 48 E.; exterior boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 7 and 8 S., R. 49 E.	4,400
237	Mar. 1	George Sheets....	Survey of the fractional south boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 6 N., R. 38 E.; subdivisions of T. 8 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E.; subdivisions and meanders of fractional T. 15 N., R. 55 E.; east and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 5 N., R. 42 E.; subdivisions Ts. 1, 2, 3, and 4 N., R. 43 E.; subdivisions T. 4 N., R. 42 E.; subdivisions T. 1 N., R. 48 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 1 S., Rs. 53 and 54 E.; first standard parallel south run east through Rs. 61 and 62 E. to east boundary of State; east and north boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 2, 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 61 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 61 E.; fractional north boundaries and subdivisions fractional Ts. 2, 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 62 E.; fractional south boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 6 and 7 S., R. 62 E.	4,700
239	May 15	Victor E. Tull....	Survey of the base line east through R. 6 E., the east and north boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 1 N., R. 6 E.	115
241	June 5	Paul S. A. Bickel and Galen H. Wheeler.	The survey of the fourth standard parallel north through R. 2 and fractional R. 3 W.; the south and east boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 16 N., R. 2 W.; the fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders of fractional T. 16 N., R. 3 W.; the south, west, and fractional east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 18 N., R. 7 W.; the west and fractional north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 27 N., R. 8 W.; the west boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 28 N., R. 8 W.	1,800
242	June 21	Angus McGillvray.	The survey of the south boundary and subdivisions of fractional T. 15 N., R. 13 W.; the north and fractional west boundary of T. 15 N., R. 14 W.; the east and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 14 W.; the south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 16 N., R. 15 W.; the fourth standard parallel north run west 40.43 chains through R. 13 W., and 12 miles through Rs. 14 and 15 W.	765
(*)	Apr. 11	William E. Kern..	The survey of island in secs. 11 and 12, T. 19 N., R. 3 W.	25
(*)	June 20	....do	Island in sec. 4, T. 19 N., R. 3 E.....	25

* Special instructions.

B.—*Statement showing contracts let for surveys within the Crow Indian Reservation, payable from appropriation of* $100,000 *made by 9th section of act of February* 8, 1887 (24 *Stats.*, 388).

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
238	1890. Apr. 26	Samuel Bundock..	Survey of the Clark's Fork guide meridian run south through fractional T. 2 and Ts. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 S., between Rs. 23 and 24 E; first standard parallel south run west through Rs. 22 and 23 E., and east through Rs. 24, 28, and 29 E; west and north boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 23 E; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 5 S., R. 22 E; south, east and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 S., R. 24 E; east boundary and subdivisions T. 6 S., R. 24 E; east and north boundaries and subdivisions Ts. 5, 4, and 3 S., R. 24 E; south, fractional west and north boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 2 S., R. 25 E; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 2 S., R. 26 E; fractional west boundary, subdivision and meanders T. 1 S., R. 26 E; west boundaries Ts. 4 and 5 S., between Rs. 27 and 28 E., run south 12 miles to first standard parallel south, to be designated as Pryor's Creek guide meridian; east and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 5 S., Rs. 28 and 29 E; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 4 S., R. 31 E; north and west boundaries fractional T. 9 S., R. 34 E; fractional north and west boundaries and subdivisions T 9 S., R. 33 E; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 8 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E; west and north boundries and subdivisions T. 7 S., R 34 E; north and west boundaries and subdivisions fractional T. 9 S., Rs. 36 and 37 E.	$9,000

C.—*Statement showing contracts let during the year payable from "special deposits."*

No.	Date.	To whom let.	Description.	Estimate.
240	1890. May 21	Gustave A. Kornberg.	Survey of the north, west, and fractional east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 12 W.	$110

D.—*Statement showing the townships and other lines surveyed by George K. Reeder, United States deputy surveyor, on Clark's fork of the Columbia, in Montana, under direction of G. V. N. Ogden, detailed clerk of General Land Office, now in surveyor-general's office, and being examined and platted by order of the Commissioner.*

When surveyed.	Description of surveys.
1889. August, September, October, and November.	Fifth standard parallel north through fractional R. 27 W; exterior lines of fractional T. 21 N., Rs. 27, 28, 29 W., and T. 22 N., Rs. 29 and 30 W; subdivision and meander lines of fractional T. 20 N., R. 27 W; subdivision and meander lines T. 21 N., Rs. 27, 28, 29, and 30 W; subdivision and meander lines T. 22 N., Rs. 29 and 30 W.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEVADA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Reno, Nev., July 16, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E of date April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations of this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I also submit in duplicate tabular statements as follows:

A.—Appropriation account for compensation of surveyor-general and employés.

B.—Appropriation account for contingent expenses.

C.—Appropriation account of special deposits by individuals for pay of clerks, etc., for office.

D.—Appropriation for survey of public lands.

E.—Balance of special deposits for survey of public lands and mining claims.

F.—Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands.

The number of miles contracted for chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard lines	6	00	00
Township lines	27	00	00
Subdivision lines	105	40	00
Total	138	40	00

The number of miles chargeable to the appropriation of August 4, 1886, which have been approved, were as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard lines	3	40	00
Township lines	49	10	00
Subdivision lines	879	64	76
Connecting lines	3	23	10
Total	935	58	86

Number of mining plats drawn, 188.

Sixty-six applications for mineral surveys have been made and $2,030 deposited in the United States Treasury for office work on the same.

There are four contracts under the appropriation of August 4, 1886, which have not been acted upon. Of these the field notes of contracts 187, 188, and 189, comprising fifty-two townships and fractional townships, have been in this office for more than a year; and the field work of contract 186, comprising twenty-one townships, I understand is about completed, but the field notes have not yet been returned to this office.

I would urge the importance of clearing off the arrears of work in this office. The accumulation of old work embarrasses the current business, and the delay is a great injustice to the deputies who have done the work.

It is my purpose to clear off this old work as rapidly as possible, and to that end I would ask a liberal appropriation for office expenses.

There is quite a number of settlers in various parts of the State who have asked that the public surveys be extended so as to enable them to obtain title to their lands; and as no surveys have been made in this State outside the limits of the Central Pacific Railroad grant for a number of years, I would recommend that, in addition to the amount appropriated for surveys within those limits, a sufficient sum be appropriated to extend the surveys in other parts of the State to accommodate them.

The lands of this State, even those designated as second and third rate in the field notes and plats of the public surveys, need only irrigation to make them produce as abundant crops as regions favored by a more generous rainfall. And for much of this land irrigation is entirely practicable, needing only capital and the co-operation of the settlers to store the water in the mountains in the season of rainfall and bring it upon the lands as it is needed.

During the past year great interest has been manifested by the people of the State in the problems of water storage and irrigation. A State board of trade has been organized, and plans are being matured for building storage reservoirs and constructing extensive canals, which will bring under irrigation many times the area now cultivated.

For the last three years the rainfall has been exceptionally light, and last summer nearly all the streams of the State, including the Humboldt, Truckee, Carson, and Walker rivers, went entirely dry. The heavy snowfall of last winter, coming after a series of dry years with short feed, caused a heavy loss of live stock throughout the State; but the melting of the snow has filled the ground with water, restored the springs and streams, insuring good crops and abundant feed for stock, and enabling the quartz mills, which had been stopped from lack of water, to resume operations. This puts life into the languishing industries of the State, and gives reasonable assurance of a prosperous season both in agriculture and mining.

In view of this improved condition of affairs in the State, I feel justified in asking much more liberal appropriations for surveys than have been made for several years past.

GEO. F. TURRITTIN,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Nevada.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

A.—*Statement of account of appropriation for salaries of surveyor-general and employés during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

DR.			CR.
United States Surveyor-General C. W. Irish, to amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1889	$1,070.97	By appropriation for salaries of surveyor-general and employés	$4,300.00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1889	1,061.34		
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1890	1,075.00		
To amount paid fractional quarter ending June 23, 1890	992.41		
To balance returned to United States Treasurer	100.28		
	4,300.00		4,300.00

B.—*Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, etc., during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

DR.			CR.
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1889	$150.75	By appropriation for incidental expenses in office of surveyor-general of Nevada	$800.00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1889	198.14		
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1890	174.50		
To amount paid fractional quarter ending June 23, 1890	221.12		
To balance returned to United States Treasurer	55.49		
	800.00		800.00

C.—*Statement of account of special deposits by individuals for public-land surveys and mineral claims, for pay of clerks, draughtsmen, and contingent expenses of office during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Dr.			Cr.
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1889	$8.15	By amount appropriated	$520.00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1889	9.00		
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1890	234.00		
To amount paid fractional quarter ending June 23, 1890	18.00		
To balance returned to United States Treasurer	250.85		
	520.00		520.00

D.—*Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Dr.			Cr.
Balance June 30, 1890	$1,630.00	Appropriation	$1,630.00

E.—*Statement of account of special deposits by individuals for surveys of public lands and mineral claims in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Dr.			Cr.
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1889	$8.15	By balance July 1, 1889	$16,555.75
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1889	0.00	By amount deposited quarter ending September 30, 1889	580.00
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1890	234.00	By amount deposited quarter ending December 31, 1889	1,090.00
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1890	18.00	By amount deposited quarter ending March 31, 1890	.....
To balance	18,316.60	By amount deposited fractional quarter ending June 23, 1890	330.00
		By amount deposited fractional quarter ending June 30, 1890	30.00
	18,585.75		18,585.75

F.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Nevada with deputy surveyors for the survey and resurvey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of field work.
No.	Date.		
(*)	Sept. 18, 1889	J. M. Houston	North, east, and part of south boundary of sec. 29, T. 9 N., R. 27 E., Mount Diablo meridian.
191	June 13, 1890	Thomas H. George	East, south, and west boundaries, and so much of the first standard parallel north as constitutes the north boundary of T. 5 N., R. 35 E., from the northwest corner of said township eastward to the southeast corner of T. 6 N., R. 35 E.; also all the subdivision lines of said T. 5 N., R. 35 E., together with all the west boundary and the west 3 miles of the north boundary and all subdivision lines included between said west boundary and eastward to and including the east line of sec. 4, the south line of sec. 3, and the east lines of secs. 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34, all in T. 6 N., R. 35 E., Mount Diable meridian.

* Special instructions.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 19, 1890.

As directed in your letter E, dated April 23, 1890, I submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

During the year ten contracts have been awarded for the survey of public lands in New Mexico, all of which are made payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands. The annexed statement, marked exhibit A, fully describes each contract.

Of the contracts therein mentioned, Nos. 249, 250, and 251 have been executed and returned, and the surveys provided for have been accepted by your office.

The surveys provided for in contract No. 252 have been executed and returned, but are not yet accepted.

The annexed statement, marked exhibit B, is a true statement of surveys which have been returned and reported during the year. The number of miles of different lines established, as therein stated, is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard	33	40	00
Township and township retracements	188	49	47
Subdivisions	536	60	00
Closings	46	03	79
Reservation	1	56	10
Grant boundaries	4	00	00
Meanders	2	71	18
Total	813	40	63

All of the surveys approved and reported by this office, as above stated, have been executed in whole or in part during the year, with the exception of surveys executed under contracts Nos. 238, 240, and 241.

The number of miles of different lines established is as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard	22	00	00
Township	165	11	76
Subdivision	349	08	90
Closings	33	60	80
Grant boundaries	4	00	00
Meanders	1	00	00
Total	585	01	46

During the year surveys of nineteen townships and fractional townships have been reported. All of these surveys have been accepted, and triplicate plats have been filed, with the exception of surveys executed under contract No. 238.

It is greatly to the credit of the deputy surveyors who have executed work under these different contracts that in not a single instance has work been rejected upon an examination of the surveys in the field.

The demand for public surveys seems to be increasing. I am constantly in receipt of letters from settlers in all parts of the Territory inquiring as to the manner of preparing applications for survey of public land. In reply to all of these letters I have given instructions, which are in all cases full and complete, and which direct in the minutest particulars as to the form and substance of the application. Notwithstanding this, applications for public surveys are in many cases not only defective in form,

but they do not contain the information which is necessary to form an intelligent opinion as to whether or not the township is of the character which the public interest requires to be surveyed.

In view of the fact that settlers on public lands are not accustomed to prepare documents of this character, to hold them to technical accuracy would, under existing regulations, be an effectual bar to the survey of government lands. This difficulty might be obviated by furnishing a blank form, to be prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which might easily be comprehended, and when properly filled out to contain all the information required.

I have had many applications and letters of inquiry relating to the survey of townships made fractional by preliminary surveys of unconfirmed grants. In these cases settlers have been promptly advised that under the rulings of the department such townships are not surveyable.

The only possible objection to surveying townships which are made fractional by these preliminary surveys is that the lines upon which the township lines would close may not be adopted when final action is taken on the grant. On the other hand, a reference to the map of this Territory will show that surrounding many of these preliminary surveys the government land is unsurveyed. Some of this land may be classed as the richest in New Mexico, and upon which settlers have lived for years, making improvements and cultivating the same, without being able to obtain title to their homes. If these lands were surveyed they might be disposed of to the mutual advantage of the government and the settlers.

That the present state of affairs is a hardship on the settlers needs no further demonstration. Unless final action is to be taken in regard to these unconfirmed grants in the very near future, I am of the opinion that this rule should be abrogated. If it is not thought to be advisable to close on these grant lines, which may not be permanent, and to complete the survey of the fractional township in case the grant is finally declared to be invalid or the boundaries changed, the township lines might be extended within the boundaries of the preliminary survey, and that portion of the township which is in conflict with the grant might be withheld from sale and entry. This is especially so when only a small portion of the township would be cut by the line of the grant.

That the title to the land included within the boundaries of these grants has been so hopelessly imperfect for so many years is enough in itself to seriously impair the prosperity of New Mexico. It is an additional hardship that lands not included therein should be tied up also.

During the year plats have been made as follows:

Township	57
Diagrams of exterior lines	20
Mining claims	164
Grants	2
Miscellaneous plats	6
Mining districts	24
	273

MINING.

The aggregate of deposits made on account of mining claims during the year is $1,590. During the past sixty days there has been a great increase in the number of applications for survey of claims, and especially so for claims located in the Las Cruces district. Reports from different parts of the Territory indicate that new discoveries are being constantly made.

Many of the locators of mining claims are poor men, who, because of the great cost of patenting their claims, find it necessary to make the statutory expenditure year after year for the lack of ready money to perfect their titles.

In referring to the mineral resources of New Mexico, it must be remembered that some of the richest mineral land in the Territory is within the surveyed boundaries of confirmed and unconfirmed Spanish and Mexican grants. As under the laws of Spain and Mexico, the right to mines was reserved to the government, unless expressly granted, in confirming Spanish and Mexican grants, the mineral should be reserved to the United States, unless it clearly appears that the mineral was expressly granted by Spain or Mexico.

During the year twenty-four diagrams of mining districts have been made, and even now this work is not up to date. It is my purpose to push this work to completion as soon as possible.

In a number of cases errors have been discovered in old surveys in connecting the same with locating monuments or public survey corners. The serious nature of such errors is evident. Errors of this class have been found in the work of deputies who have left the Territory and can not now be found. If practicable, there should be some method of correcting these errors without putting the mine owners to expense.

GRANTS.

During the year the boundaries of the grant known as La Salina, which said grant was confirmed to the heirs of Henry Volcker, have been established. Prior to the survey an investigation was made for the purpose of furnishing information upon which to base special instructions.

Only one petition has been filed under section 8 of the act of June 22, 1854.

The claim above referred to is filed by the Indians of Isleta, who claim certain lands outside of the boundaries of the grant confirmed to them, and which is alleged to have been purchased by them in 1750. They claim to have been in actual possession of the land ever since the date of sale to the pueblo. No evidence has as yet been submitted in support of the case. The failure of claimants to present their claims may be easily accounted for. It is a matter of some expense to present a claim before this office. Witnesses must be brought here and an attorney must be employed. Even should the surveyor-general return a favorable report to Congress, the return for all this trouble and expense would be very small. Past experience shows that the report would probably not be acted on by Congress, without which action the opinion of the surveyor-general would amount to nothing, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the favorable opinion of the surveyor-general is no evidence of title.

There is no subject that more justly demands the immediate attention of the government of the United States than this matter of unsettled land claims. The number and character of unsettled claims, so far as they have been filed in this office, is given in the annexed statement marked exhibit C. But there is also a very great number of just claims that have not been filed.

New Mexico was first taken possession of by Spain, through an expedition commanded by Coronado, just three hundred and fifty years ago, before De Soto had reached the Mississippi. It was permanently settled before 1600. From that time till 1821 title to land within its borders was gradually passing from the government of Spain to private parties. In a similar manner the republic of Mexico, by wise colonization laws, endeavored to promote the settlement and private ownership of lands, while the governors acting under her authority often gave away land with what seems to us reckless prodigality. When New Mexico became a part of the United States it contained a population of 80,000. Some of these were wealthy and held great tracts of land, often given them as a reward for military services. Although smaller holdings of land are more consonant with our ideas of what is best for a free community, still, it must not be forgotten that the government of the United States agreed to protect these persons in the enjoyment of their property, whether they resided here and became citizens of the United States or removed southward and remained citizens of Mexico. A large number of these claims have been adjusted under the provisions of the law of 1854 establishing the office of surveyor-general, and the remainder would soon be disposed of if Congress would act upon the reports of the surveyor-general. A careful re-examination and resurvey would, however, in many cases, be desirable, by reason of the conflicting reports of previous surveyors general, and in order that all the facts obtainable bearing on each case might be laid before Congress. If, however, Congress should be unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding these cases, it should empower some tribunal to proceed to decide them.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

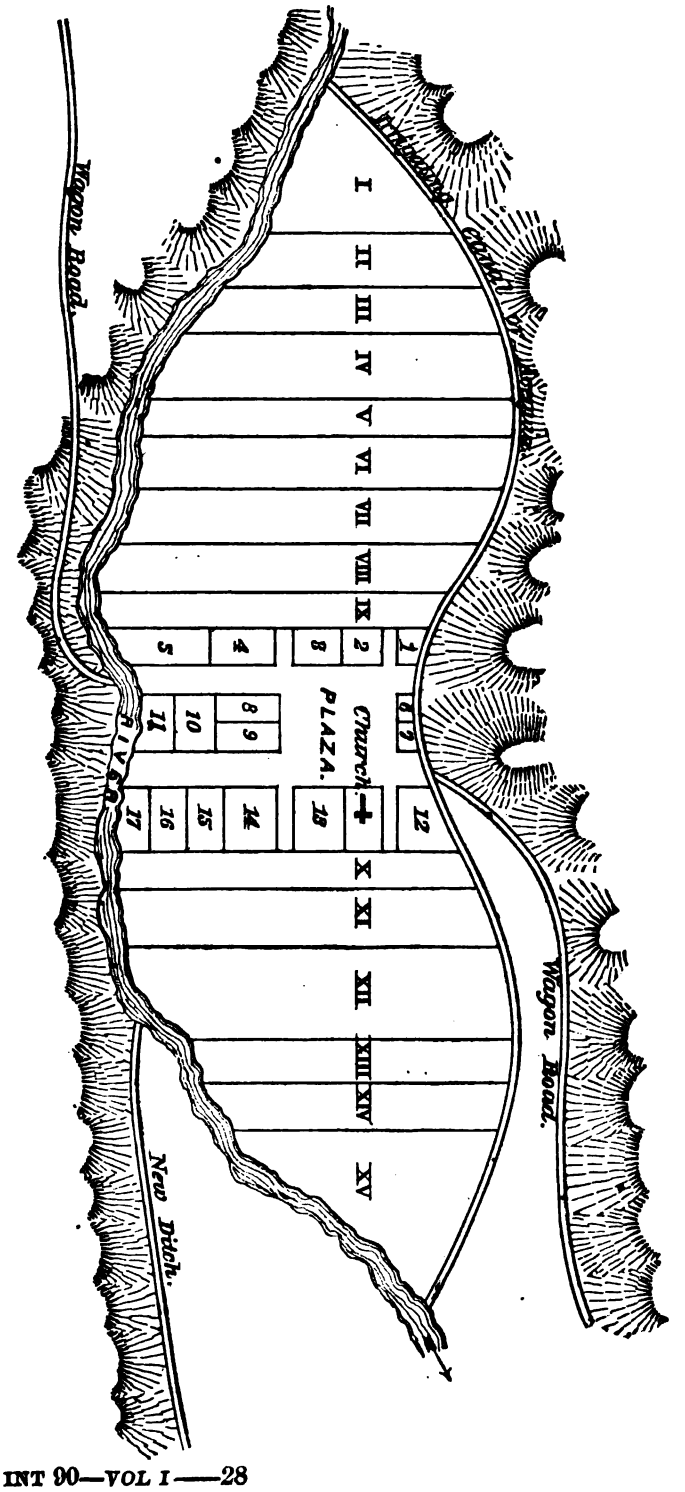
By far the larger part, however, of the 80,000 people who became citizens of the United States by the annexation of New Mexico were poor. They and their ancestors had been located where they were by the colonization plan pursued by Spain and Mexico.

About the time of the discovery of New Mexico Emperor Charles V of Germany (being also King of Spain) decreed as follows:

"If in that which is already discovered in the Indies there should be any places and districts so good that it may be proper to found settlements, and any person should make application to settle and reside in them, in order that with a greater will and profit they may do so, the viceroys and presidents may give them in our name lands, house lots, and waters in conformity with the disposition of the land."

This plan was pursued until the annexation of the territory by the United States. Under the republic of Mexico the colonization laws and regulations became a very complete system, admirably adapted to the character of the people they were designed to benefit and to the character of the country to be occupied. The governing ideas always were that to any one without land lands should be given as long as the government had unoccupied land, and that it was better for the nation that the country should be settled and the land reduced to private ownership.

Generally the lands and waters were assigned to each person "in conformity with the disposition of the land" by an inferior officer (alcalde) sent with them for the purpose. The result would be a placita with its outlying lands, something like the *following:*


Wagon Road.
Irrigating Canal
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
XIII
XIV
XV
1
2
3
4
5
6 7
8 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
PLAZA.
Church
RIVER
Wagon Road.
New Ditch.

The Arabic figures indicate the house-lot, on which the man lives with his family, and the Roman numerals his farm-lot, on which he raises the little crop of wheat and vegetables by which they subsist.

The moisture which causes his crop to grow comes not from the blue sky over his head, but from the acequia at the rear; and when his turn comes to use it he cuts its bank with his hoe and the life-giving water quickly fills his first square of earth to the depth of a few inches; then, as the ground all slopes gently down toward the the river the water moves quietly on from cross-ridge to cross-ridge, leaving the squares behind it so thoroughly soaked that under the warm sun of New Mexico they will produce luxuriantly of whatever may be required of them. From the nature of his cultivation his land must extend from the acequia downward as the land slopes, and so farms that look all out of shape to the eastern man are the almost universal custom here. And they are more apt to grow narrower than wider, for if a man who owns a strip 200 yards wide and one-fourth of a mile long dies, leaving four children, then each of them, without will or deed, but simply because every one understands it, becomes the owner of one-fourth of it—that is, of a strip of the full length and fifty yards in width. Again, the owner of lot 3 may on marriage acquire with his wife lot 14. Then he goes on cultivating the two without seeming to try to get his holdings consolidated.

Of course the owners can not make entries under the land laws for land in such shapes. Their not living on the lands would also prevent entry.

The owners of all the farm-lots up and down the river live together about the plaza, in which they can quickly rally in case of an Indian attack, the regulations requiring every man to be supplied with arms and horses for the common defense. Unitedly they dig the acequia and do other work for the common good; unitedly they rear the village church and maintain its worship. Sometimes the settlement was established by a formal grant, which gave to it also the land for 10 or 20 miles on either side of it. In such cases it is specified that this is for the common benefit of the settlers, by furnishing them pasture land and wood land, and for those who should afterward join themselves to the new settlement. The idea of the Mexican people always was that the large tract gave the settlement room to grow, and that any new-comer or boy coming of age, who wanted a piece of land out of the common stock to cultivate, could have it and could go on to improve it by taking out a new ditch or otherwise.

In view of these facts I think that every one living in this community at the time that it was transferred to the United States had a certain interest in the outlying lands, and that they did not belong exclusively to the heirs or assigns of the one or more settlers mentioned in the original papers. I also think that every member of such a community, no matter how poor he may be, was included in the provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; that Mexicans electing to become citizens of the United States "shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property." In order to protect them in their property in land, and to avoid taking it away from them and throwing it into the mass of its own property, the public domain, it was necessary for the United States to determine what the property of each one was. That should have been done at once. As it was not done and matters were allowed to drift along in the old way, I consider that the Mexican custom as to the rights of newcomers who joined themselves to a community continued to run, and that every person now holding land on a grant made under the colonization laws has an interest in the outlying lands of the grant.

The question as to what each man owns should be settled at once. The whole prosperity of New Mexico depends upon it. The gravest evils have already resulted. Supposed interests in community grants have been bought up, and under them large tracts have been fenced and poor men have found themselves substantially shut up to their farm-lots and thereby reduced to the greatest distress. Where they could get a living from the farm-lot combined with the herd of goats and sheep living on the common pastures, and with the privileges of the common timber-lands, they can not get it from the farm-lots alone. The result is wide-spread suffering, restlessness, and trouble, which threaten the peace of the community.

I think that the remedy for this is surveys, combined with authority given the land offices to issue patents to each man for what belongs to him.

The deputy surveyor going to such a community and telling the people that he has come to assist them in getting title to their homes would be rendered every assistance. Let every farm-lot of long occupancy be surveyed and shown on the township plat as belonging to its owner.

Then, if it be an unconfirmed community grant with outlying lands, assign to each one a wood-lot, say of the same size as his farm-lot, in payment for his inchoate right in these outlying lands. Lands that could be made very valuable can not be left as unfenced commons for the benefit of a few goats and cattle.

The system that was adapted to the old times and the needs of a sparsely settled community must now pass away and be replaced by the American plan of individual

ownership and inclosed lots, and the sooner the government makes the inevitable change the better it will be for all concerned.

After the plat goes to the register, the indications of ownership thereon should be subject to contest by any one claiming the same land in the same manner that entries are now. But there would be but few contests. The ownership of lots in this country is well known and universally acquiesced in, with rare exceptions. Long-continued occupation, with the consent of the government and all parties interested, constitutes as just a claim as property is held by anywhere. A settlement of these matters in accordance with justice will be a permanent settlement, and will be the best for the government and the best for all interested in New Mexico.

Certain title to the land is the foundation to all values. Enterprise in this Territory is greatly retarded because that foundation is so often found lacking.

ARREARS IN OFFICE WORK.

Office work has been completed on all public surveys which have been returned and accepted.

The current work incident to mineral surveys is well in hand, as plats have either been made or are now being completed of all surveys which have been returned and accepted during the year. The work of preparing maps of the different mining districts has been neglected for years. Notwithstanding the fact that twenty-four maps have been made during the year it will require much labor to bring them up to date.

Corrections have been made in the field notes of surveys executed by D. J. M. A. Jewett under his contract No. 216. If the field notes of these surveys are accepted, plats of twenty-four townships and fractional townships must be made.

A complete and convenient index should be made of the plats and notes of all subdivisional lines.

The annual reports of the surveyor-general for New Mexico for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1888, and June 30, 1889, make mention of arrears of office work then existing. With the very limited clerical force now at my disposal, it is absolutely impossible to attend to the work which should have been done years ago, and at the same time to give prompt attention to the current work of the office. Descriptive lists should be made of all surveys, as is provided in section 2395, United States Revised Statutes, which has not been done, and the field notes of surveys should be copied. The work of classifying and recording Spanish archives should not be neglected. This matter has been referred to your office and its importance explained. Every document relating to the title to land should be recorded and the copy compared with great care with the original. These documents contain the evidence of title to vast tracts of land, and age and much handling are fast rendering them useless.

If these documents were properly recorded, the record could be used and the originals need only be occasionally referred to.

In order to thoroughly understand the necessity for this work one need only go over the records and note what much handling has done in the way of mutilation and obliteration.

If these documents are to be preserved, the appropriation asked for that purpose ($2,000) must be made.

The total number of claims filed is 212. Of this number 65 have not been recorded at all, but most of them consist of but few papers; 131 claims have been partially recorded, which leaves but 16 cases recorded in full.

It is estimated that it would take one man from a year to a year and a half to do the recording and he would need an assistant to help him in comparing, who should be a skillful Spanish scholar and experienced in this kind of work. The Indian pueblo grants have never been docketed, and these are some papers in these cases that are not recorded. The Spanish archives, consisting of documents not filed as claims against the United States, have been indexed up to and including No. 1249. Eighty-eight other Spanish documents of the same class have been put in wrappers and briefed, but are not yet recorded. There are probably about fifty other unindexed documents, some of which are very voluminous, which have not been touched. The completion of the indexing has been impossible on account of the lack of sufficient force in the office.

The Journals of the Departmental Assembly should be either translated or critically examined and searched for action touching land titles. As an instance of the mistakes made in this office through ignorance of the contents of these journals and other Spanish documents that had not been indexed or translated, permit me to call your attention to the grant reported as No. 106, known as the Juan Otero grant.

This grant was approved by the surveyor-general in 1875, and subsequently surveyed to the extent of a square league, or more than 4,300 acres. A number of years ago the translator of this office discovered, among the unindexed archives, official documents showing that this grant had been revoked by the departmental assembly

within four months after it was made. The documents were in the custody of this office at the time the grant was approved, but being unindexed they were practically unavailable and their existence was doubtless unknown to the surveyor-general.

Many claims on the private land claim docket have never been correctly or fully entered, as the original entries were made by an incompetent person, and the inadequacy of my office force makes it impossible to correct the errors and supply the omissions made.

A correct chronological list of the governors, captains-general, and political chiefs of New Mexico is much needed. A full and correct list of these officers has never been made.

An index showing the documents in which the signatures of these and other officers are found would be of great value in comparing the signatures claimed to be those of these officers upon documents filed as muniments in claims against the government.

APPROPRIATIONS.

By letter of June 16, 1890, I submitted my estimate for surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, as follows:

Salary, surveyor-general	$3,000
Salaries, clerks surveyor-general's office	15,000
For preservation of Spanish archives in this office	2,000
Contingent expenses, surveyor-general's office	1,500
For surveys and resurveys of confirmed private land claims	5,000
For surveys and resurveys of unconfirmed private land claims	20,000
For surveying public lands	10,000
For examination of surveys (old) and resurveys	5,000
	61,500

In the letter above referred to the necessity for making the several appropriations asked for was fully set forth.

I desire at this time to again call your attention to the imperative need of an appropriation for the survey of unconfirmed grants.

I think it is generally realized by the officers of the government, and by members of Congress, as well as by the citizens who have taken the trouble to post themselves in the matter, that the unsettled condition of land titles in New Mexico should not be allowed to continue. The first step to attain the object of bringing order out of this confusion must be careful surveys to determine the amount of land that should be embraced in valid private land claims, to reconcile as far as possible conflicting boundaries, and to prepare maps showing the extent and position of each claim.

To do this in so vast a territory will require much labor and a large expenditure of money, and I am satisfied that in justice to the people of this Territory the items asked for for the survey of land claims should not be reduced.

As the matter now stands I am in many cases unable to recommend the reservation of land for ancient and valid grants, for the reason that the description given in the documents, by virtue of which colonies were settled and put in possession of lands in different parts of the Territory scores and even hundreds of years ago, are often simply statements of natural objects which bound such claims on the different sides, and these boundaries can not be determined with relation to the public surveys without a careful location of the grant on the ground.

And so in hundreds of cases claimants under the United States land laws are coming in conflict with the ancient inhabitants whose rights were guarantied by solemn treaties of the nation.

Entrymen make filings upon their villages, homes, and churches, and I know of no way of preventing this confusion except as suggested above.

It has heretofore been impossible to do anything, because the money necessary for the requisite surveys has not been appropriated.

In some cases I have evidence from my deputies that a large grant has been extended by an erroneous preliminary survey in one or more directions beyond its plain boundary calls. The persons holding small tracts within these extended boundaries know the facts and that their rights are paramount to the grant claimants. This state of things produces ill-feeling.

Good understanding could be re-established by a careful resurvey in which all parties could see that justice was intended.

These surveys and resurveys are equally needed whether a land-court bill is enacted or not.

The necessity for a small appropriation for preserving the Spanish archives of this office has been fully set forth on a previous page.

The great number of irregularities in the older of the public surveys has been often

called to your attention, and I trust that the item for resurveys and examination of old surveys will not be reduced.

As to the need of an increased appropriation for the clerical force of this office, it is evident that if the necessary work is to be done in the field my force of clerks must be in proportion.

EXHIBITS.

A.—Statement of all contracts let during the year for public surveys.
B.—Statement of surveys returned and reported during the year.
C.—Statement showing the condition of all unpatented grants now on file in this office.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD F. HOBART,
Surveyor-General for New Mexico.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—*Statement of contracts let under appropriation for public surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

No.	Date.	Contractor.	Liability.	Description.
	1889.			
249	Aug. 10	Walter G. Marmon ...	$725	Exterior lines between Rs. 12 and 13 E., T. 27 N.; between Ts. 26 and 27 N., R. 13 E., and between Ts. 27 and 28 N., R. 13 E., and the subdivisional lines of T. 27 N., R. 13 E. Accepted.
250	Nov. 20	Leonard M. Brown ...	400	Subdivisional lines of T. 17 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
251	Dec. 17	....do	200	Range line between Rs. 8 and 9 W., T. 29 S., R. line between Rs. 7 and 8 W., T. 29 S., and the subdivisional lines of fractional T. 29 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
	1890.			
252	May 5 ..	George H. Pradt.....	275	Township lines between Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 21 W., and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 2 N., R. 21 W. Reported.
253	May 2 ..	Mark Howell	500	Lines of T. 9 S., R. 17 E. Not reported.
254	May 9 ..	Daniel B. Merry	525	So much of the following exterior and subdivisional lines as are now unsurveyed and which lie outside of the Ramon Vigil grant: Range line between Rs. 5 and 6 E., T. 19 N., and the subdivisional lines of T. 19 N., R. 6 E.; also the retracement and re-establishment of such exterior and subdivisional lines as may be necessary. Not reported.
255	June 5..	Leonard M. Brown ...	1,400	For survey of the rangeline between Rs. 5 and 6 E., Ts. 6 and 7 S. Township line between Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 6 E. First auxiliary guide meridian east in T. 16 S. and subdivisional lines of T. 6 S., R. 6 E., and T. 16 S., R. 13 E. Not reported.
256	June 7..	Daniel B. Merry	800	Survey of so much of the subdivisional line of T. 8 S., Rs. 17 and 18 E., as shall be found to be outside of the Anton Chico grant. Not reported.
257	June 23.	Walter G. Marmon ...	500	Survey of so much of the following exterior and subdivisional lines as shall be found to be outside the Beaubien and Miranda grant: Sixth correction line north in R. 15 E. The unsurveyed portion of the range line between Rs. 14 and 15 E., T. 25 N., and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 25 N., R. 15 E. Not reported.
258	June 23.	Clayton G. Coleman ..	2,500	Resurvey of the exterior and subdivisional lines of Ts. 13, 14, 18, 19 S., R. 21 W. The closings of said townships, together with the closings of Ts. 1, 20, 21, S., R. 21 W., on the boundary line between New Mexico and Arizona. Not reported.

B.—*Statement showing surveys approved during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

No. of contract.	Date.	Deputy.	Description.
	1888.		
238	July 14	Benjamin F. Bailey ...	Such portions of the line between Ts. 9 and 10 S., Rs. 14 and 15 E., and between Rs. 14 and 15 E., Ts. 9 and 10 S.; also such subdivisional lines of T. 9 S., R. 14 E., and T. 10 S., R. 15 E., as shall be found to be outside of the Fort Stanton military reservation. Not accepted.
240	Dec. 17	....do	The exterior and subdivisional lines of those parts of Ts. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W., now included in that part of the Fort Craig military reservation lying outside of the Pedro Armendarey grant, No. 34. Accepted.
241	Dec. 26	William White	Exterior lines between Rs. 20 and 21 W., T. 6 S., and subdivisional lines of T. 6 S., R. 20 W. Accepted.
242	Dec. 26	....do	All that part of the township line between Ts. 23 and 24 N., R. 17 E. outside of the Mora grant, and the subdivisional lines of all that part of T. 24 N., R. 17 E., outside the Mora grant. Accepted.
	1889.		
245	Jan. 7	....do	The sixth correction line north through Rs. 13 and 14 E., township line between Ts. 25 and 26 N., R. 14 E. Range line between Rs. 13 and 14 E., and 14 and 15 E., T. 25 N., and subdivisional lines of T. 25 N., R. 14 E. Accepted.
246	Apr. 8	Walter G. Marmon ...	Township line between Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 21 W. Range lines between Rs. 20 and 21 W., T. 1 S., and subdivisional lines of fractional T. 1 S., R. 21 W. Accepted.
247	May 9	Howard Coleman	Range line between Rs. 12 and 13 E., T. 18 S.; exterior lines of T. 17 S., R. 12 E., and the subdivisional lines of T. 17 S., R. 12 E. Accepted.
248	June 18	Leonard M. Brown....	Third correction line south in Rs. 8 and 9 W.; east and west boundaries of T. 17 S., R. 8 W.; east, south, and west boundaries of T. 16 S., R. 8 W., and subdivisional lines of T. 16 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
249	Aug. 10	Walter G. Marmon ...	The exterior line between Rs. 13 and 14 E., Ts. 26 and 27 N., between Rs. 12 and 13 E., T. 27 N., between Ts. 26 and 27 N., R. 13 E., and between Ts. 27 and 28 N., R. 13 E., and the subdivisional lines of T. 27 N., R. 13 E. Accepted.
250	Nov. 20	Leonard M. Brown....	T. 17 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
251	Dec. 17	....do	Range line between Rs. 8 and 9 W., T. 29 S.; range line between Rs. 7 and 8 W., T. 29 S.; subdivisional line of fractional T. 29 S., R. 8 W. Accepted.
(*)	.....	....do	Exterior and subdivisional lines of fractional Ts. 16, 17, 18, 19 S.; fractional R. 7½ W.

* Special instructions.

C.—*List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which Mex., or have been transmitted to the General*

NOTE.—The league below referred to is the league

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
5	29	Casa Colorado		131,779.87 acres, or 30 leagues and 1,571.47 acres.	5½	94½
6	32	Hugh Stephenson or Bracito.	According to Archer's survey, 20,195 acres.	10,612.57 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,932.30 acres.	75	25
7	8	Town of Tecolote		48,123.33 acres, or 11 leagues and 380.30 acres.	10	90
8	11	Los Tugos		9,646.56 acres, or 2 leagues and 966 acres.	10	90
9	39	John Scolly or La Junta.	25 square leagues	108,507.64 acres or 25 leagues and 1.04 acres.	25	75
11	40	Town of Chilili	4 square leagues, more or less.	41,481 acres, or 9 leagues and 2,418.48 acres.	30	70
12	41	Agua Negra	4 square leagues	4,447.03 acres, or 1 league and 106.75 acres.	10	90
17	53	Las Animas				
18	54	Alexander Vallé		541.55 acres, or about ¼ of a league.	50	50
20	6	Baca location				
20	12	Town of Las Vegas		496,446.96 acres, or 114 leagues and 1,655.04 acres.	10	90
21	47	Town of Taijque	1 square league	7,185.55 acres, or 1 league and 2,845.27 acres.	7	93

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, N. Land Office, and still remain unpatented.

of 25,000,000 square *varas*, equivalent to 4,340.28 acres.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Rafael Gutierrez, Mariano Pino, Francisco Baca, Bartolo Garcia, and José Sais for themselves and the inhabitants of Casa Colorado.	J. Houghton	.....	Approved	The timber land is about twice as much as the agricultural land.
The heirs at law of Juan Antonio Garcia, deceased, and Hugh Stephenson, a vendee of said heirs.	John S. Watts ..	Frank Springer.	....do	Surveyor-general has recently (June 30, 1890) recommended the making of a new survey.
The heirs of Salvador Montoya, deceased, for themselves and behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Tecolote.	H. N. Smith.....	Catron, Thornton & Clancy and Louis Sulslacher for heirs of Salvador Montoya; Fisko & Warren and M. Salazar for inhabitants.	....do	Principally grazing and timber land.
Donaciano Vigil, for himself and the legal representatives of Francisco Trujillo, Diego Padilla, and Bartolomé Marquez.	Watts, Smith, & Houghton.	.....	.....	Land generally very broken and covered with pine, pifion, and cedar timber, with some small prairies producing fine grass. Surveyor-General Julian, on July 12, 1887, recommended that a new survey be made.
John Scolly, William Smith, Gregorio Trujillo, Augustin Duran, James Giddings, Francisco Rmoero, and their heirs and representatives.	J. Houghton, M. Ashurst, T. J. Wheaton, and H. H Smith.	.....	Approved	This claim was confirmed by Congress to the extent of only 5 square leagues.
Ines Armenta, Salvador Tafoya, Marcello Gurulé, Gabriel Moya, José M. Lucero, José Padilla, Sabino Gonzalez, and 41 others.	W. H. Henrie, H. M. Atkinson.	.....	....do	Land mostly rough and broken, covered with a heavy growth of pine, pifion, cedar, and oak timber.
Antonio Sandoval	M. Ashurst, S. M. Baird.	.....	....do	The area of this survey was intended to be 1 square league according to a new standard vara, as decided by Commissioner Sparks.
Ceran St. Vrain and Cornelia Vigil.	Smith & Houghton.	.....	....do	This claim is entirely in the State of Colorado.
Alexander Vallé	....do	.....	...do	
Heirs of Luis Maria Baca.	John S. Watts ..	.....	....do	This claim was for the same tract of land as that granted to the town of Las Vegas.
Francisco Lopez, Henry Connelly, and Hilario Gonzales, for themselves and on behalf of the residents of Las Vegas and vicinity.	Smith, Houghton & Ashurst.	.....	....do	On March 22, 1887, Surveyor-General Julian recommended the execution of a new survey. It was partially executed.
People of the town of Tajique.	S. M. Baird	.....	....do	

C.—*List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which* *Mex., or have been transmitted to the General*

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
22	20	Town of Torreon...	1½ square leagues...	14,146.11 acres, or 3 leagues and 1,125.27 acres.	15	85
23	21	Town of Manzano..	.....	8,689.74 acres, or 2 leagues and 9.18 acres.	20	80
24	45	Town of San Isidro .	.....	11,476.68 acres, or 2 leagues and 2,796.12 acres.	5	95
26	58	Jornada Del Muerte	From 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 acres.	.....	.....	.....
27	65	Town of Las Frampas.	About 11 leagues and 4,105.90 acres.	46,461.22 acres, or 10 leagues and 3,058.42 acres.	10	90
28	62	Sebastian Martin ...	.....	51,387.80 acres, or 11 leagues and 3,644.72 acres.	10	90
31	67	Vicente Duran de Armijo.	.....	57.18 acres.....	95	5
36	64	Town of Chamita...	.....	1,636.29 acres	100	.....
38	30	Ramon Vigil	.....	31,802.92 acres, or 7 leagues and 1,420.96 acres.	5	95
39	9	Garvacio Nolan.....	.....	575,968.71 acres, or 132 leagues and 3,051.75 acres.	20	80
44	36	Ojo del Espiritu Santo.	.....	113,141.15 acres, or 26 leagues and 293.87 acres.	3	97
45	61	José Sutton.....	.....	69,445.55 acres, or 16 leagues and 1.07 acres.	20	80
47	51	Antoine Leroux	.....	126,024.53 acres, or 29 leagues and 156.41 acres.	10	90
49	93	Bernabé M. Montaño	7 square leagues	151,056.90 acres, or 34 leagues and 3,487.45 acres.	5	95
50	131	Antonio Sedillo.	About 24 square leagues.	88,079.78 acres, or 20 leagues and 1,274.18 acres.	5	95
51	87	Ojo de en Medio	.....	3,546.06 acres	5	95
52	133	Roque Lovato	About 3,840 acres...	1,619.86 acres	3	97
99	89	Lorenso Marquez...	.....	13,706.02 acres, or 3 leagues and 685.18 acres.	1	99
54	139	Cuyamungué	About 5,000 acres...	1,086.30 acres.....	20	80
55	137	Juan B. Valdes.....	About 20,500 acres..	6,583.29 acres, or 1 league and 2,243.01 acres.	5	95

are either now pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general, Santa Fé, N. Land Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Nerio Antonio Montoya and other inhabitants of the town of Torreon.	.....	.....	.....	Nearly all this grant is either grazing or timber land.
Roman Sisneros, for himself and residents of the town of Manzano.	.....	.....	Approved	This grant is best adapted to stock raising, but many portions are farmed.
Dolores Perea, Francisco Sandoval, José Andres, Sandoval Antonio Baca, Disiderio Valdez, and José Antonio Montoya.	.....	.....	....do	With the exception of about 600 acres, this grant is a barren rocky waste, destitute of water, wood, and grass.
Juan Bautista, Vigil y Alarid, Antonio José Rivera, and Michael S. Houck.	J. Houghton....	.....	Rejected..	This grant was never surveyed.
Cristobal Romero.....	.....	.....	Approved	A new survey of this grant has been ordered, but is not yet made.
Mariano Sanchez	M. Ashurst.....	.....	....do	.....
Gaspar Ortiz	....do	.....	....do	Nearly all this grant is arable.
Manuel Trujillo, for himself and other residents of the town of Chamita.	....do	.....	....do	
Ramon Vigil.....	J. S. Watts.....	.....	....do	
Fernando Nolan, Eugenio Nolan, Maria Leonor Nolan, and her husband, —— Aberta Maria Martina Delgado, *et al.*	T. D. Wheaton..	.....	....do	The lands in this grant were restored to entry by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 9, 1886.
The surviving heirs at law of Luis Cabeza de Baca.	J. S. Watts.....	.....	....do	
José Sutton.....	W. Claude Jones	.....	....do	April 3, 1886, Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
Antoine Leroux, for himself and the legal representatives of Pedro Vigil de Santillana, Juan Bautista Vigil, and Cristobal Vigil.	Smith & Houghton.	John Dunn and Oliver Lesli Ellis.	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended a new survey of this grant.
The heirs of the original grantees.	J. S. Watts.....	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended a new survey of this claim.
Felipé Chaves, for himself and as agent for the heirs and legal representatives of Antonio Sedillo.	Henry Hilgert and John Gwin.	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
J. Francisco Chaves	J. Bonifacio Chaves.	.....	....do	Do.
Gaspar Ortiz Alarid, for himself and for the heirs and legal representatives of Roque Lovato.	John Gwyn, jr ..	.....	....do	
Pablo Fernando and Felipé Delgado and the heirs of Simon Delgado.	S. B. Elkins	.....	....do	
John W. Conway and wife.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	....do	
José Luis Valdes, José Francisco Valdes, Maria Ignacio Valdes, *et al.*	....do	.....	....do	Do.

C.—*List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which Mex., or have been transmitted to the General*

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant, as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
56	130	Gotera	Supposed to be about 490 acres.	598.44 acres	90	10
57	136	José F. Baca y Terrus *et al.*	About 2,000 acres	1,589.87 acres	90	10
58	78	Rancho del Rio Grandé.		109,043.80 acres, or 25 leagues and 536.80 acres.	15	85
59	132	Los Cerrillos		2,287.41 acres	20	80
60	138	Town of Galisteo	Supposed to be about 9,000 acres.			
61	141	Cebolla		17,159.57 acres, or 3 leagues and 4,138.73 acres.	10	90
62	145	Town of Cieneguilla	Believed to contain about 25 square leagues.	43,961.54 acres, or 10 leagues and 558.74 acres.	5	95
63	135	Caja del Rio		62,343.01 acres, or 14 leagues and 1,579.01 acres.	2	98
64	149	Mesita de Juana Lopez.	About 90 square miles, or 57,600 acres.	42,022.85 acres, or 9 leagues and 2,960.33 acres.	3	97
65	150	Juan Gabaldon		11,619.56 acres, or 2 leagues and 2,939 acres.	2	98
66	134	Nacimiento		131,725.87 acres, or 30 leagues and 1,517.47 acres.	20	80
67	3	San Clemente	Supposed to contain about 90,000 acres.	89,403.40 acres, or 20 leagues and 2,597.80 acres.	20	80
68	140	Luis de Armenta	About 472 acres	444.24 acres	10	90
69	151	Juan Salas		436.41 acres	12	88
70	10	Estancia	About 320,000 acres.	415,036.56 acres, or 95 leagues and 2,709.96 acres.	5	95
71	83	Cañon de Chama	About 184,320 acres.	472,736.95 acres, or 108 leagues and 3,966.71 acres.	5	95
72	148	Ojo del Apaché				
73	152	Piedra Lumbré	About 9 square leagues.	48,336.12 acres, or 11 leagues and 563.04 acres.	5	95
74	143	Arroyo de los Chamizos.	Supposed to contain about 1,300 acres.	637.23 acres	5	95
75	119	Juan Luis Ortiz	About 115,200 acres.	33,250.39 acres, or 7 leagues and 2,868.43 acres.	3	97
76	153	San Antonio del Rio Colorado.	About 46,000 acres	18,955.22 acres, or 4 leagues and 1,594.10 acres.	5	95
77	156	Ojo Caliente	About 92,060 acres	38,590.20 acres, or 8 leagues and 3,867.96 acres.	5	95
78	154	San Miguel Spring	About 23,040 acres	25,176.39 acres, or 5 leagues and 3,474.99 acres.	3	97

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, N. Land Office, and still remain unpatented--Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Nazario Gonzales	Samuel Ellison	Francis Downs	Approved.	The claimant has protested against the existing survey.
Heirs and representatives of José Francisco Baca y Terrus *et al.*	....do		....do	
Inhabitants of the Rancho del Rio Grandé.	Pedro Sanchez		....do	
Heirs of Manuel Delgado	S. B. Elkins		....do	
Ignacio Chaves, Vicente Roival, Nicolas Pino, and others.	....do		Rejected	Not surveyed.
John T. Graham and Wm. Blackmore.	T. B. Catron		Approved.	
Anthony Joseph, Adolph Guttmann, Julius Triedman, and Lucien Stewart.	Samuel Ellison		....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable claim.
Manuel Baca y Ortiz, Faustin Baca y Ortiz, Pablo Baca y Ortiz, Severano Baca y Ortiz, *et al.*	John S. Watts		....do	
Heirs of Domingo Romero and Miguel and Manuel Ortiz.	S. B. Elkins, T. B. Catron.	John H. Knaebel	....do	The matter of a new survey is now before the Secretary of the Interior, on appeal.
Pablo Domingues	S. B. Elkins		....do	
The heirs and legal representatives of the thirty-six original grantees.	John Gwyn, jr.		....do	Surveyor-general recommended the rejection of this claim.
The legal representatives of Ana de Sandoval y Manzanares.	J. Houghton, J. Bonifacio Chavez, John Gwyn, jr.		....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
Luis Gold	John Gwyn, jr.		....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended confirmation to the extent of 8.82 acres.
Juan Salas	S. B. Elkins		....do	
Maria de los Dolores Nolan, Antonio Nolan, Francisco Nolan, Fernando Nolan, Eugenio Nolan, Maria Leonor Nolan, *et al.*	T. D. Wheaton		....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The heirs and legal representatives of Francisco Salazar.	Samuel Ellison		....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the execution of a new survey.
John L. Taylor	John S. Watts, S. B. Elkins, H. L. Waldo.		Rejected	Not surveyed.
José P. Gallegos and others.			Approved.	
Albino Bustamente and Juan José Martin.	S. B. Elkins		....do	
The heirs, and those holding under them, of Juan Luis Ortiz.	S. B. Elkins, T. B. Catron.		...do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
J. M. Lesser and others, residents of the town of San Antonio del Rio Colorado.	J. M. Lesser		....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the confirmation of this claim to the extent that it was actually occupied and improved.
Felix Galbis, Anthony Joseph, *et al.*	Samuel Ellison		....do	
Tomas Baca *et al.*, heirs and representatives of Bartolome Fernandes.	....do		....do	

C.—*List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which N. Mex., or have been transmitted to the General*

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
79	158	San Lorenzo or Alamillo.	.....	130,138.98 acres, or 29 leagues and 4,270.86 acres.	15	85
80	147	Juan de Mestas.....	.....	1,686.47 acres.....	20	80
81	146	Alfonso Rael de Aguilar.	4 square leagues....	.....	.....	.....
82	157	Salvador Gonzalez .	Containing approximately 240,000 acres.	23,661 acres, or 5 leagues and 1,959.60 acres.	1	99
83	164	Town of Bernalillo..	About 180,000 acres	11,674.37 acres, or 2 leagues and 2,993.81 acres.	80	20
84	165	Angostura.....	About 6,400 acres...	2,319.04 acres.....	90	10
85	161	Doña Ana Bend Colony.	.....	19,323.52 acres, or 4 leagues and 1,902.40 acres.	50	50
86	162	Mesilla Colony.....	.....	33,960.33 acres, or 7 leagues and 3,578.37 acres.	85	15
87	159	Gaspar Ortiz y Pais.	.....	Grant has been surveyed, but there is no plat on file in office.	.....	.....
88	166	City of Santa Fé...	.....	17,361.11 acres, or 4 square leagues.	25	75
89	160	La Talaya	About 34,560 acres..	1,003.55 acres.....	10	90
90	163	Refugio Colony.....	.....	26,130.19 acres, or 6 leagues and 88.51 acres.	75	25
91	144	Town of Alameda ..	.....	106,274.87 acres, or 24 leagues and 2,108.15 acres.	20	80
92	168	Jacona.....	About 9,600 acres..	46,341.48 acres, or 10 leagues and 2,938.68 acres.	5	95
93	142	Cañon del Rio Colorado.	About 115,000 acres.	42,939.21 acres, or 9 leagues and 3,876.69 acres.	5	95
94	167	Uña de Gato.....	.....	Grant has been surveyed, but there is no plat on file in the office.	.....	.....
95	169	Town of Ceyilleta ..	.....	224,770.13 acres, or 51 leagues and 3,415.85 acres.	90	10
96	170	Ignacio Chaves	4 square leagues	243,036.43 acres, or 55 leagues and 4,321.03 acres.	5	95
97	171	Joaquin Mestas.....	1 square league. ...	3,632.94 acres.....	10	90
98	172	Cañada de los Alamos.	....do	148,862.94 acres, or 34 leagues and 1,293.42 acres.	5	95
99	173	Filipé Tafoya, *et al.*	....do	22,578.12 acres, or 5 leagues and 876.72 acres.	3	97
100	175	Miguel and Santiago Montoya.	A little more than seven-eighths of a square league.	3,253.09 acres.....	10	90
101	176	Antonio Baca.....	1 square league	43,653.03 acres, or 10 leagues and 3,250.23 acres.	8	92
102	155	San Marcos Spring..	2,250 acres	1,890.62 acres.....	7	93

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general, at Santa Fe, Land Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general:	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Ramon Luna, Anastacio Garcia, *et al.*	.....	.....	Approved.	
José de la luz Roibal and Jesus M. Montoya.	John Gwyn, jr.	.....	....do	
Jesus Maria Ortez *et al* ...	....do	.....	....do	Not surveyed.
The heirs and legal representatives of Salvador Gonzales.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The heirs and legal representatives of Luis Garcia.	H. L. Waldo	.....	....do	
José L. Perea and others, assignees and legal representatives of Juan José Callegos.	....do	.....	....do	
Inhabitants of Doña Aña Bend.	John D. Bail	.....	....do	
Inhabitants of the civil colony of Mesilla.	....do	.....	....do	
José Manuel Ortiz	Fiske & Stevens, R. H. Tompkins.	.....	....do	Do.
Inhabitants of the city of Santa Fé.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	....do	
The heirs and legal representatives of Manuel Trujillo.	....do	.....	....do	
Inhabitants of the civil colony of Refugio.	John D. Bail....	.....	....do	
The inhabitants of the town of Alameda.	John Gwyn, jr ..	.....	....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Ignaceo Roival and Jacinto Pelaez.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	....do	
José Antonio Laforet.....	....do	.....	....do	Do.
Manuel A. Otero.....	....do	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Atkinson decided the grant papers to be forgeries.
Inhabitants of Cevilleta ..	....do	.....	....do	
The heirs and legal representatives of Ignacio Chaves *et al.*	....do	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
The heirs and legal representatives of Joaquin Mestas.	....do	.....	....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of B. Miera y Pacheco and Pedro Padilla.	....do	.....	....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Felipé Tafoya, Diego Antonio Chaves, and Pedro de Chaves.	....do	.....	....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Miguel and Santiago Montoya.	....do	.....	....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representives of Antonio Baca.	....do	.....	....do	Do.
The legal representatives of Antonio Urban Montaño.	....do	.....	....do	Do.

C.—*List of Spanish and Mexican pr.vate land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which N. Mex., or have been transmitted to the General*

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
103	177	Luis Jaramillo	1 square league	18,046.59 acres, or 4 leagues and 685.47 acres.	5	95
104	178	Baltazar Baca and sons.	2½ square leagues	12,207.40 acres, or 2 leagues and 3,526.84 acres.	5	95
105	179	Petaca	About 90 square miles, or 57,600 acres.	186,977.11 acres, or 43 leagues and 345.07 acres.	3	97
106	181	Juan Otero	4,340.27 acres	4,340.26 acres	5	95
107	180	Town of Socorro	2,400 square miles, or 1,536,000 acres.	843,259.59 acres, or 194 leagues and 1,245.27 acres.	5	95
108	182	Town of Vallecito	Approximately 30,000 acres.	114,400.54 acres, or 26 leagues and 1,553.26 acres.	3	97
109	110	Francisco A. Gijosa		1,567.83 acres	35	65
110	121	San Cristobal				
111	115	Santa Teresa	4 square leagues, more or less.	9,681.29 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,000.73 acres.	90	10
112	117 116	José Trujillo		5,009.69 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,659.41 acres.	30	70
113	127	Cañon de los Pedernales.	Approximately from about 200,000 to 250,000 acres, or from 46 to 58 leagues.			
114	122	Santa Barbara		18,480.23 acres, or 4 leagues and 1,128.11 acres.	10	90
115	125	Cieneguilla		45,244.43 acres, or 10 leagues and 1,871.63 acres.	15	85
116	111	Antonio Martinez		67,480.20 acres, or 15 leagues and 2,376 acres.	10	90
117	116	Juan de Jesus Lucero.				
118	97	Nerio Antonio Montoya.	Containing about 70,000 acres.	60,214.13 acres, or 13 leagues and 3,790.49 acres.	3	97
119	49	San Miguel Del Bado		315,300.80 acres, or 72 leagues and 2,800.64 acres.	10	90
120	129	José Dominguez				
121	126	Maragua	About 520 acres	389.82 acres	90	10
122	128	Cañon de San Diego		9,572.57 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,072.01 acres.	3	97

either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

of claimants at of filing petition in ffice of the United s surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
irs and legal representatives of Luis Jara-	Samuel Ellison..	.....	Approved.	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
rs and legal representatives of Baltazar and sons.	....do	.....	....do	Do.
rs and legal representatives of José Jufartinez and oth-	....do	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable title to the land actually granted.
rs and legal representatives of Juan	Waldo & Ellison.	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
ants of Socorro ther towns.	Hubbell & Ellison.	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable claim to the land actually occupied and improved.
ants of the town llecito.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
ants of the town icinity of Taos.	....do	.....	....do	
Martinez and oth-	Santiago Valdes.	.....	Rejected..	Not surveyed.
scobar, Jesus Mascobar, and other of Francisco Gar-	Gildersleeve & Ellison.	.....	Approved.	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
e Gomes and oth- rs and legal representatives of José Tru-	Samuel Ellison..	.....	....do.....	
o Valdes, Policarcia, *et al.*	John Gwyn, jr..	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim. No survey has ever been made.
tion Leyva, Pruo Martinez, *et al.*	R. H. Tompkins and H. L. Langan.	.....	....do	
irs and legal representatives of Andres oya.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable claim for about 500 acres.
irs and legal representatives of Antonio ines.	....do	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
signees and legal esentatives of Juan eus Lucero.	....do	.....	Rejected..	Surveyors-General Atkinson and Pullen both rejected this claim on the ground that the papers were forgeries.
irs and legal representatives of Juan An- Cabera de Baca.	John S. Watts..	.....	Approved.	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the execution of a new survey.
tants of the settlees of La Cuesta, San el, Las Mulas, El lo, etc.	.....	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended that the grant be confirmed to the heirs and legal representatives of Lorenzo Marques and fifty-seven others.
o Valdes.....	.....	.....	Rejected..	Not surveyed.
Ellison and others.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	Approved.	
Chaves and others.	Amado Chaves..	.....	....do	

C.—*List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which Mex., or have been transmitted to the General*

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
123	42	Rancho de Galvan		17,018 acres, or 3 leagues and 3,997.16 acres.	7	93
124	113	Town of Peña Blanca.		585.66 acres	90	10
125	120	Don Fernandez de Taos.		1,899.89 acres	50	50
126	123	Bartolome Baca				
128	189	Las Truchas		10,314.65 acres, or 2 leagues and 1,634.09 acres.	10	90
129	24	José Manuel Sanchez Baca.	1 square league	3,601.19 acres	95	5
130	188	Town of Albuquerque.	4 square leagues	4 square leagues	60	40
131	124	Polvareda	Supposed to contain about 4½ square leagues.	35,924.18 acres, or 8 leagues and 1,291.94 acres.	10	90
132	191	Antonio de Salazar	Probably about 126 square miles, or 80,640 acres.	22,351.12 acres, or 5 leagues and 1,649.72 acres.	10	90
133	106	Rito de los Frijoles		23,022.28 acres, or 5 leagues and 1,320.88 acres.	2	98
134	190	San Mateo Spring	Containing about 4 square leagues, more or less.	3,547.46 acres	25	75
135	95	Cañada de Cochiti		104,554.24 acres, or 24 leagues and 387.32 acres.	2	98
136	52	Santiago Ramires		6,165.90 acres, or 1 league and 1,825.62 acres.	3	97
137	187	Sebastian de Vargas	About 24,000 acres			
138	193	Cañada de Santa Clara.	About 90,000 acres			
139	201	Santo Tomas de Iturbide.	2 square leagues			
140	199	Town of Abiquiu				
141	202	Domingo Valdes	About 12 square miles, or 1 league and 3,339.72 acres.			
142	200	Santo Domingo and San Felipé.				
143	1	Manuel Alvarez	16 square leagues			
144	88	Las Huertas				
145	184	Town of Atrisco	About 12 square leagues.			

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general, at Santa Fé, N. Land Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Heirs of Francisco Sandoval and legal representatives of Ignacio Sanches Vergara.	Amado Chaves..	.....	Approved.	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the execution of a new survey.
Inhabitants of the town of Peña Blanca.	John S. Watts, Chaves & Wade.	.....	....do	
Inhabitants of Don Fernandez de Taos.	.....	.....	....do	
Manuel A. Otero and others.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	Rejected..	Not surveyed.
The heirs and legal representatives of Francisco Montes Vigil.	Chaves & Wade.	.....	Approved.	
The heirs, assignees, and legal representatives of José Manuel Sanches Baca.	W. L. Rynerson.	.....	....do	There is a petition on file in this case asking that a new survey be made of the north boundary line of the grant.
Inhabitants of the town of Albuquerque.	Breeden & Hazeldine.	.....	....do	
The heirs and legal representatives of Juan Pablo Martin.	Samuel Ellison..	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
Ramon Salazar, for himself and others.	....do	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable title.
The heirs and legal representatives of Antonia Rosa Lujan.	Chaves & Wade, John S. Watts.	Clarence Key...	....do	
Roman A. Baca and others.	Breeden & Waldo.	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim.
James G. Whitney and others, legal representatives of Antonio Lucero.	Fiske & Warren.	.....	....do	Do.
Harvey E. Easterday and Benito Borrego.	Smith & Houghton, Candalerio Martinez.	.....	....do	
The heirs, legal representatives, and their assigns, of Sebastian de Vargas.	P. L. Vanderveer.	.....	Rejected..	Surveyor General Julian recommended the consideration of an equitable claim. No survey has been made of this claim.
The Indians of the Pueblo of Santa Clara.	U. S. Pueblo Indian agent.	.....	Approved.	
Mariano Barela, Ramon Salazar, Pablo Córdova, Anastacio Costilla, and others.	Rynerson & Wade.	.....	....do	Surveyor-General Julian recommended the rejection of this claim, but subsequently transmitted to the G. L. O. new evidence in support of the title. Not surveyed.
J. M. C. Chaves and associate owners.	J. M. C. Chaves..	.....	....do	Not surveyed.
Marcos Valdes, Dolores Valdes and her husband, José Maria Rodrigues, Julio Valdes, and Luciano Valdes, and those holding under them.	James H. Purdy.	.....	Rejected..	Do.
Inhabitants of the pueblos of Santo Domingo and San Felipé.	U. S. Pueblo Indian agent.	.....	Approved	Do.
Don Manuel Alvarez.....	John S. Watts ..	.....	Rejected..	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Andres de Aragon and others.	Chaves & Wade.	.....	....do	Do.
Inhabitants of the town of Atrisco.	Chaves, Chacon & Key.	.....	Approved.	Do.

C.—*List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which Mex., or have been transmitted to the General*

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grasing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
146	102	El Tajo	24,889.925 acres, or 5 leagues and 3,188.525 acres.			
147	203	José Antonio Lucero.	About 4,000 acres			
148	84	Plaza Blanca				
149	85	Plaza Colorado				
150	96	Cañon de Carnue				
151	196	Town of El Rito	Nearly 52,000 acres, or nearly 12 leagues.			
152	204	Guadalupita	About 180 square miles, or 26 leagues and 2,852.73 acres.			
153	205	Las Cienequitas				
154	207	Las Lagunitas				
155	208	Nicolas Duran de Chaves.				
156	209	Los Ranchos	About 48 square miles or 30,720 acres, being 7 leagues and 338.04 acres.			
157	210	Pajarito	About 56 square miles, or 35,840 acres, being 8 leagues and 1,117.76 acres.			
158	109	Cristobal de la Serna.	20,000 acres or 4 leagues and 2,638.88 acres.			
159	81	Arroyo Hondo	About 23,040 acres, or 5 leagues and 1,338.60 acres.			
160	211	José Garcia	Believed to be less than 11 square leagues.			
161	212	Henry Völcker	640 acres	640 acres	1	*99
162	192	Nuestra Señora de los Dolores-Mirie.				
	4	Cienega				
	5	Galisteo				
	7	Town of Chaperito				
	23	Angostura de Pecós				
	26	Town of Cubero				
	34	Juan Francisco Pinard.				

*Mineral.

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, N. Land Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Franz Huning and Charles F. Huning.	Henry Hilgert, H. M. Atkinson and John A. Knaebel.	.....	Approved.	Not surveyed.
Juan Lucero, Agapito Lucero, Ignacio Lucero, Marcelino Lucero, and others.	Urbano Chacon.	.....	....do	Do.
J. M. C. Chaves and others.	W. H. Patterson.	.....	....do	Do.
....do	....do	.....	....do	Do.
The heirs and legal representatives of Juan Ignacio Tafoya and others.	Samuel Ellison.	.....	....do	Do.
Epifanio Lopes and others	John H. Knaebel.	.....	....do	This approval was only for the land actually occupied. Not surveyed.
Maria Altagracia Gallegos and Juan B. Gallegos.	Langhorne & Ronquillo.	.....	Rejected..	Not surveyed.
The heirs and legal representatives and assigns of Pedro Gallego and Juan Miguel Maes.	John P. Victory.	.....	Approved.	Do.
Francisco Griego, Manuela Meanes de Chaves, G. Badoracco, José Lucras, and others.	....do	.....	Rejected..	Do.
José Chaves, Y. Gallegos, Felix Chaves, Profecto Chaves y Chaves, Juan José Chaves, and others.	Catron, Thornton and Clancy.	.....	Approved.	Do.
José Maria Griego, Reyes Romero, Pedro Griego y Santillanes, and 245 others.	Edward L. Bartlett.	.....	....do	Do.
Tomas C. Guiteres and 16 others.	....do	.....	....do	Do.
José de Jesus Torres, José Dolores Mondragon, Gregorio Mondragon, and 301 others.	Santiago Valdez.	.....	....do	Do.
Diego Martinez, Pablo Martinez, Flor Martinez, Gabriela Medina, and 71 others.	....do	.....	....do	Do.
Mariano Otero.....	John H. Knaebel.	.....	Rejected..	Do.
Heirs, assigns, and legal representatives of Henry Völcker.	W. H. Selden....	W. H. Selden....	.....	Confirmed by act of Congress of October 1, 1888.
Antonio Jaques and Mariano Barela.	Francis Downs.	E. A. Fiske	Rejected..	Not surveyed.
Names of claimants are unknown, as no petition has been filed in the case.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Juan Ortiz	.....	.....	.....	Do.
José Apodaca, Lucrecio Lucero, José E. Lucero, Telesfor Lucero, and 213 others.	Francis Downs.	Francis Downs.	.....	Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Residents of the town of Cubero.	John S. Watts..	Amado Chaves.	....	Do.
Juan Francisco Pinard ...	....do	.....	.....	Do.

C —*List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which* *Mex., or have been transmitted to the General Land*

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
	35	José Manuel Córdova.				
	37	Santa Rosalia Mine.				
	59	Town of Vallecito				
	71	José Dolores Fernandez.				
	72	Francisco Gonzales.				
	75	Arqueta				
	76	Angostura				
	77	Cristobal Jaramillo				
	79	Rito de San José				
	80	Los Conejos				
	82	Cañada de los Mestiños.				
	86	Las Talayas				
	90	El Cadillal				
	91	El Embudo				
	92	Dabalos				
	94	Guadalupita				
	98	Tesuque				
	99	Towns of Los Candelarios, Los Guegos, Los Gallegos, Los Publaños, Los Ranchos, and El Rancho.				
	100	Beale's Colony	45,000,000 acres, or 10,367 square leagues.			
	101	Lode Basques				
	103	Rancho de Santa Cruz.				
	104	Alfonso Raël de Aguilar.	About 345 acres			
	105	Plaza of Guadalupe.				
	107	Santa Rita del Cobre.	31,213 acres			
	112	Rio del Oso				
	114	Mesilla Valley				
	174	Arroyo Hondo				
	183	Vallecito				
	185	San José Spring	About 4 square leagues.			
	186	La Nasa				
	194	Santa Rita del Cobre.				
	195	Sitio de Navajo	Supposed to contain 100,000 acres.			
	197	Joaquin Garcia				
	198	Pueblo Colorado				

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, N. Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
José Manuel Córdova, for himself and others.	Smith & Ashurst			Not surveyed.
Antonio Cano and other heirs of Ignacio Cano.	... do			Do.
Inhabitants of the town of Vallecito.				Do.
José Dolores Fernandez, for himself and others.	M. Ashurst			Do.
Francisco Gonzales	J. Houghton			Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.				Do.
....do				Do.
J. C. Hubbell	J. Houghton			Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.				Do.
José Maria Martinez, Antonio Martinez, Julian Gallegos, and Celedonio Valdez, for themselves and others.	J. Houghton			In the present State of Colorado; not surveyed.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.				Not surveyed.
....do				Do.
....do				Do.
....do				Do.
....do				Do.
....do				Do.
Antonio José Garcia and many others.	John Townsend, agent, Catron & Thornton.			Do.
The inhabitants of the towns of Los Candelarios, Los Guegos, Los Gallegos, Los Publaños, Los Ranchos, and El Rancho.	John Gwin, jr			Do.
No petition is filed in case.	H. Clay Stephens			Do.
Heirs of Antonio Ortiz, deceased.	John S. Watts			Do.
Tomas Cabeza de Baca	....do			Do.
José Manuel Gueterez, Cornelio Torres, and Esquipula Montoya.	Samuel Ellison			Do.
Inhabitants of the Plaza of Guadalupe.	John S. Watts			Do.
Heirs and legal representatives of Francisco Manuel de Elguea.	....do		Dismissed.	Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.				Do.
Meregildo Guerra *et al.*	J. Houghton			Do.
Unknown, as no petition is on file.				Do.
Heirs and legal representatives of José Garcia de la Mora.	Samuel Ellison			Do.
Heirs and legal representatives of Paulin Montoya and others.	Chaves & Wade			Do.
Albino Lopez				Do.
Martin B. Hayes	W. W. Wilshire			Do.
Rafael Armijo	Stearns & Douglas.			Do.
Jesus Maria Vigil, for himself and others.				Do.
José Isabel Martinez and Gabriel Archuleta, for themselves and associates.	John H. Knaebel and Candelario Martinez.			Do.

C.—*List of Spanish and Mexican private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico which or have been transmitted to the General Land*

Reported No.	File No.	Name of claim.	Area of grant as claimed or estimated.	Area of grant, according to official survey.	Estimated proportion of land.	
					Agricultural.	Grazing and timber.
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
	206	Santiago Báne				
	213	Isleta Indians				
	S	Pueblo of Laguna		125,225.18 acres, or 28 leagues and 3,697.34 acres.		
	TT	Pueblos of Zia, Santa Ana, and Jemez.	About 276,480 acres, or 63 leagues and 3,042.36 acres.	382,849 acres, or 88 leagues and 904.36 acres.		
	U	Pueblo of San Cristobal.				
	V	Pueblo of Zuni		17,581.25 acres, or 4 leagues and 20.13 acres.		

are now either pending in the office of the United States surveyor-general at Santa Fé, N. Mex., Office, and still remain unpatented—Continued.

Names of claimants at time of filing petition in the office of the United States surveyor-general.	Former attorneys.	Present attorneys.	Action taken by surveyors-general.	Remarks.
Trinidad Lopez, Maria Cleofas Bone de Lopez, and others.	Fernando Nolan.	Fernando Nolan.	.....	Not surveyed.
Indians of the pueblo of Isleta.	J. M. Clark.....	.....	.....	Do.
Indians of the pueblo of Laguna.	John S. Watts ..	United States Pueblo Indian agent.	Approved.	
Indians of the pueblos of Zia, Santa Ana, and Jemez.	Samuel Ellison..	....do	...do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	The Pueblo is extinct.
Indians of the pueblo of Zuni.	.....	United States Pueblo Indian agent.	Approved.	

Total number of claims in this exhibit	184
Total area of one hundred surveyed claims, acres	6,738,881.61
Percentage of this area which is agricultural	13.21
Percentage of this area which is grazing and timber	86.79

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, July 22, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 23, 1890, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my report of transactions relating to the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, accompanied by tabular statements as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for the survey of public lands, payable from the $10,000 allotted to Oregon out of the general appropriation of $200,000 made by act of Congress approved March 2, 1889.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for surveys, payable from the appropriation of $10,000 made by the Indian appropriation act of Congress approved March 2, 1889.

C.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for allotment surveys on the Siletz Indian Reservation in Oregon, payable from the appropriation of $100,000 provided for surveys and resurveys for allotment purposes by act of Congress, approved February 8, 1887.

D.—Estimate of funds required for the surveying service in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

I have to report the aggregate number of miles surveyed and reported to your office since my last annual report as follows, viz:

Description of surveys.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Reservation boundary lines	58	30	13
Donation claim and connecting lines	41	78	31
Standard lines	3	40	70
Township lines	46	11	43
Subdivisional lines	416	09	07
Total	566	09	64

These surveys embrace 91,076.61 acres.

There have been prepared by this office 93 books of certified transcripts of field notes, 3 plats of donation land claims, 2 plats of standards parallel, 8 plats of exteriors, 176 plats of subdivisions, 3 maps of boundary of diminished Umatilla Reservation, 2 maps of north boundary of Warm Springs Indian Reservation, 46 descriptive lists; 888 official letters were written, covering 1,697 pages.

There were also prepared for the use of special agents and deputy surveyors in the field 20 plats and 16 transcripts of field notes.

There were forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office 58 books, certified transcripts of field notes; 2 plats of reservation boundary, 1 plat standard parallel, 1 plat donation land claims, 4 plats of exteriors, 45 plats of subdivisions.

In addition to this there were forwarded for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs 35 books, certified transcripts of field notes; 1 plat of reservation boundary, 21 township plats of Umatilla Indian Reservation, 2 township plats of Siletz Indian Reservation, 3 township plats of Grande Ronde Indian Reservation.

There were forwarded to local land office 34 township plats, 23 descriptive lists, 6 mining plats, 4 special plats; also swamp-land lists No. 65 to 74, inclusive, embracing 3,060.45 acres.

MINING CLAIMS.

During the fiscal year special deposits have been made aggregating $415, as follows: $405 for office work in connection with survey of ten mineral claims; $10 for office work in connection with examination and report on two placer claims, for most of

which the necessary orders have been issued to deputy mineral surveyors. Number of mineral surveys officially made, 7; number of examinations of placer claims reported to this office, 8; number of mining plats made, 35.

CONDITION OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1889.

Special contract entered into with Deputy Surveyors Currin and Noland May 4, 1887, provided for the survey of the original boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in Oregon, the boundary of the diminished reservation, the extension of the lines of public survey over the entire reservation, and the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of such sections as might be selected for allotment to the Indians.

The field work executed under this contract was completed and returns made to this office prior to July 1, 1888.

On April 1, 1889, Mr. B. P. Douglass was appointed special examiner of surveys to inspect this work. These surveys were examined during the months of May, June, and July, and while the examiner found several discrepancies in measurement and quite a number of irregularities in the construction and markings of corners, he considered the work on the whole had been fairly well done, and recommended the approval of the surveys.

This report was filed in this office on August 30, 1889, and transmitted to your office on the following day in response to a telegram asking for the same, thus giving this office but a limited time in which to examine it.

Considering the irregularities were principally technical in character, and in view of the recommendation of Examiner Douglass, who had inspected the work in the field, and, further, considering that nothing remained for this office to do but to recommend either the approval or rejection of the entire survey, I concurred in the recommendation of the examiner, that the surveys as executed by Currin and Noland under their special joint contract be approved.

Upon an inspection of Examiner Douglass's report when it reached your office, and comparison with the deputies' field notes, the descrepancies and irregularities were considered to be of such a character as to preclude the work being accepted without certain corrections being made.

In accordance with instructions from your office Deputies Currin and Noland, on April 15, 1890, were ordered to at once proceed to the field and make certain specified resurveys and corrections in their work in order to place the same in proper shape for final acceptance.

These instructions were carried out, the corrections made, and returns thereof submitted. The new township plats were prepared and the surveys were finally approved and accepted by your office.

Deputy Surveyor Andrew Todd completed his surveys under contract No. 541, dated May 25, 1889, and returned his field notes to this office. However, before the office work had been entirely completed we were obliged to suspend further work on same in order to complete the maps and transcripts in connection with the surveys on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, for which there was a very urgent demand.

Work on Deputy Todd's contract is now completed and transcripts and plats will be forwarded to your office.

Contract No. 542, with William H. Wilbur, United States deputy surveyor, dated May 29, 1889, provided for surveys in T. 32 S., Rs. 14 and 15 W.

When Deputy Wilbur submitted his returns they were found to contain so many errors and irregularities as to necessitate the rejection of the work unless numerous corrections were made in the field and the notes rewritten.

Permission was granted by your office for the deputy to apply for an extension of time in which to return to the field and correct his work. As Deputy Wilbur evinced but little desire to make such application, after considerable correspondence his returns were rejected by this office on July 2, 1890, for reasons more fully set forth in my letter E, dated July 3, 1890, to your office, recommending the rejection of his surveys and the cancellation of his contract.

Contract No. 543, dated May 31, 1889, with Henry A. Harvey, United States deputy surveyor, provided for surveys in Ts. 38, 39, 40, and 41 S., R. 12 W., and T. 39 S., R. 13 W.

These surveys were completed and returns submitted to this office, but owing to some necessary corrections having to be made, Deputy Surveyor Harvey applied for and obtained an extension of time to August 31, 1890, in which to make his returns He is now in the field.

With the foregoing exceptions all the work contracted for prior to July 1, 1889, has been completed and plats and transcripts forwarded to your office.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

During the past year numerous petitions have been received in this office asking for surveys in different parts of the State. The bulk of the petitions are for surveys in townships along the coast, where the lands are for the greater part broken

and mountainous, covered with timber, often quite heavily, and almost invariably covered with a very dense undergrowth, which makes the work of surveying it difficult and expensive. These lands when once cleared are generally well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, and are fast filling up with settlers, who to all appearances have located thereon in good faith, and with the intention of making permanent homes for themselves and families.

For several years past it had been the policy of your office to prohibit the survey of forests or heavily timbered lands, and former regulations provided that the survey of a township must be completed in its entirety unless natural obstacles rendered its completion absolutely impossible, but owing to the restriction in the appropriation act confining the surveys to agricultural land, provision was made for the survey of timbered lands where they were adapted to agriculture and occupied by actual bona fide settlers, who at great labor and expense had made for themselves permanent homes.

The surveying instructions were modified so as to provide that a deputy surveyor should survey all the cultivable land and omit the uncultivable, but that in surveying a township the subdivisional lines must be extended over all the land that can be properly classed as agricultural. This restriction made the work of surveying a township more tedious and expensive than if a deputy was allowed to complete it in its entirety, as he was compelled to stop the survey of a line when it reached irrigable land, unless lands of a proper character lay beyond. It also placed upon him the responsibility of determining what lands were agricultural, and consequently surveyable, under existing restrictions.

Owing to this and the further fact that nearly all the surveyors desired were in the mountainous regions along the coast, where the undergrowth is very dense, competent surveyors were deterred from entering into contracts even at the highest rates of $18, $15, and $12 per mile for standard, township, and section lines, respectively, allowed in cases of exceptional difficulty in the execution of the surveys.

Eleven contracts have been entered into and one survey provided for under special instructions, the estimated liability aggregating $5,405, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I expected to award contracts for other additional surveys, the estimated liability aggregating more than $3,000, but was disappointed.

Offers had been made by competent surveyors to execute surveys in four townships, at certain stipulated rates per mile.

The consent of your office to award the contracts and allow the rates asked had been granted.

In the mean time this office had been furnished with copies of the Manual of Surveying Instructions of December 2, 1889, and with the contracts prepared for the execution of surveys in these four townships. A copy of the manual was forwarded to the contracting deputies.

The contracts were returned without being executed, the surveyors claiming that under this manual considerable more work was required of the deputy; and in a rough mountainous country like that in which the proposed surveys were to be made, it would be very difficult, making their work close within the limits prescribed.

I endeavored to find other surveyors to undertake the work, but did not succeed.

I regret this as I was very desirous of executing contracts covering as much as possible of the amount allotted to this district. I believe, however, that contracts can be awarded for the survey of these townships as soon as the appropriation becomes available.

Your office has placed a liberal construction on the restriction confining surveys to agricultural lands, and I am of the opinion that much less difficulty will be experienced in securing the services of competent surveyors, providing fair rates are allowed for executing the work.

At the present time there are quite a number of petitions on file in this office, asking for the survey of lands that are occupied and improved by actual settlers, but the localities and character of the land in the townships sought to be surveyed are such as will require the benefit of the special augmented rates in order to secure contracts.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that a liberal amount be apportioned to this district from the appropriation for the present fiscal year for the survey of the public lands, as the demands for such as are actually needed is now very urgent and constantly increasing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS W. TAYLOR,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Oregon.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon for surveys of public lands, payable from the appropriation of* $200,000 *made by act of Congress approved March* 2, 1889.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liabilities.
	1889.			
(*)	July 23	Andrew Todd	Meanders of the Nehalem river through T. 4 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon. †	$130
544	Aug. 14	George Fitzhugh.....	For completion of surveys in T. 31 S., R. 15 W., Willamette meridian. ‡	75
545	Aug. 15	Charles M. Collier and Robert O. Collier.	For completion of the survey of T. 18 S., R. 1 E., Willamette meridian. ‡	400
546	Aug. 16	....do	For the completion of the survey of T. 18 S., R. 11 W., and all lines necessary to survey T. 19 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian. †	750
548	Aug. 26	Samuel L. Lovell	For the lines necessary to complete the survey of the exterior boundaries of Ts. 3 and 4 N., R. 9 W., and the subdivisions of the south half of T. 4 N., R. 9 W., Willamette meridian. †	550
550	Dec. 16	Albert R. Buttolph ...	For the completion of surveys in Ts. 19 S., R. 12 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon. †	50
	1890.			
551	Mar. 19	John C. Arnold	For the completion of surveys in T. 2 S., R. 32 E., and Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 33 E., Willamette meridian. §	800
552	June 5	Albert P. Wilson	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in Ts. 1, 2, and 3 S., R. 10 W., and Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian. ‖	375
553	June 14	Henry Meldrum	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in T. 4 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., Willamette meridian. ‖	900
554	June 20	Rolla Canfield	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in T. 35 S., R. 14 W., Willamette meridian. ‖	500
555	June 25	Albert P. Wilson	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in the N. ½ of T. 6 S., Rs. 10 and 11 W., Willamette meridian. ‖	400
556	June 28	Charles M. Collier	For all lines necessary to complete the surveys in T. 20 S., R. 2 W., Willamette meridian, Oregon. ‖	475
				5,405

* Special instructions.
† Survey completed and the field notes returned to this office.
‡ Survey completed and accepted by Commissioner of General Land Office.
§ Deputy in field.
‖ Contract awaiting the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

B.—*Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon, payable from the appropriation of* $10,000 *made by the Indian appropriation act of March* 2, 1889.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
	1889.			
547	Aug. 24.	John A. McQuinn.....	For surveying the west boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon. *	$1,000

* Deputy in field.

C.—*Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor-general of Oregon, payable from the appropriation of* $100,000 *for surveys and resurveys made by act of Congress approved February* 8, 1887.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
	1889.			
549	Aug. 30.	Levi C. Walker	For surveying meander, exterior, and subdivisional lines in Ts. 6 and 8 S., R. 10 W., and Ts. 7 and 10 S., R. 11 W., Willamette meridian, for allotment purposes in the Siletz Indian Reservation, Oregon. *	$700

* Survey completed and accepted by Commissioner of General Land Office.

D.—*Estimate of funds required for the surveying service in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.*

	Items.	Total.
SURVEYS.		
For running, measuring, and marking—		
Standards parallel	$2,500	
Township lines	7,500	
Subdivisional and meander lines	30,000	
Total for surveys		$40,000
SALARIES.		
For salary of surveyor-general	2,500	
For salaries of clerks	4,500	
Total for salaries		7,000
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
For the pay of messenger, purchase of stationery, and other incidental expenses	1,500	
Total		1,500
Total estimate for the service		48,500

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake city, Utah, July 18, 1890.

I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, the annual report of the United States surveyor-general's office for the district of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz.:

A—Statement showing condition of resurveys of public lands under appropriation for resurveys approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

B—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

C—Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

D—Recapitulation showing number of miles of surveys approved and number of acres embraced therein, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890; also, total number of acres surveyed in this Territory up to June 30, 1890.

E—Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1890, but which have not yet been approved by the surveyor-general.

F—Statement showing contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field notes and plats of which have not yet been returned to this office.

G—Statement of contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field work of which is not yet completed.

H—Recapitulation showing number of miles surveyed and returned to this office prior to June 30, 1890, but not yet approved; also recapitulation of number of miles included in contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the plats and field notes of which have not yet been returned to this office.

The above statements show that the number of miles of surveys approved was 323 miles 45 chains 11 links; number of miles surveyed and returned but not yet approved, 1,503 miles 37 chains; number of miles included in contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, but not yet returned to this office, 990 miles 2 chains 95 links; also that 4 surveying contracts were let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field work of which is not yet completed.

The number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1889, was 12,339,931.19; number surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 91,814.41, making a grand total of 12,431,745.60 acres surveyed and approved up to June 30, 1890.

The number of township plats made and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, was 6.

The number of township plats made but not yet approved is 19. There has been a number of tracings of township plats made for the United States Geological Survey, and about the usual amount of miscelleanous draughting, tracing, etc., done in the Agricultural Department.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company deposited, on selections, $99.74 for field work and $12.47 for office work, making a total of $112.21; and the Union Pacific Railroad Company deposited, on selections, $4,215 for field work and $526.87 for office work, making a total of $4,741.87 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

There were not any "special deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands" made during the year.

In the mineral department there were 220 orders issued during the year, as follows:

198 lode claims, at $27	$5,346
11 amended surveys, at $15	165
7 mill sites applied for after lode, at $27	189
4 reports on placer claims	37
	5,737
Paid for conflicts	1,180

Making a grand total of $6,917 paid into this department of the office during the year.

There were 936 mineral plats made embracing 238 lode claims, 6 amended surveys, and 1 mill site.

There are 10 mineral claims in process of working up, 25 mineral claims suspended awaiting instructions from Washington, 21 mineral claims suspended awaiting action of applicants, and 6 mineral claims suspended awaiting action of deputy surveyor.

There are not any claims filed in the office that have not been taken up.

Considerable office work during the last year has been done in the preparation of detailed schedules of mining claims, preparatory to the making of connected plats of the more important mining districts; but, as in most of these districts, a certain amount of field work is necessary, for which as yet no fund is provided, but little useful result has yet been attained.

Your attention is most earnestly requested to the urgent need in this office of a system of connected mineral plats, and to the applications for an appropriation for this purpose made in estimates of June 19, 1889, and July 9, 1890, and in letters of December 24, 1889, and May 27, 1890.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

ELLSWORTH DAGGETT,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Utah.

Hon. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing condition of resurveys of public lands under appropriation for "resurveys" approved during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Deputy.	Resurveys.	Extent. M.	C.	L.	Rate.	Cost.
156	1887. Mar. 10	Arthur F. Benson*	Meridian lines: Ts. 7, 8, and 9 N., R. 1 E., Salt Lake meridian	14	00	00	$7.00	$98.00
			Township lines: South and east boundaries, T. 7 N., R. 1 E.; south boundary, T. 8 N., R. 1 W.; east and south boundaries, T. 8 N., R. 2 E.; east boundary, T. 9 N., R. 1 E., Salt Lake meridian	18	78	08	5.45	70.85
			Subdivision lines: Ts. 7, 8, and 9 N., R. 1 E., Salt lake meridian	31	69	70	4.20	133.86
			Closings: T. 8 N., R. 1 E.			28	4.20	.01
				64	68	06	.....	302.72

* Cost of survey, $302.72; amount of contract, $297.80; deficiency, $4 92.

B.—*Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and approved during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Deputy.	Surveys.	Extent. M.	C.	L.	Rate.	Cost.
157	1887. Mar. 10	Arthur F. Benson*	Meridian line: T. 7 N., R. 1 E.	4	00	00	$7.00	$28.00
			Township lines: South and east boundaries, T. 7 N., R. 1 E.; south and west boundaries, T. 8 N., R. 1 W.; east boundary, T. 8 N., R. 2 E.; east boundary, T. 9 N., R. 1 E.; north boundary, T. 9 N., R. 2 E., Salt Lake meridian	28	72	64	5.45	157.55
			Subdivision lines: T. 7 N., R. 1 E.; T. 8 N., R. 1 W.; T. 8 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; T. 9 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E., Salt Lake meridian	225	56	10	4.20	947.94
			Closings: T. 8 N., R. 1 W.; T. 8 N., R's 1 and 2 E., Salt Lake meridian		08	31	4.20	.44
				258	57	05	.....	1,133.93

* Amount of contract, $1,140.70; cost of survey, $1,133.93; excess, $6.77.

C.—*Statement showing number of townships, extent of mileage, and character of soil surveyed under repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and approved during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

No.	Description.	Description of lines.									Character of soil and extent of area.		
		Meridian.			Township.			Section.			Connecting lines.			Agricultural.	Mineral iron.	Total.
		M.	*C.*	*L.*	*M.*	*C.*	*L.*	*M.*	*C.*	*L.*	*M.*	*C.*	*L.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1	T. 7 N., R. 1 E.	4	00	00	4	70	96	13	52	23				6,417.06		6,417.06
2	T. 8 N., R. 1 W.				11	00	72	00	05	75			94	23,024.96	40	23,064.96
3	T. 8 N., R. 1 E.							21	76	80		01	74	9,877.03		9,877.03
4	T. 8 N., R. 2 E.				2	00	96	59	76	50		05	63	23,005.32		23,005.32
5	T. 9 N., R. 1 E.				5	00	00	10	00	68				6,402.04		6,402.04
6	T. 9 N., R. 2 E.				6	00	00	60	04	64				23,048.00		23,048.00
		4	00	00	28	72	64	225	56	10		08	31	91,774.41	40	91,814.41

No.	Date of survey.	Deputy.	Number of contract.	Additional.
1	June 16 to 24, 1887	Arthur F. Benson	157	+
2	June 24 to July 8, 1887	do	157	
3	July 11 to 14, 1887	do	157	+
4	July 27 to August 9, 1887	do	157	
5	July 18 to August 13, 1887	do	157	+
6	July 14 to 27, 1887	do	157	

RECAPITULATION.

D.—*Total number of miles of surveys approved during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Fund.	Measurements.											
	Meridian.			Township.			Section.			Connecting lines.		
	M.	*C.*	*L.*	*M.*	*C.*	*L.*	*M.*	*C.*	*L.*	*M.*	*C.*	*L.*
Resurvey	14	00	00	18	78	08	31	69	70			28
Repayments by Central Pacific Railroad	4	00	00	28	72	64	225	56	10		08	31
	18	00	00	47	70	72	257	45	80		08	59

	Measurements.		
	M.	*C.*	*L.*
Meridian	18	00	00
Township	47	70	72
Section	257	45	80
Connecting lines		08	59
Total	323	45	11

Total number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1889 ..... 12,339,931.19
Total number of acres surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890 .. 91,814.41

Total number of acres surveyed and approved up to June 30, 1890 ..... 12,431,745.60

E.—*Statement showing contracts returned prior to June 30, 1890, but which have not yet been approved by the surveyor-general.*

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Deputy.	Fund payable from—	Extent. M.	Extent. C.	Extent. L.	Estimated cost.
	1886.						
154	June 28	Otto E. Salomon	Appropriation for resurvey of public lands.	69	40	00	$334.75
155	...do	....do	Repayments made by Union Pacific Railroad Company.	291	40	00	1,430.50
	1887.						
159	May 3	Edward W. Koeber*	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations.	114	77	00	636.25
160	...do	Robert Gorlinski†	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations.	725	40	00	2,492.25
	1888.						
164	Mar. 8	Arthur F. Benson‡	Appropriation for resurveys of public lands.	33	40	00	178.50
165	...do	....do	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	196	40	00	1,041.50
166	Aug. 9	....do	....do	72	00	00	384.00
				1,503	37	00	6,497.75

* Fort Thornburg military and wood and timber reservation.
† Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd) military reservation.
‡ Field notes only returned; plats not yet filed by deputy.

F.—*Statement showing contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field notes and plats of which have not yet been returned to this office.*

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Deputy.	Fund payable from—	Extent. M.	Extent. C.	Extent. L.	Estimated cost.
	1887.						
158	May 3	Edward W. Koeber*	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations.	94	54	95	$475.65
161	July 9	....do	Repayments made by Central Pacific Railroad Company.	303	40	00	1,277.62
	1889.						
169	June 21	Augustus D. Ferron	Regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of public lands for fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.	591	68	00	3,000.00
				990	02	95	4,753.27

* Fort Cameron military and wood and timber reservation.

G.—*Statement of contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the field work of which is not yet completed.*

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Deputy.	Description.	Extent. M.	C.	L.	Amount of contract.
	1890.		RESURVEY.				
170	June 4	Edward W. Koeber*..	Standard lines, second standard parallel north through Rs. 1 and 2 W.	12	00	00	
			Township lines, west and fractional north boundaries in Ts. 9 and 10 N., R. 2 W.	17	70	00	
			Subdivision lines, Ts. 8, 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 2 W.	51	68	00	
			SURVEY.				
			Township lines, fractional north boundary Ts. 9 and 10 N., R. 2 W.	3	15	00	
			Subdivision lines, Ts. 8, 9, 10, and 11 N., R. 2 W.	44	36	00	
			Meander lines, island in Bear river in T. 9 N., R. 2 W.; all of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah Ter.	7	00	00	
				136	29	00	$762.05
171	June 10	Augustus D. Ferron†.	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit, T. 2 S., R. 2 W.; T. 1 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.; T. 1 S., R. 2 E.; T. 2 S., Rs. 1 and 7 E.; T. 4 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; T. 17 S., R. 7 E.; T. 16 S., R. 6 E.; T. 13 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 6 E.; T. 11 S., R. 8 E.; T. 10 S., R. 8 E.; T. 10 S., R. 1 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah Ter.				2,500.00
172	June 17	Edward W. Koeber†..	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 12 S., R. 2 E.; T. 15 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; T. 14 S., Rs. 2 and 3 E.; T. 21 S., R. 1 E.; T. 20 S., R. 2 E.; T. 19 S., R. 2 E.; T. 18 S., R. 3 E.; T. 17 S., Rs. 2 and 4 E.; T. 16 S., R. 4 E.; T. 23 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah Ter.				2,000.00
173	June 18	Adolphe Jessen†.....	All exterior and subdivision lines comprising the arable lands in the following townships, to wit: T. 30 S., Rs. 7 and 6 E.; T. 29 S., Rs. 7 and 6 E.; T. 26 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E.; T. 30 S., R. 5 E.; T. 29 S., R. 5 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah Ter.				500.00
							5,762.05

* Payable from repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the resurvey and survey of public lands.

† Payable from regular appropriation for resurvey and survey of public lands approved March 2, 1889.

RECAPITULATION.

H.—*Number of miles surveyed and returned to this office prior to June 30, 1890, but not yet approved.*

Fund.	Measurements.					
	Meridian.	Standard.	Military boundaries.	Township.	Section.	Meanders.
	M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
Resurvey	8 40 00	.....	.....	6 00 00	88 40 00	.....
Repayments Central Pacific Railroad	.....	.....	.....	41 40 00	227 00 00	.....
Repayments Union Pacific Railroad	12 00 00	3 40 00	.....	31 40 00	231 40 00	13 00 00
Appropriation for survey of military reservation	.....	16 00 00	131 77 00	106 00 00	586 40 00	.....
	20 40 00	19 40 00	131 77 00	185 00 00	1,133 40 00	13 00 00

	Measurements.		
	M.	*C.*	*L.*
Meridian	20	40	00
Standard	19	40	00
Military boundaries	131	77	00
Township	185	00	00
Section	1,133	40	00
Meanders	13	00	00
Total	1,503	37	00

Number of miles included in contracts let prior to the commencement of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the plats and field notes of which have not yet been returned to this office.

Fund.	Measurements.						
	Meridian.	Standard.	Military boundary.	Boundary Indian Reserve.	Township.	Section.	Closings.
	M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
Repayments Central Pacific Railroad	24 00 00	4 00 00	.....	.....	19 40 00	256 00 00	.....
Regular appropriation for resurvey and survey	30 00 00	24 00 00	.....	8 00 00	107 00 00	420 28 00	2 40 00
Appropriation for survey of military reservation	4 00 00	.....	22 69 95	.....	9 60 00	58 05 00	.....
	58 00 00	28 00 00	22 69 95	8 00 00	136 20 00	734 33 00	2 40 00

	Measurements.		
	M.	*C.*	*L.*
Meridian	58	00	00
Standard	28	00	00
Military boundary	22	69	95
Boundary Indian reserve	8	00	00
Township	136	20	00
Section	734	33	00
Closings	2	40	00
Total	990	02	95

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., July 16, 1890.

I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, accompanied by the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington, the number of miles and acres in each township surveyed, the number of plats made and the estimated liability of contracts under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The accompanying statements show the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year as follows:

Number of standard lines run, 6 miles; number of township lines run, 116 miles 78.40 chains; number of section lines run, 768 miles 65.05 chains; number of meander lines run, 76 miles 40.83 chains; total number of miles surveyed, 968 miles 24.28 chains.

Number of townships surveyed, 16; number of donation claims surveyed, 1; number of township plats, tracings, etc., made, 261.

No special deposits made for survey of public lands during the past fiscal year.

Amount of special deposits for office work on mining claims, $1,285.

Number of mineral surveys, 32.

No deposits made by railroad companies for cost of surveys and office work.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH,
U. S. Surveyor-General for Washington.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.*

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed. Township.	Section.	Meander.	Total.	Acres.	Plats made. Original.	General Land Office.	Register.	Total.	Cost of survey.
	1886.			*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*						
322	June 26	Adrian W. Wisner....	North boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 27 N., R. 37 E.	3 12 05	46 23 92	7 16 95	56 52 92	17,554.73	1	1	1	3	
			Fractional west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 27 N., R. 38 E.	54 50	16 43 50	8 41 24	25 59 24	6,638.62	1	1	1	3	
			Fractional north and west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 27 N., R. 39 E.	4 03 43	39 14 54	7 35 78	50 53 75	15,061.55	1	1	1	3	
			Subdivisions and intersections on seventh standard parallel, T. 28 N., R. 41 E.	.....	60 67 93	.....	60 67 93	23,302.58	1	1	1	3	
			West boundary, subdivisions, and intersections, on seventh standard parallel, T. 28 N., R. 42 E.	6 00 43	60 24 68	.....	66 25 11	22,799.80	1	1	1	3	$2,113.82
			North and east boundary and subdivisions, T. 27 N., R. 44 E.	12 01 53	59 72 84	.....	71 74 37	22,973.19	1	1	1	3	
			East boundary, subdivisions, and intersections on seventh standard parallel, T. 28 N., R. 44 E.	5 74 50	60 21 03	.....	66 15 53	22,824.43	1	1	1	3	
326	June 26	Joseph M. Snow.....	North and west boundary, T. 22 N., R. 22 E..	12 01 50	.....	.....	12 01 50	.....	1	1	....	2	
			North boundary and subdivisions, T. 23 N., R. 22 E.	5 78 35	59 77 64	.....	65 75 99	23,015.53	1	1	1	3	
			Subdivisions and intersections on sixth standard parallel, T. 24 N., R. 22 E.	.....	61 03 03	.....	61 03 03	23,568.95	1	1	1	3	1,134.10
			Resurvey of west boundary, survey of north boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and intersections on Indian allotments, T. 27 N., R. 22 E.	9 41 46	48 51 50	11 30 68	69 43 64	18,068.68	1	1	1	3	
	1888.												
(*)	June 7	Alexander L. Coffey..	Extending lines of survey over lands in former bed of Sylvan lake, T. 21 N., R. 34 E.	.....	5 00 28	.....	5 00 28	160.25	1	1	1	3	40.00
	1889.												
331	May 7	Ignatius A. Navarre..	North and west boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, with Indian allotment surveys, T. 30 N., R. 24 E.	12 00 60	61 30 43	14 77 02	88 28 14	19,926.09	1	1	1	3	
			North and west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 30 N., R. 25 E.	9 54 37	28 11 64	12 40 91	50 26 92	10,462.31	1	1	1	3	
			North and west boundary, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 31 N., R. 25 E.	7 30 80	32 49 55	7 21 30	47 21 65	12,333.59	1	1	1	3	1,298.01
			West boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections, with Indian allotment surveys, T. 32 N., R. 25 E.	5 00 00	14 19 24	7 16 95	26 36 19	4,313.59	1	1	1	3	

333	May 15	Charles M. Anderson	South, east, west boundary and subdivisions, T. 15 N., R. 6 E.	18 00 79	59 01 11	.....	77 01 90	22,393.68	1	1	1	3	611.21
333	June 14	Francis F. Loehr	Fractional north boundary and subdivisions, T. 7 N., R. 30 E.	2 00 00	10 76 83	.....	12 76 83	4,769.05	1	1	1	3	68.80
334	June 19	Francis D. Henry	Exterior, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 16 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	(†)
335	June 17	Timothy R. Berry	Third standard parallel through Rs. 6, 7, and 8 E.; the exterior, subdivisions, and meander lines of T. 12 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., and T. 13 N., R. 8 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	(†)
336	June 19	William G. Gosalin	Exterior and subdivision lines of T. 19 N., R. 15 E., Tps. 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 43 E., the eighth standard parallel through Rs. 42 and 43 E. and exteriors, and subdivisions of north half of T. 29 N., R. 3 W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	(†)
337	June 15	Isaac M. Galbraith	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 39 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	(†)
			Total	113 34 40	724 29 69	76 40 83	914 24 92	270,184.61	18	18	17	58	.....

* Special instructions. † No returns. Contract canceled at request of deputy, June 18, 1890.

B.—*Statement of contracts let for the survey of public lands in the State of Washington, the number of miles and acres in each township, the number of plats made, and the estimated liability of each contract under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.					Acres.	Plats made.				Estimated liability of contract.
No.	Date.			Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.	Total.		Original.	General Land Office.	Register.	Total.	
	1889.			*M. c. l.*	*M. c. l.*	*M. c. l.*	*M. c. l.*	*M. c. l.*						
338	July 24	Isaac M. Galbraith..	Ninth standard parallel north, through R. 6 E., part of north and west boundary and subdivisions, T. 37 N., R. 6 E.	6 00 00	3 44 00	44 35 36	.....	53 79 36	16,216.63	1	1	1	3	$309.06
339	Aug. 16	Robert F. Whitham.	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 30 N., R. 12 W., and Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 13 W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)
	1890.													
340	May 9	William L. Rockwell	Lines of public survey over lands in former bed of Sylvan lake, T. 21 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00
341	June 10	Gilbert M. Ward....	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 12 and 14 N., R. 5 W., Ts. 12 and 13 N., R. 6 W., and T. 21 N., R. 9 W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
342	June 10	Edwin Richardson..	Subdivisions T. 6 N., R. 11 E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720.00
343	June 10	George James	Eighth standard parallel north, through Rs. 6 and 7 E.; exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders, T. 32 N., R. 6 E., and Ts. 30 and 32 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,750.00
344	June 20	George A. Schwartz.	Resurvey and survey of the south and west boundary of the Yakima Indian reservation.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,163.00
345	June 23	Byron C. Majors....	Subdivisions of T. 17 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732.00
346	June 23	Louis P. Quellette ..	Exteriors and subdivisions of Ts. 36 and 40 N., R. 5 E., and fractional T. 24 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900.00
			Total brought forward from statement A.	.....	113 34 40	724 29 69	76 40 83	914 24 92	270,184.61	18	18	17	53	.....
			Total	6 00 00	116 78 40	768 65 05	76 40 83	968 24 28	286,401.24	19	19	18	56	.....
			Number of miscellaneous township plats, tracings, etc., made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	205	.....
			Total number of plats and tracings made.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	19	18	261	.....
			Total estimated liability of contracts under appropriation for the survey of public lands, 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,421.06
			Total estimated liability of contract under appropriation for survey of Indian reservations, 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,163.00
			Total estimated liability of all surveys under contract, 1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,584.06

* Contract withdrawn before approval.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WYOMING.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., July 14, 1890.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of April 23, 1890, initial E, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations in the district of Wyoming, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into under the appropriation of February 8, 1887, for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

C.—Statement of mineral surveys platted and transcribed.

D.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.

E.—Statement of contracts entered into under appropriation of March 3, 1885, for surveys of abandoned military reservations.

REGULAR APPROPRIATION.

Under the appropriation of $10,000 for surveys in this district, two contracts were entered into, but too late for any field work to be done thereunder during the fiscal year.

Of the contracts let under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, the field notes of contract No. 234, dated June 19, 1889, with Frank H. Jones, deputy surveyor, have been filed in this office, and the office work thereon will soon be completed.

Examination of the field work under this contract is now in progress.

The field notes of surveys under contract No. 233, dated May 13, 1889, with Franklin O. Sawin, deputy surveyor, have not yet been returned to this office.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

No special deposits for surveys of public land in this district this year.

AGGREGATE OF WORK DONE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Number of plats and diagrams made	22
Number of transcripts of field notes made	28

DEFICIENCIES.

Under appropriation for examination of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, there is a deficiency of $1,113.40 on account of the examination of the survey of the Fort Fetterman military reservation in this district. This deficiency was reported in the last annual report of this office.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDS,
U. S. Surveyor-General.

Hon. LEWIS A. GROFF,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into under the regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Contract.		Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
237	1890. June 18	J. E. Shannon.....	The ninth standard parallel north 24 miles; the eleventh auxiliary meridian west 18 miles; the exteriors of Ts. 37 and 38 N., R. 90 W.; Ts. 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 91 W.; T. 39 N., Rs. 92, 93, 94, and 95 W., and the subdivisional lines in above townships surveyable under the appropriation.	$5,000
238	June 26	W. O. Owen.....	Resurvey of the seventh and eighth standard parallels between the ninth and tenth guide meridians west; the ninth and tenth guide meridians west between the seventh and eighth standard parallels; the exterior lines of Ts. 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., Rs. 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 W.; also the subdivisional lines of T. 32 N., Rs. 75, 76, and 77 W., which are surveyable under the appropriation.	5,000

B.—*Statement of contracts entered into under the appropriation of February* 8, 1887, *for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.*

Contract.		Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
236	1890. Mar. 22	H. B. Carpenter...	The Wind River meridian, 12 miles. The exterior and subdivision lines of Ts. 2 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 E.; T. 3 N., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 E. of the Wind River meridian. T. 1 N., R. 1 W.; T. 2 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.; T. 3 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., T. 4 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; T. 5 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., all north of base line, and T. 2 S., R. 2 W. of Wind River meridian, in Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo.	$12,000

C.—*Statement of mineral surveys platted and transcribed.*

Survey.		Surveyor.	Name of claim.	Date of United States register's receipt.
No.	District.			
53	2	Charles Bellamy.....	Van M. and Snowflake lodes.....	Dec. 18, 1889
54	2	....do	Endymion lode.....	Do.

D.—*Statement of deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.*

Date.	Depositor.	No.	Where deposited.	Amount.
Nov. 21, 1889	S. W. Downey	7904	First National Bank, Denver, Colo....	$60

E.—*Statement of contracts entered into under appropriation of March 3, 1885, for surveys of abandoned military reservations.*

Contract.		Name of surveyor.	Description of survey.	Estimated liability.
No.	Date.			
235	1889. Dec. 19	J. E. Shannon.....	The exterior and subdivision lines necessary to connect the lines of the public surveys with the new eastern boundary of the Fort McKinney military reservation, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 82 W.	$90

INDEX.

A.

Page.

Abandoned military reservations, appropriations for, estimates of 254
entries on 321
in Wyoming, surveys of 475
lists and acreage of 16, 135–140, 165, 166, 355
placed under control of the Secretary of the Interior 165, 166
survey, appraisal, and sale of 16
of, etc ..... XX, 134, 135
Aberdeen and Watertown land districts, Dakota, all lands embraced within, transferred to Fargo district 153
land district, Dakota, certain lands a part of, transferred to the Bismarck district 153
Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Pottawatomies, acreage required for allotments to XXVIII
reservation of, acreage of XXVIII
surplus lands of, acreage and cost of XXVIII
Academy of Sciences, California. (*See* Sequoia.)
Act of June 22, 1854, section 8 (land), only one petition filed under 432
2, 1858, section 3 (land), claims under 416
3, 1878 (land), burden of proof in prosecutions under 350
27, 1890 (pension), operations under LIII
organizing Oklahoma as a Territory I
Accounts, division of. (*See* General Land Office.)
mistaken methods and practices in settlement of 13
responsibility and labor in adjusting 13
Adjustment, railroad. (*See* Railroad.)
Agreements with Indian tribes subject to approval by Commissioner, etc XXXIV
(*See* Indian Commissions.)
Agricultural cases involving mineral questions 332, 333
college scrip, entries of lands with 5, 322
lands, area of, transferred to actual settlers III
surveys confined to ..... VIII, 33, 353, 460
patents issued, acreage of 4, 7
Agriculture. (*See* New Mexico.)
(*See* Wyoming.)
Akron land district, Colorado, establishment and location of 155
Alabama and Chattanooga railroad (Ala.), adjustment of grant to 20, 199
Florida railroad (Fla.), adjustment of grant to 20, 192
Alaska, Alaska Commercial Company, sealskins, number of, taken by CXI
but few new points in, occupied by government or missionaries LXXXIV
compulsory education in LXXXV
condition of affairs operating to retard development of CXII
education in, condition and progress of CXIV
missionary societies, contracts with, for ..... LXXXII, LXXXIII
reports on LXXXII
exact information as to, difficulty in acquiring CXI
exports from CXI
favorable legislation asked for CXIII
fisheries of, importance of CXI
fishing business in, importance of protecting CXII
Græco-Russian church, establishment of, in CXV
imports into CXI
Juneau and Douglas city, size of CXIII
legal authority in, establishment of some, great necessity for CXIII
mining and minerals in, practical development of CXII
missionary work in, statement of LXXXII
missions and churches in, condition and work of CXV
natives of, condition of CXIV
population of CXLV
public lands in, acquisition of, only under the mining laws CXII
representation of, in Congress, strong feeling in favor of CXV
salmon canneries, number of, operating in CXI
pack in, from 1883 to 1889 CXI
school fund of, permanent LXXXIV
schools of, appropriations for, increase of, urged LXXXIII
change in supervision of LXXXIV
general agent of, allowed to accompany government naval vessels on annual cruise, etc LXXXIII
recommendations respecting LXXXIV

Page.

Alaska, seal fisheries of, not confined to the Pribyloff islands CXII
sealskins stolen by poaching vessels CXI
taken by the Alaska Commercial Company CXI
territorial exports of, immense value of CXIII
transportation and postal facilities, need of, in CXIII
western, inspection of schools of, etc LXXXIV
islands of, schools of, inspection of, not possible, from lack of transportation LXXXIII
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Indian training school at, attendance at CI
excellent work of CI
instruction at CI
University of New Mexico at CI
Alfalfa and other grasses, broad acres of New Mexico adapted to raising of CII
Alliance land district, Nebraska, establishment and location of 156
Allotted lands of Puyallup reservation, inquiry as to value of ..... XXVIII, XXIX
Allotment law, Indian, bill to amend XXXVI
of lands in severalty to Indians in Wyoming, surveys for 474
to Indians, satisfactory progress in XXXV
Allotments, inequality in, to different classes of Indians, bill to remove XXXVI
on Grande Ronde Reservation, Oregon, field-work of, completed XXXV
Modoc, Ottawa, Seneca, and Shawnee Reservations, Ind. T., field-work of, completed XXXV
Yankton Reservation, S. Dak., field-work of, completed XXXV
Santee Sioux Indians, indemnity to, for failure to obtain XXV
to Chippewas in Minnesota, etc XXVI
Indians of Great Sioux Reservation, no appropriations for XXV
Sacs and Foxes, acreage required for XXVIII
Almonds and foreign fruits in perfection in New Mexico C
"American desert," vast possibilities of region once styled the C
Educational History series, preparation and value of LXXVII
industries, vital interest given to art education by LXXVIII
Journal of Education, analytic index of LXXIX
Annual instructions for surveys, text of 34–37
report of the surveyor-general of Arizona 353–355
California 356–360
Colorado 363
Dakota 394
Florida 399–401
Idaho 403–413
Louisiana 415–417
Minnesota 420
Montana 422–424
Nevada 427, 428
New Mexico 430–437
Oregon 458–460
Utah 463, 464
Washington 469
Wyoming 473
reports of surveyors-general 351–475
Anti-Mormon. (*See* Utah.)
Apache Indian not a desirable neighbor XCVIII
Indians confined at Fort Union, Ariz XCVIII
in Arizona, affairs of ..... XXXI, XXXII
murders by XCVIII
on reservations, disarming of XCVIII
(*See* Fort Union.)
(*See* San Carlos Reservation.)
Apaches at Fort Union, N. Mex., rations for, payments for, adjustment of ..... XXXI, XXXII
Apostles, polygamist. (*See* Utah.)
Apportionment of appropriations for surveys of public lands ..... VIII, 33, 34
Appropriations, deficiencies of, for surveys in Wyoming 473
estimates of, for abandoned military reservations 254
collecting the revenue from the public lands 257, 258
contingent expenses, offices of surveyors-general 257
expenses of inspectors of public lands 253
library, General Land Office 253
maps of the United States 253
salaries, offices of surveyors-general 255–257
service of General Land Office 253–258
surveying public lands ..... VII, 253, 254
for surveys and resurveys of public lands ..... VIII, 33
pension, deficiencies in, causes of LVI
statement of LVI
Architect of the Capitol, report of, analysis of XC
Arid belt in Idaho, irrigation of, report on XCIII
requiring irrigation XCII
lands and water reservoirs for irrigation of LXX
in Idaho, irrigation and reclamation of 42
of, reports on 404
Nevada 428
New Mexico, vast areas of, only redeemable by irrigation C
Wyoming, donation of, to State, urged XCVI
public lands, Geological Survey, selection by, of sites on, for reservoir purposes X
irrigable portions of, withdrawal of, from entry, etc ..... X–XIV
region, public lands of the, treatment of subject of 58–78
regions, Utah, water supply of, sources of CIII
(*See* Public lands.)

Page.
Arizona, annual report of surveyor-general of 353-355
admission of, as a State, etc. XCVIII
Apache Indians confined at Fort Union XCVIII
murders by XCVIII
not desirable neighbors XCVIII
on reservations in, disarming of, etc XCVIII
arable land practically irrigable, area of XCVI
artesian well boring in, reasonable appropriation asked for XCIX
wells, desirability of, in 354
average rate of taxation in XCVI
best hay and vegetable and fruit country in the world XCVII
buildings for public service in, erection of, urged XCVIII
cattle shipped from, in 1889, number of XCVII
children of school age, number of XCVII
deposit system for surveys of public lands in 353, 354
desert land act, beneficent results of, in 354
financial record of XCVI
fourth judge for, passage of act for XCVIII
gold, silver, and copper mined in, in 1889, output of XCVII
governor and secretary of Territory, payment to, of amounts allowed by law XCVIII
"Idaho test oath," application of, to, recommended XCVIII
Indian murderers rescued, and white officers in charge of them killed XCVII
run down and killed XCVII
reservations in, mineral and coal lands of, opening of, to settlement XCVIII
reduction of, urged XCVIII
Indians of, a constant menace and obstruction to progress of XCVII
removal of, urged XCVII
irrigation canals in, mileage of, and area irrigated by XCVI
judges in, salaries of, increase of XCVIII
land court not needed by, but Secretary dissents XCVI
legislators in, pay of, increase of XCIX
Mohaves, Hualapais, and Supais, self-supporting XCVII
Mormons in, number of XCVII
peopling of, by, more rapidly in future XCVII
restrictive legislation respecting, urged XCVII
murders by Indians in XCVII
Navajo Indians of, number of XCVII
peaceful XCVII
north and south, railroad line through, an absolute necessity XCVI
Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas, Yumas, etc., of, peaceful and self-supporting XCVII
Peralta private land claim in, stricken from the docket ..... V, 354
(*See* Private land claims.)
population of, rates of increase in CXLIX
relative rank of, in CXLIX
private land grants in, condition of ..... V, 354
property of, total taxable, value of XCVI
prosperity of, interesting account of XCVI
public buildings of, all erected at expense of Territory XCVII
lands in, donation of, to, for reclamation, etc ..... XCVI, XCVIII
survey of all, urged XCIX
school property in, value of XCVII
system of, one of the best in the world XCVII
schools in, children enrolled in XCVII
expenditures for XCVII
railroad mileage of XCVI
San Carlos Reservation, Apaches of, dangerous, removal of, urged ..... XCVII, XCVIII
lands of, should be thrown open to settlement ..... XCVII, XCVIII
school lands in, selection of, without waiting for statehood ..... XCVII, XCVIII
soil and surroundings of, great obstacles inherent in XCVIII
of, where irrigated, the richest in the world XCVII
statehood, claims of, to, supported by governor of XCVI
surveys in, on old contracts 37, 355
no, in, payable from deposits 353
timber resources of, enough for many years XCVII
topographical surveys in, change in conduct of, urged 354, 355
total debt of XCVI
White Mountain Indian Reservation, western boundary of, survey of 354, 355
(*See* Surveys.)
Arkansas, population of, rapid growth of, in CXLIX
relative rank of, in CXLIX
Army and navy pensions. (*See* Pensions.)
Art education by American industries, vital interest given to LXXVII
Artesian well boring in Arizona, reasonable appropriations asked for XCIX
wells in Idaho, desirability of 354
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé railroad (Kansas), adjustment of grants to 20, 190, 191
Assay office at Boisé city, Idaho, importance of XCIII
Assistant secretaries, salaries of, increase of, urged XXII

B.

Bear river, Idaho, attempt to divert waters of, for irrigating uses in Utah X
Bears. (*See* Yellowstone.)
"Bellevue" townsite addition, Idaho, survey of, approved 404
Big trees. (*See* Sequoia.)
Bismarck. (*See* Aberdeen.)
Bitter Root valley, Montana, surveys in, time for completion of, extended 423

Page.
Blackfoot Indian Reservation, in Montana, boundaries of, survey of 422
Black Hills land district, South Dakota, changes in boundaries of 153
Blind. (*See* Maryland Institution.)
Board of pension appeals. (*See* Pension appeals.)
Visitors of Government Hospital for the Insane, report of XC
(*See* Government Hospital for the Insane.)
Bonded railroads. (*See* Railroads.)
Bounty land business, condition of the 12, 13, 92, 93
Bower's island, Montana, survey of 423
Bricks. (*See* Oklahoma.)
Broken Bow land district, Nebraska, establishment and location of 156
Buena Vista rancho, private land claim in California, rejected resurvey of 55, 359
Buffalo, Public Land Strip, location of land office at 158
(*See* Yellowstone.)
Bureau of Education, American Educational History series, preparation and value of LXXVII
Journal of Education, analytical index of LXXIX
analysis of work of LXXVII
extending interest in work of, proof of LXXVII
function of, an important one LXXVII
higher education series of, awaiting publication LXXVIII
illiteracy of criminals, etc LXXXII
increased coöperation with, etc LXXVII
library and museum division of LXXVIII
of, additions to LXXVIII
index to volumes of, relating to education LXXIX
mistaken system of appropriations for, greatly deprecated LXXVIII
object of establishment of LXXVIII
printing funds of LXXVIII
publications of, number and subjects of LXXVII
public school statistics LXXIX
usefulness of, depends on what it prints and publishes LXXVIII
Railroads, analysis of report of ..... LXXI–LXXVII
Burl-Burl private land claim in California, resurvey of 359
Burns, Frank, unsurveyed lands lying below high-water mark and above low-water mark, in the Territories, control of, involved in case of XVII

C.

"Cadmus of America," a living monument to fame of the CXXIV
Caine, Hon. J. T., of Utah, Woodruff's declaration against polygamy handed by, to Secretary, CVII, CVIII
California Academy of Sciences. (*See* Sequoia.)
Central Pacific Railroad Company, special deposits by 362
deputy mineral surveyors of, list of 358
governor of, letter of, to Secretary, respecting Sequoia National Park CXXIV
Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, subdivision of 359
mineral surveys in 357, 358
population of, increase in CXLIX
relative rank of, in CXLIX
private land claims in, status of 358, 359
Sequoia National Park. (*See* Sequoia.)
Shasta land office, removal of, to Redding district, California 156
Stockton land district, transfer of townships to, from Independence, Cal 152, 153
surveyor-general of, accounts of 362
annual report of the 356–360
surveyor-general's office, drafting department of, work of 357
office work of 358
Spanish archives, department of, condition of 359
surveys of public lands in ..... VIII, 38, 39, 356, 357, 360–362
swamp and overflowed lands in 358
Yosemite National Park. (*See* Yosemite.)
(*See* Private land claims.)
(*See* Surveys.)
Camp McDermitt hay reservation in Nevada, rejected survey of 55
Cañada de los Baqueros, private land claim in California, patent for 32, 358, 359
Canal purposes, acreage certified to States for 22, 220
Canals and wagon roads, no certificates or patents issued for ..... IV, 21, 22, 208
Cannon, President George E. (*See* Utah.)
Capitol building in good condition XC
coal vaults at wings of, enlarged XC
east front of, pavement at, cracked and patched condition of XC
resurfacing pavement at, urged XCI
electric lighting plants for, purchase of, urged XC
use of, in, saving in cost of gas by XC
grounds, good condition of XC
north roadway resurfaced XC
hydraulic lifts at fronts of XC
long tunnel to connect south front with the terrace rooms XC
Senate stables and engine house, lot purchased for, graded and fenced, etc XCI
wing of, electric lighting plant for, etc XC
terraces, marble and granite work of, completed XC
rooms of, fitted up and ready for occupancy XC
tower erected to furnish air to, undefiled by gas and smoke XC
Cash receipts from sales of public lands 8, 10, 11
sales of public lands, acreage of 7, 221
substitution in lieu of warrants or scrip locations 220
Cattle and sheep interests in Utah, aggravation of bitter hostilities of CIII

Page.
Cattle grazing on Indian lands, etc XXXVI
horses, and sheep, in Utah, people interested in raising of CIII
industry in New Mexico, times become better for C
(*See* Indians.)
in Idaho, abundance of feed this summer for XCII
excellent condition of XCII
Indian Territory and Oklahoma, required removal of all XXXV
on Cherokee Outlet, proclamation declaring that no more be brought on XXXVI
removal of all, proclamation directing XXXVI
extension of time, for XXXVI
Indian lands, competition of, with neighboring farmers' taxed beef XXXVII
not taxed XXXVII
number and cheapness of, the results of an illegal traffic XXXVII
shipped from Arizona, in 1889, number of XCVII
(*See* Indian lands.)
(*See* Indians.)
Cavanaugh, Thomas H., surveyor-general of Washington, annual report of 469
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railroad (Iowa), adjustment of grant to 20, 182, 183
Ceded lands of Sioux Indian Reservation 39, 55, 134
Census, eleventh, act of February 27, 1890, superintendent of, duties of, greatly increased by LXII
Colorado, conditions under which the, was taken in CXLIX
examiners of, force of LXII
final volumes of, preparation of LXIV
force of, efficiency and devotion to work by LXII
history of organization of, and appointments by LXI
industries, succession of, in a certain order in the settlement of a country CXLVI
Nebraska and Kansas, crops of, abundant during rainy years CXLVIII
deficient crops in, when rainfall is below the average CXLVIII
dependence of industries of, on supply of moisture CXLVII
industries of, almost purely agricultural CXLVII
irrigation in, little provision for ..... CXLVII, CXLVIII
migration of thousands of families from CXLVIII
rainfall in, condition of, materially changed CXLVIII
North Atlantic States, manufacturing, section, primarily a CXLVI
population of the ..... CXLIV, CXLV
Northern Central group of States, agricultural industry of, decline in CXLVII
States, predominant industry of CXLVI
population of the ..... CXLIV, CXLV
population, comments on enumeration of LXVIII
of the United States in 1890, statement of, as compared with 1880 and 1870 ..... LXV-LXVIII
South Atlantic and Southern Central sections, industries of ..... CXLIV, CXLV
States, industries of, almost purely agricultural CXLVIII
Southern Central States, industries of the, etc ..... CXLVI, CXLVIII
population of the ..... CXLVII, CXLVIII
States and Territories, relative rank of, in population LXVII
subjects of inquiry by LXIV
United States, grouping of States of, in, effect of CXLVI
population of the CXLV
Western States and Territories, leading industries of CXLVI
population of the, etc CXLV
work of, condition of, October 22, 1890 ..... LXIII, LXIV
opposition to the LXVIII
printing in LXII
ninth, grossly defective, etc CXLIII
tenth, accuracy and honesty of, etc CXLIII
Census of States taken by State governments, table showing ..... CXLVI, CXLVII
Centennial sequoia tree, stump of, covering of, with metal roofing CXXIV
Central Pacific Railroad Company, character of soil surveyed in Utah, under repayments by 463, 465
deposits by, in Utah, for field and office work of surveys 463
mileage of surveys, in Utah, under repayments by 462, 463
special deposits by, in California 366
surveys, in Utah, under repayments by, condition of 463, 464
vs. Valentine, decision in case of XIX
Cessions of Indian lands, acreage of, opened to homestead settlement XXVIII
lands by Flathead Indians of Bitter Root valley, Montana XXVII
Great Sioux Indians XXV
Indians, aggregate quantity and average price of XXVIII
agreements with, for, submitted to Congress XXVIII
of Cœur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho XXVII
Fort Berthold agency, N. Dak XXVII
Lake Traverse Reservation, S. Dak XXVII
Southern Ute Reservation XXVII
statement of ..... XXIV-XXVIII
Sioux Indians, proclamation of President making known XXV
various Indian tribes through Cherokee Commission XXVII
Chamberlain land district, Dakota, boundaries of 153, 154
Charles V of Spain, origin of private land claims under VI
Chehalis land district, Washington, establishment and location of 156
Cherokee and Choctaw Indians, alleged intruders in countries of, status of XL
intruders among, question of rights of, disposition of, necessary XL
Commission, cessions of land by various Indian tribes through XXVII
Outlet, cattle, proclamation declaring that no more be brought on XXXVI
removal of all, on, proclamation directing XXXVI
extension of time for XXXVI
school lands, entries of, acreage of 337
Chicago and Northwestern railroad (Wisconsin), adjustment of grant to 20, 182

Page.

Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis and Omaha railroad (Wisconsin), adjustment of grant to ..20, 185, 186
Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad (Iowa), adjustment of grant to 20, 200
Childs vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company, decision in case of..... XVIII
Chippewas in Minnesota, act authorizing appointment of commission to negotiate with, etc... XXVI
of January 14, 1889, provisions of, accepted by..... XXVI
agreement with, and all necessary papers, transmitted to Congress.. XXVI
report of commission submitted XXXI
Chippewas in Minnesota, agreement with, approved by President XXVI
appropriation for purchase of lands of, too small .....XXVI, XXVII
commissioners, to negotiate with, reports of, abstract of..... XXVI
commission, expenses of.....XXVII
census of..... XXVI
individual allotments of land, desire and intention of, to take..... XXVI
negotiations to obtain consent of, to settlement of Turtle Mountain Chippewas on reservation of XXIX
with, commission appointed to conduct XXVI
Red Lake diminished reservation, survey and subdivision of.....XXVII
reservations of, all persons warned against trespassing on..... XXV
not open to settlement and sale until advertisement.. XXVI
portion of, subject to appraisal and sale XXVI
Choctaw Indians, intruders among, estimated number of..... XL
serious commotions among, at election time XL
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. (*See* Utah.)
Circulars and instructions relating to public lands..... 141–152
Citizen Pottawatomies. (*See* Absentee Shawnees.)
Claims, miscellaneous, pending..... 12
Clarke's fork of Columbia river, Montana, townships on, survey of 423
Clay. (*See* Oklahoma.)
Coal area of Wyoming XCV
beds of Wyoming, immense..... XCIV
iron, and other minerals in Utah, vast beds of, awaiting development..... CV
land patents issued, number and acreage of..... 4, 7, 332
lands, decisions and rulings under laws relating to..... 334, 336
entries of..... 332
approved, but not patented 332
canceled 333
examined and patented 332, 333
pending..... 333
received..... 333
filings on 325, 332, 334
in sections 16 and 36, in Colorado, instructions relative to 336
mines, development of, by the Tacoma and Seattle Railroad Company, cost of..... LXXV
old, suspended entries of, reëxamined 332, 333
patents for, recorded 332
sales of 7, 8, 320, 331
Cœur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, cession of lands of, acreage of XXVII
ratification of recent treaty with, urged.....XCII, XCIII
Colorado, census of, conditions under which the, was taken CXLIX
Central and other railroad companies, consolidation of..... LXXV
coal lands in sections 16 and 36, instructions relative to 336
copper and lead produced by LXXVI
deputy surveyors in, on active duty in the field, list of 392, 393
land districts in, establishment and location of three additional 154, 155
mineral lands in sections 16 and 36 in, instructions relative to 336
surveys in, original and amended, ordered..... 389
mines and mill-sites in, surveys of 375–389
population of, enormous increase in CXLIX
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
private land claims in, status of..... 29, 30
surveyor-general of, and clerks, appropriation for 391
annual report of the 363
surveyor-general's office, contingent expenses of, appropriation for 391
persons employed in, roster of..... 390
surveys in, amended plats of, ordered 390
field-notes of..... 367–374
inspection of, appropriation for 392
plats and transcripts of..... 365, 366
of mines and mill-sites 375–389
public lands in 363, 364
special deposits for, by individuals..... 392
(*See* Private land claims.)
(*See* Surveys.)
Utes, Utah, presence of, in, a menace and hindrance to settlement of CV
removal of, to, injustice and hardship of ..... CIV, CV
vigorous protest against..... CIV
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, estimates of, for coming year.....LXXXVII
expenditures of.....LXXXVII
liberal action of Congress in favor of LXXXVII
praiseworthy management of.....LXXXVII
pupils graduated, number of.....LXXXVII
receipts of, from all sources LXXXVII
students and pupils of, number of.....LXXXVII
land district, Washington, establishment and location of..... 156, 157
Colville Reservation, Wash., lands of, negotiations for cession of..... XXIX
Commissioner of Education, very suggestive report of.....LXXVII
the General Land Office, report of the .....II–XXIII, 3–86
surveys under instructions of..... 54

Page.
Commissioner of Railroads, need: d railroad legislation recommended by LXXVI
Companies, railroad. (*See* Railroad.)
Competitive bids for public lands 320
Comstock and other mines, failure of, effect of, on population, etc CXLIX
Conejos grant No. 80, private land grant in Colorado, status of 30
Connecticut, population of, rate of increase in CXLVII
Contests, number of, statement of 17, 230, 232
(*See* Mineral.)
(*See* Public lands.)
Contracts, Indians quite capable to take care of their own interests in XXXIV
of Indian tribes, compensation paid under, large XXXIV
nature and purpose of, with lawyers XXXIV
practice of allowing, with lawyers, etc XXXIV
why certain, should be approved XXXIV
with lawyers, discontinuance of, etc XXXIV
(*See* Indian tribes.)
Coos Bay military wagon road, adjustment of grant to 20, 201
Copper and lead produced by Utah and Colorado LXXVI
gold, and silver mined in Arizona in 1889, output of XCVII
silver, and lead in Utah, yield of CV
mined in New Mexico in 1889, value of CI
iron, tin, etc., in Wyoming, development of XCV
Crook land district, Wyoming, establishment and location of 157
Crow Creek Indian Reservation, estimated losses of Indians of XXV
Indian lands south of Yellowstone river, Montana, negotiation for surrender of XXX
west of the divide between Pryor creek and Clark's fork, Montana, negotiations for cession of XXX
Reservation, Mont., act to secure a proposal for the sale of western part of XXX
certain lands of, commission to negotiate surrender of XXX
survey of 423
Cullom polygamy bill, passage of, urged CVII
Currie, Mr., heroism of LXXXIII
Klawack, first teacher of school at, death of LXXXIII
life of, given to Indian education LXXXIII
perilous services of, in Texas LXXXIII
rescue by, of Alaskan girl LXXXIII
valuable work of, as teacher among the Choctaw Indians LXXXIII
Mrs., a teacher of long experience, on her husband's death, appointed to his place LXXXIV
isolated and difficult position of LXXXIV
true Christian heroism of LXXXIV

D.

Daggett, Ellsworth, surveyor-general of Utah, annual report of 463, 464
Dakota land district, Nebraska, boundaries of, changes in 153, 154
districts, transfer of certain lands to 153, 154
population of, increase in CXLVII
relative rank of, in CXLIX
surveyor-general of, annual report of the 394
surveys in 394–398
(*See* Surveys.)
Dawson, Hon. N. H. R., work of, as Commissioner of Education, reflects great credit on his sagacity LXXVII
Deaf and dumb. (*See* Columbia Institution.)
Decisions and rulings under homestead laws 141–153
mineral and coal land laws 334–336
(*See* Rulings.)
Department, bureaus and offices of, employés of, statement of number of ..... CXXVIII–CXXX
every bureau of, work of, conspicuously increasing XXIII
Dependent pensions. (*See* Pensions.)
Depredation claims. (*See* Indian depredations.)
Desert-land act, final entries of 10, 11, 319
original entries under 10, 11, 318
rulings under 145
(*See* Public lands.)
lands, irrigation of ..... IX–XIV
Lassen county, filings and entries of 9, 10, 11, 318, 319, 325
Disposal of public lands by States and Territories 4–11, 318–327
Donation claims, acreage of, and amount received from 324
Drafting division. (*See* General Land Office.)
Dubuque and Pacific railroad (Iowa), adjustment of grant to 20, 183–185

E.

Eaton, George E., surveyor-general of Montana, annual report of 422–424
Edmunds' polygamy bill, passage of, urged CVII
Educational grants, adjustment of 234–236
approvals for 5, 234
Commissioner's rulings relative to 241–244
history, increased interest in LXXVII
Education and support of feeble-minded children at Pennsylvania Training School, etc LXXXVII
compulsory, in Wyoming XCIV
national, beginning of LXXVII
present status of, in the United States, etc., collection and distribution of information showing LXXVII
(*See* Alaska.)

Page.

Education.
(*See* Bureau of Education.)
(*See* Indians.)
Edwards, M. N., timber case of, in Colorado, an appeal in 347
Eisen, Dr. Gustav. (*See* Sequoia.)
Elders in Israel. (*See* Utah.)
Elections. (*See* Idaho.)
(*See* Utah.)
Eleventh Census, organization and work of ..... LXI–LXVIII
(*See* Census.)
Elk. (*See* Yellowstone.)
Entries, final and original, number and class of 10, 11
pending IV
fraudulent. (*See* Public lands.)
of all classes of public lands, aggregate of 326
pending 12
(*See* Public lands.)
Esquimaux settlements at Point Barrow, Alaska, missionary societies interested in LXXXII
Excesses on entries of public lands 319

F.

Fargo. (*See* Aberdeen.)
Farmers. (*See* Indians.)
Farming populations, migration of, westward CXLVII
(*See* Indians.)
Feeble-minded children, education and support of LXXXVII
Filings, coal, number of, and fees received from 9, 325
(*See* Coal.)
Girard scrip, number of, and fees from 9, 326
homestead, number of, and fees received from 9, 325
miscellaneous, and fees therefrom 9, 326
number of, and fees from 9
preëmption, number of, and fees received from 9, 325
town-lot, number of, and fees received from 9, 325
townsite, number of, and fees from 9, 326
Valentine scrip, number of, and fees from 9, 326
(*See* Public lands.)
Final proof and payment 149–151
notices, requirements as to 152
rules to be observed in passing on 147–151
rulings controlling, etc 147–153
Financial condition of Wyoming XCIV
Fine and industrial art, American education in, special report on, Vol. II, an important work LXXVIII
Fish Commission building, alteration and improvement of XCI
Fisheries of Alaska, importance of CXI
Fisher's island, Montana, survey of 423
Fishing business in Alaska, importance of protecting CXII
Five civilized tribes. (*See* Indian.)
Flathead Indians in Bitter Root valley, Montana, cession of lands of, acreage of XXVII
Lake valley, Montana, surveys in, time for completion of, extended 423
Florida and Alabama railroad (Florida), adjustment of grant to 20, 192
mineral lands in, surveys of 400
phosphates, description of IX
discovery of IX
population of, comparative growth of, in CXLIX
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
private land claims in, surveys of, plats and description of, for patents 30, 31, 401
surveyor-general of, annual report of the 399–401
surveyor-general's office, office property and records of, condition of 400
Spanish archives in 401
surveys in 399, 401, 402
plats and transcripts of 401
swamp lands, claims of, to ..... XIV, XV
grave importance of subject of, to XV
in, reclaimable for sugar-farming 400
(*See* Surveys.)
large area patented to, as ..... XIV, XV
Fontnot, Henry, claim of, in Louisiana, location of 416
Forest fires in Wyoming consume and devastate vast areas XCV
(*See* Yellowstone.)
lands of Wyoming, preservation and protection of XCV
Forests, boundless, of valuable timber in Wyoming XCIV
depredators on our, expedition sent out to detect and arrest XVI
great pine, of New Mexico, change of, into lumbering camps CII
roads made by people of Canada into our XVI
illegal appropriations of our XVI
in Wyoming, acreage of XCIV
of great value, portions of New Mexico covered by CI
Idaho 413
the public domain, protection of 80–86
protection of our, from illegal appropriation, present laws inadequate to the XVI
Rainy river, the most flagrant invasion of our, in neighborhood of XVI
ravages of our, by fire XVI
surveys of, rates for, inadequate 33, 58, 423, 460
(*See* Public lands.)
(*See* Sequoia.)
(*See* Yellowstone.)
Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, in Montana, boundaries of, survey of 422

Page.
Fort Berthold Agency Reservation, N. Dak., cession of lands of, acreage of XXVII
Halleck military reservation, in Nevada, rejected survey of 55
Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho, Pocatello townsite within, survey of 403
McDowell Reservation, acreage of XXXII
only small portion of, suitable for agricultural purposes XXXII
Tontos and Mojaves, proposition to remove, to, rejected ..XXXI, XXXII
removal of, to, proposed ..... XXXI, XXXII
Peck Indian Reservation, in Montana, boundaries of, survey of 422
Union, N. Mex., Apaches at, appropriations for rations for XXXI
rations for, payments for, adjustment of ..... XXXI, XXXII
to, removal of turbulent, from San Carlos Reservation XXXI
Verde Reservation, acreage of XXXII
only small portion of, suitable for agricultural purposes XXXII
Tontos and Mojaves, proposition to remove, to, rejected ..... XXXI, XXXII
removal of, to, proposed ..... XXXI, XXXII
Foundlings. (*See* Washington Hospital.)
Fraudulent entries, agents engaged in investigation of 338-342
cases of, final action on 338
number of 338
records of hearings in, awaiting action 338
(*See* Public lands.)
Freedmen's Hospital, admissions into LXXXIX
contagious diseases in, treatment of, building for LXXXIX
fire-escapes erected in LXXXIX
surgical operations in LXXXIX
treatment of patients in LXXXIX
work of, statement of LXXXVIII
Fruit-growing country, high rank of New Mexico in future as a C

G.

Gamble *vs.* Sault Ste. Marie, case of, involving the authority of government to dedicate public lands to municipal uses XVII
"Gay bill" in Louisiana, result of 416
General Grant National Park, California, name of, origin of CXXV
Secretary, rules and regulations for, established by CXXV
sequoia gigantea, largest tree in, the greatest of CXXV
tract of land set off as CXXV
General Land Office, appropriations for. (*See* Appropriations.)
business of the, detailed statement of the 87-350
Commissioner of the, report of the 3-86
division B (recorder's), work performed in 91-93
C (public lands), work performed in 94-96
D (private land claims), work performed in 161, 162
E (surveying), work performed in 165
F (railroad), work performed in 180
G (preëmption), work performed in 17, 18, 222, 223
H (contest), work performed in 17, 230-232
K (State and Territorial grants), work performed in 233-246
L (drafting), work performed in 247
M (accounts), work performed in 249, 250
N (mineral), work performed in 331
P (special service), work performed in 338-342
greater force and room needed by, for work of XXII
increasing magnitude and importance of 3
timber-culture law, administration of the, instructions to, respecting XVIII
transactions of, during year 4
work of, largely in arrears XXII
Geologic purposes, topographic surveys in twenty States for LXX
Geological survey, arid lands, and water reservoirs for irrigation of, discussion of questions of . LXX
extension of LXIX
organization of, changes in LXX
publications of LXX
report of, accompanied with scientific papers LXX
review of work of LXIX
scope of labors of LXIX
selection and location by, of reservoir sites X
Girard scrip, filings on lands with 9, 326
Gold and silver, yield of, in 1889, by States, etc., tributary to Union Pacific railroad LXXVI
silver, and copper mined in Arizona in 1889, output of XCVII
lead in Idaho, mining of XCII
copper, and lead mined in New Mexico in 1889, value of CI
iron, copper, tin, etc., in Wyoming, development of XCV
lead, and copper in Utah, yield of CV
Government lots, rent of 320
Governors and secretaries of Territories, payment to, of amounts allowed them by law XCVIII
Governor's palace at Santa Fé, N. Mex., recommended to care of Congress CII
New Mexico, living center of everything of historic importance in southwest CI
older than Jamestown or Plymouth settlements CI
repair of inroads of time on CII
seat of power and authority ..... CI, CII
Government Hospital for the Insane, farm of, great benefit of, to patients of LXXXIX
products of, value of LXXXIX
work, male patients of, engaged in LXXXIX
fire brigade organized from inmates of LXXXIX

Page.
Government Hospital for the Insane, fire-steamer, a thoroughly tested, purchased LXXXIX
infirmary, annex of, under contract LXXXIX
inmates of, living, who were admitted prior to 1855 LXXXIX
summary of LXXXIX
report of Board of Visitors of LXXXIX
Toner building, opening of LXXXIX
Graduation entries 321
Græco-Russian church. (*See* Alaska.)
Grande Ronde Reservation, Oregon, field-work of allotments on, completed XXXV
township plats of 458
Granite quarry on public land, how to acquire title to 349
Grants. (*See* Railroad.)
Great Sioux Indian act, appropriations only enable department to partially perform requirements of XXV
Commission, draft of bill embodying recommendations of, sent to Congress XXV
no legislation to fulfill recommendations of XXV
report of, transmitted to Congress XXV
Reservation, acreage of, ceded to the United States XXVI
act for the division of, provisions of 121–123
allotments to Indians of no appropriation for XXV
division of, etc 15
President's proclamation in relation thereto 132–134
recommendations of, in good faith, demand recognition XXV
surveys in, no appropriation for XXV
Indians, Dakota, act providing for appointments of commission to negotiate with ..... XXIV, XXV
cession of lands by, to United States XXV
commission to negotiate with, appointment of XXV
negotiations with ..... XXIV, XXV
President's proclamation making known cession of lands by, to United States XXV
Greytown, Nicaragua, permanent headquarters of Maritime Canal Company at CXXVI

H.

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories 177, 178
Hobart, Edward F., surveyor-general of New Mexico, annual report of 430–437
Homer Peak forest, area of CLX
Homestead entries commuted to cash 10, 11, 319
excesses on 319
final 10, 11, 321
fees, amount received from 9, 10, 11, 250, 260
filings and fees therefrom 9, 325
laws, original entries under 321
rulings under 141–143
quarrying stone on, for speculative purposes 349
rulings and decisions 141, 142
(*See* Public lands.)
Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, Humboldt county, Cal., subdivision of 359
Horses, cattle, and sheep in Utah, people interested in raising of CIII
Horticulture. (*See* New Mexico.)
Hospital, (*See* Freedmen's.)
(*See* Government.)
(*See* Washington.)
Hot Springs Reservation, affairs at, condition of CXX
bath house at, lease of, interest in, attempted seizure and sale of CXXI
lessee of, expulsion of, from CXXI
litigation between partners in a lease of CXXI
original lessee of, allowed to resume possession of CXXI
superintendent's receipts from CXXI
taken possession of, by superintendent of CXXI
houses at, great mistake in leasing sites for CXXII
many of, worn out and worthless CXXII
privileges at, syndicate monopolizing CXX
city lots in, awarded to individuals, number of CXXI
number of, the property of the United States CXXI
sold and donated CXXI
description of CXXI
expenditures at, for salaries, repairs, etc CXXII
guard and protect trees, etc., in, power to, asked for CXXI
largest springs of, under temporary tenancy CXXII
leases at, status of CXX
legal complications at, between citizens and government CXXI
money standing to credit of, in Treasury CXXII
monopoly at, should be destroyed CXXIII
mountains in, discreditable condition of CXXII
national parks in, appropriation to establish, asked for ..... CXXI, CXXII
beautiful sites for CXXI
rents collected at, total amount of CXXII
reservoir at, appropriation for CXXII
contracts for, etc CXXII
plans for, arranged CXXII
remedial quantities of water not affected by CXXII
work of building, begun CXXII
under construction at, discussion respecting CXXII

Page.

Hot Springs Reservation, rich and poor at, equality of CXXIII
springs on, number and temperature of CXXII
subdivision and acreage of CXXI
superintendent of, arrest and release of, by State authorities CXXI
surrounding population of, estimated CXXI
waters of, distribution of, with as little taxation as possible CXXIII
God's gift CXXIII
only way to control and protect CXXII
Secretary control of, bill giving CXXII
utmost waste of, and greatest injustice, etc CXXII
Houma grant, townships within limits of, survey of 416
House of Representatives, electric-lighting plant for, etc XC
servants in Wyoming, constant demand for XCV
Howard University, appropriations, items of, recommended for LXXXVI
industrial department of, instruction in LXXXVI
mechanical arts in, suitable structure for instruction in, greatly needed. LXXXVI
school of technology in, building for, appropriation asked for LXXXVI
students of, number and residence of LXXXVI
Hualapais, Mohaves, and Supais in Arizona, industrious and peaceful XCVII
Hugo land district, Colorado, establishment and location of 155
Humphrey, E. C., surveyor-general of Colorado, annual report of 363
Huron land district, Dakota, boundaries of, changes in 153, 154

I.

Idaho, arable soil of, character and area of XCI
area of XCI
arid belt of, irrigation of, reports on ..... XCIII, 404
and reclamation of 42
requiring irrigation XCII
assay office at Boisé city, importance of XCIII
Bellevue township addition, survey of, approved 404
capitol building, elegantly furnished, total cost of XCIII
cattle in, abundance of feed this summer for XCII
excellent condition of XCII
Coeur d'Alene Indians, ratification of recent treaty with, urged ..... XCII, XCIII
Fort Hall Indian Reservation, survey of townsite within 403
general elections in, in 1890 XCIII
gold, silver, lead, etc., development of, in XCII
home products of, value of XCII
homeseekers in, tide of ..... XCI, XCII
irrigated and irrigable area of county Ada, etc 405
Alturas, etc 405
Bear Lake, etc 406
Bingham, etc 406
Boisé, etc 406
Cassia, etc 407
Custer, etc 408
Elmore, etc 408
Idaho 411–413
Kootenai, etc 411–413
Latah, etc 411–413
Lemhi, etc 409
Logan, etc 409
Nez Percés, etc 411–413
Oneida, etc 410
Owyhee, etc 410
Shoshone, etc 411–413
Washington, etc 410
irrigation and reclamation of arid lands of 42
in, plan for, by counties 405–413
vital importance of, to people of 404
labor and capital in, harmony between XCII
in, increasing demand for, steadily met XCII
wages of, liberal XCII
lands in severalty, Indians of, should be required to select XCII
minerals of, growing output of 413
mining in, quartz and placer, increasing XCII
Mormons in, denounce laws against polygamy as unconstitutional XCIII
made no attempt to vote at last election XCIII
rigid oath against polygamy required of XCIII
"Mullan" townsite, survey of, approved and accepted 404
deposit for 403
Nez Percés Indian Reservation, allotment surveys of 403
in, civilization and prosperity of, marked advance in XCII
majority of, have taken homes in severalty XCII
northern and central, no roads connecting XCIII
road to connect, now constructing XCIII
past winter in, losses in cattle during, very great XCII
the most severe ever experienced XCII
"Pocatello" townsite, survey of, completed, approved, and accepted 403
polygamy in, abandonment of, expected XCIII
population of, increase in ..... XCI, CXLIX
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
precious minerals of, outfit of 413
public lands, agricultural, requiring irrigation, cession of, to, urged XCI
in, survey of, urged XCI

	Page.
Idaho, railroad construction in, great activity in	413
mileage of	XCII
railroads in, assessed valuation of	XCII
exports from, and imports into, over, value of	XCII
rainfall of arable portions of	XCI
rank of, relative, in population	CXLIX
real and personal property in, assessed value of	XCI
resources of, not surpassed, etc	413
school lands in, survey of, liberal appropriations for, urged	XCII
silver, gold and lead in, mining of	XCII
stock-raising one of the principal industries of	XCII
surveyor-general of, annual report of the	403-413
surveys in, mining and other	403-405, 413, 414
"test oath," adoption of, for Utah, recommended	CX
application of, to Arizona, recommended	XCVIII
constitutionality of, affirmed	XCIII
timber resources of, in extent, little known outside of	413
University of, location and area of site of	XCIII
virgin forests of	413
want of transportation and high freights in	XCII
Illinois, population of, decline in rate of increase in	CXLVII
Independence, Cal. (*See* Stockton).	
Indiana, population of, decline in rate of increase in	CXLVII
Indian, acreage each is entitled to under existing laws and treaties	XXIV
affairs, review of	XXIII
allotment law, bill to amend	XXXVI, 423
Bureau officers, salaries of, increase of, recommended	I
(*See* Indian Office.)	
cession, Great Sioux, in North and South Dakota, terms and conditions of	XXIV
cessions, statement of	XXIX-XXVIII
Commission appointed under section 14, Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889, negotiations of	XXVII, XXVIII
Commissions, act authorizing appointment of	XXIV
agreements of, with different Indian tribes	I
to negotiate cessions of lands, work of	XXVIII-XXX
contracts with attorneys	XXXIV
depredation claims, adjudication and payment of, bill for, pending before Congress	L
number and amount of	XLIX
payment of, reasons urged in favor of	XLIX
remaining on file, etc	XLIX
reported to Congress, number and amount of	XLIX
Second Auditor, number of, certified to, for payment	XLIX
education, difficulties of, and progress in	XL-XLIV
government and contract schools, number of, and attendance at	XLII
schools, American flag, display of, on	XLIII
importance of, special attention required by	XL
national school system for, advancing with extraordinary vigor	XLII
of the, beginning of, in New York city	XLVI
religious bodies for, various, amount set apart for	XLII
school buildings, additional, erection of, for	XLIII
cost of, limit of, too low	XLII
facilities for, etc., efforts to enlarge	XL
schools for, system of, status of	XLI-XLIV
superintendent of schools, earnest and unremitting labors of	XLIII
system of, efforts to extend and improve	XL
true missionary work of faithful men and women engaged in	XLIV
work of, pure lives of unselfish devotion dedicated to	XLIV
farmers, duties of	XLIV
farming, civilization of Indian through	XLIV
Indians instructed in, increased number of	XLIV
object of, kept constantly in view	XLIV
purpose of, to render Indians self-supporting	XLIV
funds, good condition of	XLVIII
lands, acreage of, disposed of during the year	8, 327
cattle on, competition of, with farmers' taxed beef	XXXVII
not taxed	XXXVII
number and cheapness of, the results of an illegal traffic	XXXVII
in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, attempted leasing of	XXXVI
large portion of, lying idle and a bar to progress	XXIV
leases of, in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, illegal	XXXVI
to private parties, results of	XXXVII
patents for, acreage of	6, 7
removal of all cattle from, in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, required	XXXVII
surplus of, unreasonably large	XXIV
sales of	8, 327
surplus, policy of restoring to public domain	XXIV
restoration of, to public domain, no hardship to the Indian	XXIV
(*See* Public lands.)	
murderers in Arizona rescued and white officers in charge of them killed	XCVII
Office, assistant commissioner, laborious and responsible duties of	L
salary of, increase of, recommended	L
duties, responsibilities, and labors of, constantly increasing	L
financial clerk of, duties of	L
salary of, increase of, recommended	L
reservation in New Mexico, agricultural and industrial pursuits on, success of	CI
Wyoming, taxation of property located on	XCVI
reservations, aggregate area of	XXIV

Page.
Indian reservations, a number of, adapted to cattle grazing and stock-raising XLIV
area of, ratio of, to Indian population XXIV
reduction of XXIV
diminished, separate fund for Indians occupying XXV
great additions of land from, to public domain I
in Arizona, mineral and coal lands on, opening of, to settlement XCVIII
reduction of, urged XCVIII
Wyoming, punishment of white men for crimes on XCVI
school facilities, efforts to enlarge XL
system of, status of ..... XLI-XLIV
supplies, bidding for, attendance at XLV
bids for, total number of XLV
change in character of XLV
contract for, and inspection of XLV
delivery of, attendance at XLV
distributing, improved methods of XLVI
enumeration of XLV
field for illegal speculation no longer found in XLVI
fraud in, greatest care taken to prevent XLV
inspectors of, the very best and most reputable XLV
lowest bid in every instance not wise to accept XLV
purchase of XLV
Territory, act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in ..... CXXXI-CXXXIII
training school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., attendance at CI
excellent work of CI
instruction in CI
tribes, agreements concluded with, subject to approval ..... XXXIV, XXXV
certain, lands and money of, etc XL
commissioners selected to negotiate with, high character of XXXV
compensation to commissioners only meet their expenses XXXV
contracts of, Indian quite able to take care of his own interests XXXIV
with lawyers and others, nature and purpose of XXXIV
compensation paid under, large XXXIV
should be discountenanced XXXIV
the practice of allowing, etc XXXIV
reason why certain, should be approved XXXV
intruders into XL
trust funds of, statement of XLVIII
Indians, allotments of lands to, satisfactory progress in XXXV
applications of, to cut and prepare fallen timber XXXVII
cattle industry, encouragement of, among XLIV
cessions of lands by, acreage of, opened to homestead settlement XXVIII
aggregate quantity and average price of XXVIII
agreements with, for, submitted to Congress XXVIII
made by different tribes of XXVII
cutting and sale of falling timber by XXXVII
five civilized tribes of, interest on principal of trust funds of, payable semiannually XLVIII
trusts funds of, principal and interest of, statement of XLVIII
in Arizona a constant menace and obstruction to progress of the Territory XCVII
removal of, urged XCVII
inequality in allotments to different classes of, bill to remove XXXVI
in New Mexico, fine schools of CI
Utah, occupation of CIV
population of CIV
provision for support and care of, urged CIV
Wyoming, efforts to educate in farming and other industrial pursuits XCV
not warlike XCV
intemperance among, evil of, further legislation needed to successfully contend with XLVII
Menomonee, timber product of, quantity and value of XXXVII
money available for, statement of XLIX
negotiations with, for cessions of surplus lands of, appropriation available for XXXV
of mixed blood, rights of, question of XL
population of, within the United States XXIV
progress of, steady, in peaceful ways and industrial pursuits XXIII
reallotments and readjustments of allotments to XXXVI
timber, right of, in, law applicable to, stated XXXVIII
tribal, in Wyoming, complaints against, etc XCV
on reservation XCV
White Earth agency, timber product of ..... XXXVII, XXXVIII
(*See* Nonreservation.)
(*See* "Wild West Shows.")
Industrial Christian Home Association in Utah, building for, occupants of CX
Intemperance. (*See* Indians.)
Interior Department, birds-eye view of affairs of II
Internal-improvement grants, adjustment of 5, 234–236
Commissioner's rulings relative to 241–244
Intruders. (*See* Cherokee and Choctaw.)
(*See* Indian tribes.)
Iowa Indian Reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, rejected survey of 55
population of, decline in rate of increase of CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Iowas, reservation of, acreage of XXVIII
required for allotments to XXVIII
surplus lands of, acreage and cost of XXVIII
Iron, coal, and other minerals in Utah, vast beds of, awaiting development CV
gold, silver, copper, tin, etc., in Wyoming, development of XCV
Irrigating ditches in Wyoming, length of XCIV

Page.

Irrigation canals in Arizona, mileage of, and area irrigated by XCVI
in Idaho, plan for, and importance of 42, 404–413
(*See* Idaho.)
Nevada, practicability of 47, 428
(*See* Nevada.)
New Mexico, incorporation of large number of companies for C
Utah, question of, receiving considerable attention CIII
reservoir sites for, reservation of CIII
some artificial method must be used in CIII
Wyoming, investments in works of XCIV
very successful XCV
of arid region, subject of 59–78
(*See* Arid region.)
Isleta, New Mexico, Indians of, claims filed by 432
Israel, elders in. (*See* Utah.)

J.

Jackson, Dr., industry and enthusiasm of, in educational work in Alaska LXXXII
Johnson, Rafael A., surveyor-general of Arizona, annual report of 353–355
Judith land district, Montana, establishment and location of 155
Juneau and Douglas city. (*See* Alaska.)

K.

Kansas and Nebraska, crops of, abundant during rainy years CXLVIII
deficient when rainfall is below the average CXLVII
industries of, almost purely agricultural CXLVIII
dependence of, on supply of moisture CXLVII
irrigation in, little provision for ..... CXLVII, CXLVIII
migration of thousands of families from CXLVIII
population of, increase in CXLVII
rainfall of, condition of, materially changed CXLVIII
annual census of, table giving CXLVI
Larned land district in, change of boundaries of 152
population of, annual census of, results of ..... CXLVI, CXLVIII
course of, more closely traced than in the other States CXLIX
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
trust and diminished reserve lands, entries of, acreage of 327
Kickapoos, prairie band of, Kansas, commission to treat with XXX
Kingfisher, townsite of, *vs.* Wood *et al.*, decision in case of ..... XIX, XX

L.

Labor and capital in Idaho, harmony between XCII
in Idaho, increasing demand for, steadily met XCII
skilled, in Wyoming, constant demand for XCV
Lake Traverse Reservation, S. Dak., cession of lands of, acreage of XXVII
Land court, bill proposing establishment of V
district in Oklahoma, an additional, establishment of 158
Public Land Strip, establishment of 158
Larned, in Kansas, change of boundaries of 152
Stockton, Cal., transfer of townships to, from Independence, Cal 153, 153
districts in Colorado, three additional, establishment of 154, 155
Montana, two additional, establishment of 155
Nebraska, two additional, establishment of 155, 156
North and South Dakota, changes in boundaries of 153
South Dakota, boundaries of, establishment of 153
Washington, two additional, establishment of 156, 157
Wyoming, three additional, establishment of 157
new, and changes in boundaries of, etc 152–158
grant railroads. (*See* Railroads.)
in severalty in Idaho, Indians of, should be required to select XCII
laws, liberal interpretation of, in favor of settlers III
office, Shasta, Cal., removal of, from, to Redding, Cal 156
offices, local, list of 158–160
(*See* Local.)
policy of the government II
titles in New Mexico, paramount importance of settlement of XCIX
(*See* Public lands.)
Larned land district, Kansas, transfer of lands from Topeka district to 152
La Salina private land grant, New Mexico, boundaries of, established 432
Las Cruces, New Mexico, agricultural college and experimental station at, importance of CI
Lassen county desert-land filings and entries, number of, and fees from 9, 10, 11, 325
lands, sales of 320
Latter Day Saints. (*See* Utah.)
Lead and copper produced by Utah and Colorado LXXVI
gold, and silver, mining of, in Idaho XCII
silver, and copper in Utah, yield of CV
mined in New Mexico in 1889, value of CI
copper, tin, etc., in Wyoming, development of XCV
Leases of Indian lands in Indian Territory and Oklahoma illegal XXXVI
to private parties, results of XXXVII
(*See* Indian lands.)
Leasing, attempted, of Indian lands in Indian Territory and Oklahoma XXXVI

Page.

Lewiston land office, Mont., establishment of 165
Linton, Professor Edwin, letter of, on worms in trout CXVIII
Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, Arkansas, adjustment of grant to 20, 186–198
Live-stock industry in Utah, rapidly growing CV
valuable, probable destruction of CIII
raising and extensive mining operations in Wyoming XCIV
Local land offices, business transacted at, statement of 263–317
expenses of, amount necessary to meet 261, 262
list of 158–160
Logging company. (*See* Railroad.)
Louisiana, act of June 2, 1858, section 3, claims under 416, 417
Fontnot, Henry, claim of, location of 416
Houma grant, townships within, survey of 416
McDonough, John, claim of, location of 416
population of, and relative rank of, in ..... CXLV, CXLIX
private land claim, "Gay bill," result of, etc 81, 416
satisfaction of, confirmed and unsurveyed land claims in 416, 417
surveying in, appropriations for, estimates of 417, 418
surveyor-general of, annual report of the 415–417
surveyor-general's office, office work of 415
surveys in 415–419
field and office work of 415, 416
(*See* Private land claims.)
(*See* Surveys.)
Lumber industry of New Mexico very prosperous CI

M.

McDonough, John, claim of, in Louisiana, location of 416
"McFayden 80" acres, lumber capacity of CLX
Maine, population of, rule of increase in, between 1870 and 1880 CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Map of the United States, revision and correction of, from official surveys 16
Maps, railroad, large number of, examined and reported on 17
State, in publisher's hands 16
Maricopas, Yumas, Papagos, Pimas, etc., of Arizona, peaceful and self-supporting XCVII
Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, act creating CXXVI
assets of, in property rights, etc CXXVI
books opened for subscription to capital stock of CXXVI
canal of, route of, first part of, cleared by CXXVII
capital stock of, aggregate CXXVI
paid in, in cash CXXVI
first annual report of the CXXVI
Greytown, buildings of, at CXXVI
machinery and other materials of, landed at CXXVII
permanent headquarters of, at CXXVI
preliminary work of construction begun at CXXVI
work of excavation begun at CXXVI
hospital service and ambulance corps organized by CXXVII
incorporators of, meeting of, charter of, unanimously accepted at CXXVI
Nicaragua, official recognition of, by CXXVI
railroad and telegraph-lines built by CXXVII
San Juan and Deseado rivers, parts of, cleared by ..... CXXVI, CXXVII
work of, as outlined CXXVI
Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, statistics of, etc LXXXVII
population of, and relative rank of, in ..... CXLIV, CXLIX
Massachusetts, population of, rate of increase in CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Mendano and Zapato private land grant in Colorado, status of 30
Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin, adjustment of serious embarrassment surrounding XXXIII
timber, law under which, may systematically engage in marketing all their, etc XXXVIII
product of, quantity and value of XXXVII
Mexico, republic of, colonization laws of VI
Michigan, population of, losses in, repair of CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Military bounty land warrants, entries of lands with 322
reservations, existing, names, area, and locations of 167–176
on the Gulf coast, survey of 45
(*See* Abandoned.)
Mill-sites. (*See* Mineral.)
Mineral and mill-site entries canceled 333
examined and patented 333
patents for, issued 4, 332
pending 333
received 333
mining claims in Utah, orders issued in, receipts from 463, 464
applications, final proof not made 334
in which final proof was made 334
number of, and fees from 325
contests, number of, pending 334
division. (*See* General Land Office.)
lands, adverse claims on, filed 332
and mill-sites sold 331
applications for, filed 332
contest cases considered and finally disposed of 332, 333
contests for, filed 332

	Page.
Mineral lands, decisions and rulings under laws relating to	324–336
entries of, etc	14, 332
approved, but not patented	332
examined	332
in sections 16 and 36 in Colorado, instructions relative to the	326
old suspended entries of, reëxamined	332, 333
patents for, issued	332
recorded	332
quasi contests for	333
railroad selections, considered and disposed of	332, 333
lists of, pending	333
received	333
sales of	318
lode, placer, and mill-site claims on	333
patents issued, acreage of	3, 4, 7, 332
productions, value of	LXIX
protests, number of, and fees from	325
questions, quasi contest cases involving	332, 333
agricultural cases involving	332, 333
resources of the United States, important industries and interests growing out of, steadily increasing	LXIX
study of, not relaxed	LXIX
(*See* Idaho.)	
(*See* New Mexico.)	
(*See* Wyoming.)	
Mines and mill-sites in Colorado, surveys of	375–389
in New Mexico, abandoned silver and lead, reopening of, under tariff	C
development of, by railroad facilities	CI
Mining and minerals in Alaska, practical development of	CXII
applications disposed of	334
final proof not made	334
in which final proof was made	334
pending, number of	333
received, number of	333
claims in New Mexico, deposits on account of	431
(*See* New Mexico.)	
Oregon, special deposits for work on	458, 459
industry in New Mexico, prospects of, very bright	C
stimulus given to, by tariff and silver legislation	C
Utah, basis of real prosperity of	CV
quarts and placer, increasing, in Idaho	XCII
Minnesota, population of, losses in, repair of	CXLVII
rank of, relative, in	CXLIX
public lands in, character of	423, 424
surveyor-general of, annual report of the	420
surveys in	420–426
clerical work of, appropriations for, insufficient	434
compensation for, insufficient	423
(*See* Surveys.)	
(*See* White Earth.)	
Miscellaneous entries, number and acreage of, and amount received from	325
selections and claims pending, acreage of	12
Mission Indians in California, bills for the relief of, passage of, by the Senate	XXXIII
condition of	XXXII, XXXIII
failure of legislative action to protect rights of	XXXII
rights of, respected under Spanish and Mexican governments	XXXII
situation of, worse and worse, every year	XXXII
wrongs of, under our government	XXXII
Missoula land district, Montana, establishment and location of	154
Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad (Kans.), adjustment of grant to	20, 188–190
population of, decline in rate of increase in	CXLVII
rank of, relative, in	CXLIX
zinc mines and ores of, systematic study of	LXIX
Modoc, Ottawa, Seneca, and Shawnee Reservations, Indian Ter., field-work of allotments on, completed	XXXV
Mohaves, Hualapais, and Supais in Arizona, some of, engaged in farming	XCVII
Mojave and Yuma Indians, number of	XXXII
Indians, peaceable, at San Carlos Reservation, separation of, from the more turbulent, proposed	XXXI, XXXII
proposition to remove, from San Carlos Reservation, rejected	XXXI, XXXII
Money available for the Indians, statement of	XLIX
Montana, agricultural surveys in	423
Blackfoot Indian Reservation, boundaries of, survey of	423
Bower's island, survey of	423
Clarke's fork of the Columbia river, townships on, survey of	423
Crow Indian Reservation, survey of	423
Fisher's island, survey of	423
Flathead Lake and Bitter Root valleys, surveys in, time extended for	423, 424
Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, boundaries of, survey of	423
Peck Indian Reservation, boundaries of, survey of	423
land districts in, two additional, establishment and location of	155
Manual of Instructions for Deputy Mineral Surveyors of, a new, completed and published	423
mineral surveys in	422
population of, large increase in, by immigration	CXLIX
rank of, relative, in	CXLIX
surveyor-general of, annual report of the	422–434
appointment by, of local inspectors of surveys, works well	423

Page.
Montana, surveys in, rates for, insufficient 428
(*See* Surveys.)
(*See* Northern Cheyenne.)
Monterey, city lands of, tract No. 2, resurvey of, completed 359
Mormon. (*See* Utah.)
immigration to Utah, average annual CII
chiefly from Scandinavian countries CII
largely assisted immigration CII
leaders. (*See* Utah.)
Mormonism. (*See* Utah.)
Mormons, Arizona, peopling of, by, more rapidly in future XCVII
in Arizona, number of XCVII
restrictive legislation respecting, urged XCVII
Idaho, laws against polygamy denounced by, as unconstitutional XCIII
rigid oath against polygamy required of XCIII
(*See* Idaho.)
"Mullan" townsite, Idaho, survey of, approved and accepted 403, 404
Municipal uses, case involving the authority of government to dedicate lands for XVII
Murders by Indians in Arizona XCVII

N.

Napa rancho, private land claim in California, survey of part of 359
Narragansett coal basin of Massachusetts, a detailed survey of, begun LXIX
National education, beginning of, not with primary but with higher education LXXVII
parks, appropriations for, Congress must make CXXVI
favored by our people, etc CXXVI
laws creating, no appropriation or means to carry out provisions of CXXV
remarkable and extensive, every effort to preserve, etc ..... CXXV, CXXVI
Secretary left with gigantic responsibility and dwarfed resources to meet it .. CXXVI
tract in New Mexico, admirably adapted for a XCIX
Navajo Indians of Arizona, number of XCVII
peaceful XCVII
Navy and army pensions. (*See* Pensions.)
Nebraska, Alliance land district, establishment and location of 156
and Kansas, crops of, abundant during rainy years CXLVIII
deficient when rainfall is below the average CXLVIII
dependence of, on supply of moisture CXLVII
industries of, almost purely agricultural CXLVII
irrigation in, little provision for ..... CXLVII, CXLVIII
migration of thousands of families from CXLVIII
population of, increase in CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
rainfall of, condition of, materially changed CXLVIII
Broken Bow land district, establishment and location of 155, 156
north boundary of, survey of 56
(*See* Surveys.)
Negotiations of Indian Commissioners appointed under act of March 2, 1889 ..... XXVII, XXVIII
with Chippewas in Minnesota XXVI
Great Sioux Indians ..... XXIV, XXV
Indians, commissioners to conduct, for cessions of lands ..... XXVIII, XXX
for cessions of their surplus lands, appropriations available for XXV
of Colville Reservation XXIX
Crow Reservation XXX
Pine Ridge agency, S. Dak XXVIII
Tongue River Reservation, Mont XXVIII
Northern Cheyenne Indians XXXIV
Prairie band of Pottawatomies and Kickapoos XXX
Puyallup Indians in Washington ..... XXVIII, XXIX
Nevada, irrigation in, practicability of 47, 428
mineral surveys in, deposits for 427
Park, committee to draft memorial about, report of CLVII
population of, diminution in CXLIX
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
rainfall in, exceptionally light 428
surveyor-general of, annual report of the 427, 428
surveys in 427–429
extension of, asked for by settlers 428
(*See* Surveys.)
New Hampshire, population of, rate of increase in, between 1870 and 1880 CXLVII
New Jersey, population of, rate of increase in CXLVII
New Mexico, act of June 22, 1854, section 8, only one petition filed under 432
admission of, as a State, constitution framed looking to XCIX
agricultural possibilities of CII
agriculture and horticulture in, condition of C
Albuquerque, attendance in Indian training school at CI
Indian training school at, excellent work of CI
instruction in Indian training school at CI
alfalfa and other grasses, broad acres of, adapted to CII
"American desert," vast possibilities of region once styled the C
arid lands in, vast areas of, only redeemable by irrigation C
cattle industry in, times become better for C
community grants or interests in ..... VI, VII
copper, gold, silver, and lead mined in, in 1889, value of CI
crops of all kinds in, fully up to average, increased acreage of C
farming and gardening on irrigable lands, great inducements for C
fertile wheat lands of northern valleys of CII

		Page.
New Mexico,	first taken possession of by Spain, when	26, 432
	foreign fruits and almonds found in, in perfection	C
	forests of, great pine, change of, into lumbering camps	CII
	value, cover portions of	CI
	fruit-growing country, high rank of, in future, as a	C
	product of, excellent in size and beauty	C
	gold, silver, copper, and lead mined in, in 1889, value of	CI
	governor of, interesting and valuable report of	XCIX
	governor's palace of, living center of everything of historic importance in southwest	CI
	older than Jamestown or Plymouth settlements	CI
	recommended to care of Congress	CII
	repair of inroads of time on	CII
	seat of power and authority	CI, CII
	grain or vegetables, crop of, not sufficient for home demand	C
	grants by Charles of Spain in	432
	Indian reservations, agricultural and industrial pursuits on, success of	CI
	Indians of, fine schools of	CI
	individual ownership of land in, plan for	VII
	irrigation in, incorporation of large number of companies for	C
	Isleta, Indians of, claims filed by	432
	land claims in, unsettled, number and character of	432
	titles in, paramount importance of settlement of	XCIX
	lands of, claims to, included in treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo	434
	titles to, should be confirmed	434
	La Salina, private land grant in, boundaries of, established	432
	lead, gold, silver, and copper mined in, in 1889, value of	CI
	Los Cruces, agricultural college and experimental station at, importance of	CI
	lumber industry in, very prosperous	CI
	mined in 1889, gold, silver, copper, and lead, value of	CI
	mineral land, some of the richest, within boundaries of Spanish and Mexican grants	431
	resources of	431
	mines in, abandoned silver and lead, reopening of, under tariff, etc	C, CI
	railroad facilities, development of, by	CI
	mining claims in, deposits on account of	431
	locators of, many poor men	431
	industry in, prospects of, very bright	C
	stimulus given to, by tariff and silver legislation	C
	patents, great cost of	431
	model farms in, variety of crops growing in perfection on	C
	mutton in, local demand of, increased	C
	national park in, tract admirably adapted for	XCIX
	nonadmission of, as a State, extreme disappointment of people of, at	XCIX
	placita, with its outlying lands, diagram of a	432, 433
	population of	XCIX
	rank of, relative, in	CXLIX
	rates of increase in	CXLIX
	when acquired by the United States	VI
	private land claims in, Spanish and Mexican, pending in, list of	440–457
	grants in, condition of	24, 432
	public buildings in, condition of	CI
	lands in, mileage of, surveys of	XCIX
	schools in, gradual improvement of	CI
	Pueblo and Navajo Indians, on reservations, prosperity and progress of	CI
	rainfall in, average	C
	Santa Fé, fine Indian school at	CI
	total rainfall at	C
	school fund, want of, by, severely felt	CI
	lands in, act giving immediate possession of	XCIX, C
	immediate possession of, by, reason for	CI
	teachers in, salaries of, too small, to secure sufficient English-speaking	CI
	settlements in, description of	VI
	settlers in, hardships of	431
	sheep-raising in, one of its most prosperous industries	C
	silver, gold, copper, and lead mined in, in 1889, value of	CI
	small holdings in, just claims to	VII, 432
	Spanish and Mexican land grants, titles in, unsettled condition of	XCIX
	staple farm articles in, large amount paid by people of, for	CII
	strange and anomalous condition of	CII
	surveyor-general of, annual report of the	430–437
	surveyor-general's office, arrears in office work of	435
	surveys in	430–457
	appropriations for	436, 438
	approved	439
	importance of	VII
	system of irrigation in	VI
	titles in, settlement of, importance of, urged	VI
	total registered vote of	XCIX
	undeveloped resources of, large returns yielded to enterprise and labor by	CII
	University of, at Albuquerque, etc	CI
	unsettled titles in, gravest evils resulting from	434
	valleys of, specially adapted to culture of fruits	C
	Volcker, Henry, heirs of, grant confirmed to	432
	wool clip in, quantity of	C
	price of, greatly increased by the McKinley tariff	C
	(*See* Private land grants.)	
	(*See* Surveys.)	

Page.

Nez Percés Indian Reservation, in Idaho, allotment surveys on 403
in Idaho, civilization and prosperity of, marked advance of, in XCII
majority of, have taken homes in severalty XCII
Nicaragua Canal Company, act creating CXXVI
assets of, in property rights, etc CXXVI
books opened for subscription to capital stock of CXXVI
capital stock of, aggregate CXXVI
paid in, in cash CXXVI
first annual report of the CXXVI
Greytown, buildings of, at CXXVI
permanent headquarters of, at CXXVI
preliminary work of construction begun at CXXVI
work of excavation begun at CXXVI
incorporators of, meeting of, charter of, unanimously accepted at CXXVI
Nicaragua, official recognition of, by CXXVI
railroad and telegraph lines built by CXXVII
route of canal, first part of, cleared CXXVII
San Juan and Deseado rivers, parts of, cleared by ..... CXXVI, CXXVII
work of, as outlined CXXVI
(*See* Maritime Canal Company.)
"No Man's Land," Buffalo land district, establishment of 158
embraced in Oklahoma 16
Nonreservation Indians, classes of XXXVIII
homestead rights of XXXIX
ignorance of, of their rights, under our land laws XXXIX
lands of, instructions to registers and receivers respecting XXXIX
many of, on lands long in undisturbed possession of their fathers. XXXVIII
no entries by white men on lands occupied by XXXIX
number of, can not be accurately stated XXXIX
reasonable estimate of XXXIX
unable to resist advancing white settlements encircling them XXXIX
Norrish, John F., surveyor-general of Minnesota, annual report of 420
North boundary of Nebraska, survey of 56
Dakota. (*See* Turtle mountain.)
North Atlantic States, manufacturing section, primarily a CXLVI
population of the, increase and percentage of increase in ..... CXLIV, CXLV
Northern Central States, agricultural industries of, decline in CXLVII
population of, varied conditions prevailing in CXLVII
predominant industry of CXLVI
Cheyenne Indians, at different agencies, all of one tribe, and desire to be united .. XXXIII
commission to conduct negotiations with XXXIV
complaints of, against trespassing ranchmen XXXIII
condition of ..... XXXIII, XXXIV
depredations of, on neighboring cattle ranches XXXIII
in Montana and South Dakota, adjustment of embarrassments surrounding XXXIII
modification of treaty and other rights of XXVIII
negotiations for the consolidation of XXXIV
with, in Montana and South Dakota XXVIII
number of XXXIII
permanent location and civilization of XXXIV
rations of, not adequate to prevent hunger among XXXIII
removal and permanent settlement of XXVIII
settlers in vicinity of reservation of, alarmed XXXIII
troops placed on reservation of XXXIII
white men killed on reservation of XXXIII
(*See* Tongue and Rosebud rivers.)
Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* Stovenour, decision in case of XIX
States, public schools of, maximum per capita, expenditures for LXXXI
per capita expenditures for, decline in, causes of LXXXI
retrograde movement in, partially accounted for LXXIX

O.

Ogden city, elections at CVII
(*See* Utah.)
Ohio, population of, decline in rate of increase in CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Oil fields of Wyoming, immense XCIV
regions of Wyoming, extensive, a principal factor in development of Territory XCV
Oklahoma, act organizing, as a Territory ..... I, XXI
boards of trustees and regulations controlling XXI
in, expenses of, necessarily large XXI
bricks, taking of clay in, for the manufacture of 346
city land district, establishment of 158
governor of, Secretary's letter to, in relation to contests CXL
Kingfisher and Guthrie, land offices established at 16
land contests in, expenses of, assessed on contestants XXI
present condition of ..... XX, XXI
district in, an additional, establishment of 158
"No Man's Land" embraced in 16
no person, by virtue of special employment therein, prior to opening of, qualified to enter lands of ..... XIX, XX
population of I
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
regulations for execution of provisions of act establishing Territory of 228, 229

Page.

Oklahoma, settlement, opening of, to ... 16
situation in, most anomalous ... XXI
multiplied and often conflicting interests involved in ... XXI
temporary government of, act to provide, etc ... CXXXI–CXXXIII
timber on, covered by an unperfected homestead, use of ... 349
use of, in, by bona fide settlers ... 348
town-lots in, condition of, etc., Inspector Harlan's letter to Secretary respecting ... CXLI, CXLII
(laws of Kansas), perfecting title to ... CXXXV
townsite entries of lands in, act to provide for ... CXXXIII, CXXXIV
townsites in, laws of Kansas in relation to ... CXXXIV, CXXXVI
entry and disposal of ... CXXXIV
vacating ... CXXXVI
trustees of, letter of Secretary instructing ... 227, 228
regulations for the guidance of ... CXXXVI–CXLI, 223–227
(*See* Surveys.)
Omaha Indian lands, entries of, acreage of ... 327
Oregon, forests of, rates for survey of, inadequate ... 460
survey of, difficulty in making contracts for ... 460
or heavily timbered lands, survey of, prohibited ... 460
Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, township plats of ... 458
Manual of Surveying Instructions, copies of, furnished contracting deputies ... 460
mining claims in, special deposits for work on ... 458, 459
population of, steady growth of, in ... CXLIX
rank of, relative, in ... CXLIX
Railway and Navigation Company, gross earnings of, reduction of ... LXXIV
possession of, secured by the Union Pacific ... LXXV, LXXVI
Short Line railroad, increased earnings of ... LXXIV
surplus earnings of, reduced ... LXXIV
Siletz Indian Reservation, allotment surveys on ... 458
township plats of ... 458
surveying instructions of, modification of ... 460
service of, estimate of funds required for ... 461
surveyor-general of, annual report of the ... 458–460
surveys in ... 458–462
contracts for, condition of ... 459
petitions for, numerous, character of ... 459
Umatilla Indian Reservation, maps of boundary of ... 458, 459
township plats of ... 458
wagon-road lists pending ... IV
Warm Springs Indian Reservation, north boundary of, maps of ... 458
(*See* Surveys.)
Osage ceded lands, entries of, acreage of ... 327
entries, suspended and unexamined ... 18, 228
trust and diminished reserve lands, entries of, acreage of ... 327
Otoe and Missouria Indian lands, entries of, acreage of ... 327

P.

Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas, Yumas, etc., of Arizona, peaceful and self-supporting ... XCVII
Patent fees, R. S., sec. 4935, relation to payment of, amendment of ... LII
Office, affairs of, review of ... LI
copyists of, equalization of salaries of, etc ... LIII
examiners in chief of, R. S., sec. 4910, authorizing appeals from, amendment of ... LII
477, fixing compensation of, amendment of ... LII
expenditures and receipts of, comparative statement of ... LII
force of, increase of, recommended ... LI
receipts and expenditures of, increase in ... LI, LII
Revised Statutes relating to, legislation amendatory of, urgent necessity of ... LII
room for, increased, needed and recommended ... LI–LIII
trademarks, registration of, amendment of act relating to ... LII
Patents, land, acreage, and number of, increase in ... III
coal, increase of ... III, 3, 4, 7, 332
execution and delivery of ... 12
for public buildings, area of ... III, 5
educational purposes, number and area of ... III, 4, 5
internal improvements, area of ... III, 4, 5
private land claims, undelivered ... 22
railroad purposes, etc ... IV, 6, 21, 22, 208, 210–217
river improvements ... IV, 22, 221
wagon-road and canal purposes ... IV, 21, 22, 217, 218
Indian and miscellaneous, acreage of ... 6, 7, 327
issued, during the year, agricultural, acreage of ... III, 3, 4, 7
coal land and mill-site ... III, 4, 7, 333
mineral and mill-site ... III, 4, 7, 333
railroad, acreage of ... IV, 6, 7, 22, 210–217
swamp ... IV, 5–7, 23, 246
swamp, to State, acreage of ... IV, 5–7, 23, 246
mineral and mill-site, increase of ... III, 4, 7, 332
to Indians for land in severalty ... IV
Patents, Commissioner of, annual report of the ... LI–LIII
recommendations of ... LI
mechanical, applications for, increase in number of ... LII
number of, awaiting action ... LII
certified copies of printed matter of, R. S., sec. 4934, relative to, amendment of ... LII
for inventions previously patented in a foreign country, R. S., sec. 4887, relating to, amendment of ... LII

Page.
Pawnee Indian lands, entries of, acreage of 327
Pecan island, La., resurvey of 415, 418
Pelican. (*See* Yellowstone.)
Pennsylvania, population of, rate of increase in CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Pension appeals, board of, decisions by, substantial points of LX
established in department proper LX
increase of LXI
jurisdiction of LX
average annual value of each LIV
claims, act of June 27, 1890, number of, pending, received under LIV
number of, pending LIV
October 11, 1890, whole number of, on file LVII
of 1890, average value of LIV
original, first payment in, amount of LIV
number of, allowed during year LIV
laws, amendments of, suggested ..... LX, LXI
Office, expenditures of, in channels of trade and commerce LIII
serves more than one valuable purpose LIII
force of, largely increased LVII
statement of LIX
mail matter received during week ending October 18, 1890 LVII
officers and employés of, whole number of LVII
work of, on thorough business basis, etc LVIII
wonderful proportions of ..... LIII, LVII
roll, greater than in other countries, reason why our, is LIV
number of pensioners borne on LIV
Pensions, act of April 4, 1890, requirements of, difficulties in complying with LIX
June 27, 1890, large augmentation of, under LIII
July 27, 1890, medical examiners, etc., appointed under LVII
acts of March 3, 1883, and March 4, 1889, great difference in rates of, under LIX
appropriations for, statement of LVI
army and navy, estimate for LVII
deficiency appropriation for, causes of LVI
dependent, under law of June 27, 1890, work on LIX
large augmentation of number of LIII
President's message, recommendations of, respecting LIII
soldiers, deaths of, discharged during rebellion, number of LVII
desertions of, number of LVII
enlisted during war of rebellion, number of LVII
killed and died during rebellion LVII
surviving July 1, 1890, number of LVII
who may secure ..... LIV-LVI
Peralta private land claim, Arizona, fabricators of, prosecution of, urged 24
fraudulent character of ..... V, 24, 354
report on the V
status of V
struck from the docket ..... V, 24, 354
(*See* Private land claims.)
Phosphate deposits of Florida, geology and chemistry of, study of LXIX
Pierre land district, South Dakota, boundaries of 154
Pimas, Papagos, Maricopas, Yumas, etc., of Arizona, peaceful and self-supporting XCVII
Pine and spruce forests, gigantic. (*See* Sequoia.)
River Reservation, South Dakota, Indians of, negotiations with XXVIII
Platte land district, Wyoming, establishment and location of 157
Plural marriages. (*See* Utah.)
"Pocatello" townsite, Idaho, survey of, completed, approved, and accepted 403
Polygamous apostles. (*See* Utah.)
Polygamy. (*See* Idaho.)
(*See* Utah.)
Population, censuses, State and Federal, in 1880, 1885, and 1890, increase and percentage in CXLVI
farming, migration of, westward CXLVII
increase of, general law governing operation of CXLV
normal rate of, interfered with CXLV
Indian, within the United States XXIV
in Kansas, annual census of, results of ..... CXLVI, CXLVIII
of Arizona, and Utah, rates of increase in CXLIX
Arkansas, rapid growth of CXLIX
California, rate of increase in CXLIX
Colorado, enormous increase in CXLIX
Dakota, increase in CXLVII
Florida, comparative growth of CXLIX
Idaho, increase in ..... XCI, CXLIX
Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, rate of increase in CXLVII
Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, rate of increase in CXLVII
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, losses in, repair of CXLVII
Montana, large increase in, by immigration CXLIX
Nebraska and Kansas, increase in CXLVII
Nevada, diminution of CXLIX
New Mexico XCIX
North Atlantic States, increase and percentage of increase in ..... CXLIV, CXLV
Northern Central group of States, varied conditions prevailing in CXLVII
States, increase and percentage of increase in CXLIV
Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, rate of increase in, decline in CXLVII
Oregon, steady growth in CXLIX

Pa

Public lands, abandoned military reservations in Wyoming, surveys of
on, lists and acreage of 16, 135–140, 165, 166,
placed under control of Interior Department 165,
survey, appraisal, and sale of ..... XX, 16, 134,
accounts of, responsibility and labor in settlement of
act of June 22, 1854, section 8, only one petition filed under
2, 1858, section 3, claims under 416, 4
3, 1878, burden of proof in prosecutions under
agricultural, area of, transferred to actual settlers ..... III,
college scrip, entries of, with
surveys confined to 83, 353, 423, 4
allotment of, in severalty, to Indians, in Wyoming 4
appropriations, deficiencies of, in Wyoming, for surveys 4
estimates of, for abandoned military reservations 2
collecting the revenue from 257, 2
contingent expenses, offices of surveyors-general 2
expenses of inspectors of surveys 2
maps of the United States 2
salaries, offices of surveyors-general 255–257
surveys and resurveys of 33, 253, 254
arid, irrigable portions of, withdrawal of, from entry, etc ..... X–XIV
irrigation of ..... IX–XIV
region of, irrigation of 59–78, 151
(*See* Arid.)
at public auction, sales of 318
Bear river, Idaho, attempt to divert waters of, for irrigating uses in Utah X
bounty land business, condition of the 92, 93
brick, taking of clay in Oklahoma for the manufacture of 346
canal and wagon-road purposes, no certification of, for 208
purposes, grants of, for, area of, certified to States ..... IV, 22, 220
cash receipts from sales of 8, 10, 11, 321
sales of, total 7, 321
substitution in lieu of warrants or scrip, locations of 320
ceded Sioux lands, survey of 39, 55, 134
Central Pacific railroad, character of soil surveyed in Utah under repayments by. 463, 465
deposits by, in Utah, for field and office work 463
mileage of surveys in Utah under repayments by 463, 465
survey of, under repayments by 463, 464
certain title to, foundation of all values VII
Cherokee school lands, entries of, acreage of 327
circulars and instructions relating to 141–152
coal, decisions and ruling under laws relating to 334, 336
entries of 332
approved, but not patented 332
canceled 333
examined 332
and patented 333
pending 333
received 333
filings on 9, 325, 332, 334
in sections 16 and 36 in Colorado, instructions relative to the 336
old suspended entries of, reëxamined 332, 333
patents for, issued, area of ..... III, 4, 332
number of ..... III, 4, 332
recorded 332
sales of 320, 331
competitive bids for 320
contest cases, important, involving the disposition of XVII
contests (Oklahoma), boards of trustees for the decision of XXI
present condition of ..... XX, XXI
Coos Bay military wagon road, adjustment of grant of 201
desert, irrigation of ..... IX–XIV
land act, final entries of, under 319
original entries of, under 318
in Arizona, beneficent results of 354
Lassen county filings on 2, 325
sales of 320
laws, rulings under 145
disbursements for service of, total 250
disposal of the, by States and Territories, statement of 4–8, 318–327
disposals of, annually, from 1878 to 1890, acreage of 252
expenses incident to the 326
disposition of, during year 7, 8, 318–327
donation claims on 324
educational purposes, patented to States, for ..... III, 4, 5
Edwards, M. N., an appeal in timber case of, in Colorado 347
entries of all classes of, aggregate of 326
desert, final proof in 145
excesses on 319
final and original, number and class of 10, 11, 95, 318–327
pending IV
proof notices in 152
proofs in, rules to be observed in passing on 147–151
homestead, minor heirs 141–143
settlement before entry 141
original 10, 11, 95,
pending V

Page.

Population of Rhode Island, rates of increase in CXLVII
South Atlantic States, diminished rate of increase in ..... CXLV, CXLVIII
urban, small in proportion to rural CXLVIII
Southern Central States, diminished rate of increase in ..... CXLV, CXLVIII
urban, small in proportion to rural CXLVII
States and Territories, rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Texas, rapid increase of CXLIX
the United States by States and Territories in 1890 ..... CXLIII, CXLIV
1890, statement of, as compared with 1880 and 1870 ..... LXV–LXVIII
in 1870, 1880, and 1890, increase and percentage of increase in. CXLIV
Utah CII
increase of, by Mormon immigration CII
Washington, growth of, phenomenal CXLIX
Western States, increase in and percentage of increase CXLV
varied conditions of growth of CXLIX
Wyoming XCIV
character of XCIV
rapid continued growth of CXLIX
States and Territories, relative rank of, in ..... CXLIX, CL
Porterfield scrip, locations of lands with 324
warrants, number and acreage of 92
Porter, Robert P., Superintendent of Census, report of, on population ..... CXLIII–CL
Pottawatomies, Prairie band of, Kansas, commission to treat with XXX
Pratt, William H., surveyor-general of California, annual report of 356–360
Preëmption division, work of 17, 222, 223
entries, sales of lands under IV
work on, review of 17, 18, 222, 223
entry, sales of lands subject to 318
filings, number of, and fees from 325
President of Mormon church. (*See* Utah.)
pension message of, recommendations of, legislation in compliance with LIII
Private entry, sales of lands subject to 318
land claim in Arizona, Peralta, fabricators of, proposed prosecution of 24
invalidity of ..... V, 24, 354
report on V
status of V
stricken from the docket 24, 354
unfounded character of ..... V, 162–164
California, Buena Vista rancho, survey of 359
Buri-Buri, resurvey of 359
city lands of Monterey, resurvey of tract No. 2 of, completed 359
issue of patent in 32
Napa rancho, survey of part of, confirmed 359
rancho Aguaymos y San Felipe, resurvey of east line of 358
Cañada de los Baquéros, patent for 32, 358
Las Pulgas, resurvey of 359
Punta de la Laguna, report on 359
Isleta, New Mexico, filed by Indians of 432
claims, act of June 22, 1854, section 8, only one petition filed under 432
Charles V of Spain, origin of, under VI
division. (*See* General Land Office.)
entries of, under existing land laws, etc VI
in California, large correspondence relating to 359
one patent to 358
Spanish grants, patents for, not called for 359, 360
surveys of, for patents 401
undelivered patents for 32
New Mexico, character and condition of 26, 432, 440–457
land court for settlement of, bill proposing establishment of V
Mexico, republic of, colonization laws of VI
Spanish and Mexican, pending in New Mexico, list of 440–457
archives relating to 31–33, 359, 401, 432, 435
status of, in California 358, 359
Colorado 29, 30
Florida 31–33, 339, 402
Louisiana 31, 416
New Mexico 24, 432
subject of, fully and carefully presented ..... V–VII
titles of, sources of VI
grant, La Salina, in New Mexico, boundary of, established 432
grants in Arizona, condition of 354
scrip, entries of land with 322
Property in Idaho, real and personal, assessed value of XCI
Wyoming, assessed valuation of XCIV
Protection of the public lands 79–86, 338
(*See* Public lands.)
Pryor creek and Clarke's fork, Montana, Crow Indian lands west of the divide between, negotiations for cession of XXX
Public auction, sales of lands at 318
land, service, estimates of appropriations for, preparation of 250
States and Territories, vacant lands in, acreage and location of ..... II, 96–121
Strip or "No Man's Land," Oklahoma, land district in, location of 158
survey and subdivision of 49
system, aim of, defeated by want of sufficient appropriations XXIII
to bestow lands on settlers under the most favorable conditions XXIII
lands, abandoned military reservations, appropriations for, estimates of 254
entries on 312

Page.

Public lands, abandoned military reservations in Wyoming, surveys of 475
on, lists and acreage of 16, 135–140, 165, 166, 255
placed under control of Interior Department 165, 166
survey, appraisal, and sale of ..... XX, 16, 134, 135
accounts of, responsibility and labor in settlement of 13
act of June 22, 1854, section 8, only one petition filed under 432
2, 1858, section 3, claims under 416, 417
3, 1878, burden of proof in prosecutions under 350
agricultural, area of, transferred to actual settlers ..... III, 3
college scrip, entries of, with 322
surveys confined to 83, 353, 423, 460
allotment of, in severalty, to Indians, in Wyoming 474
appropriations, deficiencies of, in Wyoming, for surveys 473
estimates of, for abandoned military reservations 254
collecting the revenue from 257, 258
contingent expenses, offices of surveyors-general 257
expenses of inspectors of surveys 253
maps of the United States 253
salaries, offices of surveyors-general 255–257
surveys and resurveys of 83, 253, 254
arid, irrigable portions of, withdrawal of, from entry, etc ..... X–XIV
irrigation of ..... IX–XIV
region of, irrigation of 59–78, 151
(*See* Arid.)
at public auction, sales of 318
Bear river, Idaho, attempt to divert waters of, for irrigating uses in Utah X
bounty land business, condition of the 92, 93
brick, taking of clay in Oklahoma for the manufacture of 346
canal and wagon-road purposes, no certification of, for 208
purposes, grants of, for, area of, certified to States ..... IV, 22, 220
cash receipts from sales of 8, 10, 11, 321
sales of, total 7, 321
substitution in lieu of warrants or scrip, locations of 320
ceded Sioux lands, survey of 39, 55, 134
Central Pacific railroad, character of soil surveyed in Utah under repayments by. 463, 465
deposits by, in Utah, for field and office work 463
mileage of surveys in Utah under repayments by 463, 465
survey of, under repayments by 463, 464
certain title to, foundation of all values VII
Cherokee school lands, entries of, acreage of 327
circulars and instructions relating to 141–152
coal, decisions and ruling under laws relating to 334, 336
entries of 332
approved, but not patented 332
canceled 333
examined 332
and patented 333
pending 333
received 333
filings on 9, 325, 332, 334
in sections 16 and 36 in Colorado, instructions relative to the 336
old suspended entries of, reëxamined 332, 333
patents for, issued, area of ..... III, 4, 332
number of ..... III, 4, 332
recorded 332
sales of 320, 331
competitive bids for 320
contest cases, important, involving the disposition of XVII
contests (Oklahoma), boards of trustees for the decision of XXI
present condition of ..... XX, XXI
Coos Bay military wagon road, adjustment of grant of 201
desert, irrigation of ..... IX–XIV
land act, final entries of, under 319
original entries of, under 318
in Arizona, beneficent results of 354
Lassen county filings on 2, 325
sales of 320
laws, rulings under 145
disbursements for service of, total 250
disposal of the, by States and Territories, statement of 4–8, 318–327
disposals of, annually, from 1878 to 1890, acreage of 252
expenses incident to the 326
disposition of, during year 7, 8, 318–327
donation claims on 324
educational purposes, patented to States, for ..... III, 4, 5
Edwards, M. N., an appeal in timber case of, in Colorado 347
entries of all classes of, aggregate of 326
desert, final proof in 145
excesses on 319
final and original, number and class of 10, 11, 95, 318–327
pending IV
proof notices in 152
proofs in, rules to be observed in passing on 147–151
homestead, minor heirs 141–143
settlement before entry 141
original 10, 11, 95
pending 12

Page.

Public lands, entries of, preëmption, suspended and not examined ... 223
timber and stone, final proof in ... 145–147
culture, final proof in ... 143–145
selections, locations, and filings of, number and acreage of ... 94, 95
filings on, coal ... 9, 325
fees from ... 9
Girard scrip ... 9, 326
Lassen county desert land ... 9, 325
number of ... 9
preëmption ... 9, 325
total miscellaneous ... 326
town-lot ... 9, 325
townsite ... 9, 326
Valentine scrip ... 9, 326
final entries of ... 10, 11, 95
proof and payment in cases of ... 149–151
notices in cases of ... 152
proofs, rules to be observed in passing on ... 147–151
Florida phosphates, description of ... IX
discovery of ... IX
for canal purposes ... 21, 22, 220
educational purposes, patented to States ... III, 4, 5
internal improvement purposes, etc ... III
public buildings, etc ... III, 4, 5
railroad purposes certified to States and corporations for ... 21, 22, 210–217
river improvements ... 22, 221
wagon-road and canal purposes, no certificates of ... 21, 208
forest or heavily timbered, rates for surveys of, inadequate ... 32, 58, 423, 460
surveys of, prohibited ... 33, 353, 460
forests of the, depredators on, expedition sent out to detect and arrest ... XVI
great roads made by people of Canada into ... XVI
illegal appropriation of ... XVI, 81
present laws inadequate to protect, from illegal appropriation ... XVI, 81
protection of the ... XVI, 80–86
Rainy river, the most flagrant invasion of, in the neighborhood of ... XVI
ravages of the, by fire ... XVI, 86
unlicensed waste and destruction of ... XVI
fraudulent entries of, agents engaged in investigating ... 79, 338–342
cases of, final action on ... 79, 338
number of ... 79, 338
records of hearings in, awaiting action ... 79, 338
statement in relation to ... 79, 80
Geological Survey, location and selection by, of sites, for reservoir purposes ... X
Girard scrip, filings on, with ... 9, 326
government lots on, rent of ... 320
graduation entries of ... 321
granite quarry, how to acquire title to, having a, on ... 349
great object of government in the disposition of ... 3
Sioux Indian Reservation, division of ... 15, 121–134
heavily timbered and mountainous, survey of, rates for ... 33, 58, 423, 460
historical and statistical table of, etc ... 177, 178
homestead claims, clay, taking of, from, for the making of brick ... 346
entries of, final ... 321
commuted to cash ... 319
excesses on ... 319
fees, amount received from ... 9, 10, 11, 259, 260
filings on ... 9, 325
laws, original entries of, under ... 321
rulings under ... 141–143
quarrying stone on, for speculative purposes ... 349
illegal appropriation, protection of, from ... 79, 80, 338–342
in Arizona, arable, practicably irrigable, area of ... XCVI
donation of, to Territory, urged ... XCVIII
reclamation of, donation of, to Territory ... XCVI
status of ... 353–355
survey of all, urged ... XCIX
California, status of ... 356, 357, 360, 361
Colorado, status of ... 363, 364, 367–374
Dakota, status of ... 394–398
Indian, acreage of, disposed of, during year ... 8, 327
allotments of ... 322
sales of the ... 8, 327
in Florida, status of ... 401
Idaho, agricultural, requiring irrigation, cession of to Territory urged ... XCI
status of ... 403–405, 413, 414
survey of, urged ... XCI
Louisiana, status of ... 415–419
Minnesota, status of ... 420, 421
Montana, status of ... 420, 421
surveys of, opened to settlement, appropriation for ... VII
Nevada, status of ... 422–426
New Mexico, community grants or interests ... VI, VII, 26, 27
individual ownership of, plan for ... VII, 26, 29
settlements on, description of ... VI, 26, 27
small holdings of, just claims to ... VII, 26, 27
status of ... 427–429
survey of, importance of ... VII

Page.
Public lands in New Mexico, surveys of, mileage of XCIX
titles to, settlement of, importance of, urged ..... VI, 26–29
Oregon, status of 458–462
States and Territories, area of 177–179
Utah, acreage and settlement of CII
grazing, acquisition of CIII
limited abilities of CIII
status of 463–468
unoccupied, natural grasses on, danger of destruction of CIII
proceeds of, use of, to improve water supply CIII
profitably used for other than grazing lands CIII
vast quantity of CII
vesting of title to CIII
Washington, status of 469–472
Wyoming, no special deposits for surveys of 473
surveys of, character of, to be included in XCVI
largely increased appropriations for, urged XCVI
liberal policy in XCIV
restriction of, retards development of XCIV
three-fourths of, open to homestead settlement, etc XCIV
unsurveyed acreage of XCIV
Kansas trust and diminished reserve, entries of, acreage of 327
laws relating to, liberal interpretation of, in favor of settlers III
Mexican system of irrigation VI
military bounty-land warrants, entries of, with 322
reservations on, existing, names, area, and location of 167–176
mineral, adverse claims on, filed 332
and mill-site entries of, canceled 333
examined and patented 333
pending 333
received 333
mill-sites, patents for, issued ..... III, 4, 332
sold 331
applications for 325
filed 332
contest cases considered and finally disposed of 332–333
contests for, filed 332
pending 334
decisions and rulings under laws relating to 334–336
discovery of, prior to issuance of patent, etc XIX
entries of 14, 332
approved, but not patented 332
examined 332
in California, surveys of 357, 358
Colorado, original and amended, ordered 389
Florida, surveys of 400
New Mexico, richest, etc 431
sections 16 and 36 in Colorado, instructions relative to the 336
lode, placer and mill-site claims on 332
old suspended entries of, reëxamined 332, 333
patents for, issued ..... III, 4, 332
recorded 332
protests in cases of 325
questions, agricultural cases involving 332, 333
quasi contest cases involving 332, 333
quasi contests for 332
railroad selections, considered and disposed of 333
disposed of 332
list of, pending 333
lists of, received 333
sales of 7, 8, 318
surveyors, deputy, in California, list of 357, 358
surveys of, in Wyoming, deposits by individuals for 474
mining applications disposed of 334
final proof not made 334
in which final proof was made 334
pending 333, 334
received 333
claims in New Mexico, deposit on account of 431
Oregon, special deposits for work on 458, 459
miscellaneous entries of 325
filings and fees, total 9, 326
rulings in regard to disposition of 147–152
mistaken methods and practices in adjustment of accounts of 13, 249
municipal uses, case involving authority of government to dedicate, to XVII
Oklahoma, act creating, a Territory XXI
boards of trustees and regulations controlling XXI
expenses of, necessarily large XXI
contests, expenses of, assessed on contestants XXI
no person by virtue of special employment therein, prior to opening of, qualified to enter lands of ..... XIX, XX
regulations for execution of act establishing Territory of 228, 229
situation in, most anomalous XXI
multiplied and often conflicting interests involved in XXI
townsites, trustees of, regulations for the guidance of 223–228
Omaha Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
Oregon wagon-road lists of, pending VI

Page

Public lands, original entries of 10, 11, 95
Osage ceded, entries of, acreage of 327
entries of, suspended and not examined 18, 223
trust and diminished reserve, entries of, acreage of 327
Otoe and Missouria Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
patents for agricultural, issued ..... III, 4
coal, increase of ..... III, 4, 7, 332
educational purposes, number and area of ..... III, 4, 5
Indian and miscellaneous, acreage of 6, 7
in severalty, acreage of IV
internal improvements, area of ..... III, 4, 5
mineral and mill-site, increase of ..... III, 4, 7, 332
number and acreage of III
public buildings, area of ..... III, 4, 5
railroad, acreage of ..... IV, 6, 7, 21, 22, 208, 210–219
swamp, acreage of ..... IV, 5–7, 23, 246
(*See* Patents.)
Pawnee Indian, entries of, acreage of 324
policy of government in disposals of III
Porterfield scrip, locations of, with 327
warrants, number and acreage of 92
preëmption entries of 17, 18, 222, 223, 318
sales of, under IV
entry, sales of, subject to 318
filing of record on, when excepted from operation of railroad grant. XIX
on, when presumed to be abandoned XIX
filings on 9, 325
private entry, sales of, subject to 318
land claims, etc 23–33, 161–164, 322, 354, 358–366, 401, 432, 435, 440–457
subject of, fully and carefully presented ..... V–VII
(*See* Private land claims.)
scrip, entries of, with 322
protection of the, importance of 79–86, 338
public buildings, acreage of, for ..... III, 4, 5
railroad companies, adjustment of grants of, to, letters submitting 181–202
claiming right of way over, number of 202
maps of location, date of filing of, by 220
schedule of, granted right of way over 203–208
construction timber, cutting of, on squatter's claim on unsurveyed 349
division. (*See* General Land Office.)
forfeitures of, Secretary's attitude respecting V
grant of, mineral, discovery of, on, prior to issuance of patent, excludes such land from operation of XIX
preëmption filing on, when presumed to be abandoned XIX
valid preëmption filing of record, when excepted from operation of XIX
grants of, act forfeiting, under ..... IV, V
status of lands embraced within, etc ..... XVIII, XIX
to, map of location filed under IV
lists of, pending IV
patents, acreage of ..... IV, 6, 7, 21, 22, 208, 210–219
purposes, acreage of, certified to States and corporations for ..... IV, 6, 7, 22, 208, 210–219
selections of 323
awaiting action, list and acreage of 208
railroads, acts forfeiting grants of, to, enforcement of V
grants of, to, area of IV
land grant, mileage of, constructed under grants of ..... IV, 22, 208
receipts from, total ..... IV, 7, 8, 250, 326
receivers of public moneys from sales of, irregularities, etc., of XXII
registers and receivers, amount paid to 259
earnings of 259
(*See* Registers.)
relinquished military reservations. (*See* Abandoned.)
repayments for, erroneously sold 250, 328–330
revolutionary bounty-land scrip, statement of 91
river improvements, grants of, for, acreage of ..... IV, 22, 221
San Carlos Indian Reservation, surveys in VII
satisfaction of unconfirmed and unsurveyed 416, 417
Sault Ste. Marie, description of village of XVII
Porterfield scrip, application to locate small tract in, with XVII
school indemnity selections of 323
selections of, railroad and other 10, 11, 323
settlers on, intelligent and industrious ..... XXII, XXIII
Sioux half-breed scrip, locations of, with 324
Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
small holdings of, etc ..... V, VI, 25, 27, 432–435
special deposits by individuals for office work of mineral surveys 251
railroads for field and office work of surveys 251
for surveys of, etc 13
in Oregon for work on mining claims 458, 459
(*See* Special deposits.)
squatter's claim on unsurveyed, cutting of timber on 349
State and Territorial grants of, acreage of, approved 233, 234
selections of 10, 11, 323
university selections of 323
sugar farming on IX
supplemental and additional payments for 319

Page.

Public lands, supreme-court scrip, locations of, with 324
surveyed, area of 177–179
surveying division. (*See* General Land Office.)
service, appropriations for, report of the condition of 250
surveys and resurveys of, appropriations for 33
of ..... VII, VIII
accepted, acreage of ..... VIII, 33
apportionment of appropriations for ..... VII, VIII, 34
appropriation for VII
confined to agricultural VIII
contracts for, accepted, statement of, by States 53
examination of, appropriations for VII
in Arizona 37, 353–355
California 38, 356–362
Colorado 39, 363–393
inspection of, appropriation for 392
special deposits for, by individuals 392
Dakota 39, 394–396
Florida 40, 399, 401, 402
Idaho 41, 403, 413, 414
Louisiana 42, 415–419
Minnesota 45, 420, 421
Montana 45, 422–426
Nevada 47, 427–429
New Mexico 48, 430–457
Oklahoma, Public Land Strip 49
Oregon 50, 458–462
Utah 51, 463–468
Washington 52, 469–472
Wyoming 52, 473–475
rates for, inadequate 33, 58, 423, 460
swamp, acreage of, approved 6, 23, 245
patented ..... IV, 5–7, 23, 246
selected 6, 23, 245, 324
and overflowed, in California 358
area claimed under grants of XIV
cash indemnity accounts of XIV
Florida, claims of, to ..... XIV, XV
grave importance of subject of XV
large area patented to, as ..... XIV, XV
reclaimable for sugar farming ..... IX, 400
grants of, and indemnity acts XIV
indemnity, area claimed as XIV
operations of department as to XIV
selections for 6, 23, 245, 324
of, original 324
testimony in cases of, fees for reducing, to writing 326
timber and stone, applications for 325
fraudulent entries of 86
laws, rulings under 145–147
sales of 7, 318
culture entries of, excesses on 319
fees, amount received from 259, 260
law, administration of the XVIII
laws, final entries of, under 322
original entries of, under 322
rulings under 143–145
cutting on relinquished cash entries of, on university selections in Minnesota 348
depredations, cases of, location and status of 340
received and acted on 338, 339
on, rulings, recommendations, etc., in regard to 346–350
for speculative purposes, proceedings to enjoin parties from cutting 348
stone, rugged, etc., law prohibiting entry of, repeal of, urged XVI
taken from, and sawed on shares 346, 347
taking of, from, covered by homestead entries 346, 347
trespass on, action in cases of 343–345
agents engaged in investigating ..... XV, 80, 342
cases of, pending XV
reported XV
hard work of agents in investigating XV
statement respecting 80, 342
use of, in Oklahoma, by bona fide settlers 348
on, covered by an unperfected homestead entry 349
to build a school-house 349
title to, having a granite quarry thereon, how to acquire 349
town-lot entries of, approved 10, 323
filings on 9, 325
town-lots on, sales of 320
townsite entries on, received and approved 10, 323
filings on 9, 326
townsites in Oklahoma, regulations and instructions governing 16, 223–229
on, sales of 319
Uintah Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
Umatilla Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
Reservation, Oregon, township plats of 458
Union Pacific railroad, deposits by, in Utah, for office and field-work 463

	Page.
New Mexico, first taken possession of by Spain, when	26, 432
foreign fruits and almonds found in, in perfection	C
forests of, great pine, change of, into lumbering camps	CII
value, cover portions of	CI
fruit-growing country, high rank of, in future, as a	C
product of, excellent in size and beauty	C
gold, silver, copper, and lead mined in, in 1889, value of	CI
governor of, interesting and valuable report of	XCIX
governor's palace of, living center of everything of historic importance in southwest	CI
older than Jamestown or Plymouth settlements	CI
recommended to care of Congress	CII
repair of inroads of time on	CII
seat of power and authority	CI, CII
grain or vegetables, crop of, not sufficient for home demand	C
grants by Charles of Spain in	432
Indian reservations, agricultural and industrial pursuits on, success of	CI
Indians of, fine schools of	CI
individual ownership of land in, plan for	VII
irrigation in, incorporation of large number of companies for	C
Isleta, Indians of, claims filed by	432
land claims in, unsettled, number and character of	432
titles in, paramount importance of settlement of	XCIX
lands of, claims to, included in treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo	434
titles to, should be confirmed	431
La Salina, private land grant in, boundaries of, established	432
lead, gold, silver, and copper mined in, in 1889, value of	CI
Los Cruces, agricultural college and experimental station at, importance of	CI
lumber industry in, very prosperous	CI
mined in 1889, gold, silver, copper, and lead, value of	CI
mineral land, some of the richest, within boundaries of Spanish and Mexican grants	431
resources of	431
mines in, abandoned silver and lead, reopening of, under tariff, etc	C, CI
railroad facilities, development of, by	CI
mining claims in, deposits on account of	431
locators of, many poor men	431
industry in, prospects of, very bright	C
stimulus given to, by tariff and silver legislation	C
patents, great cost of	431
model farms in, variety of crops growing in perfection on	C
mutton in, local demand of, increased	C
national park in, tract admirably adapted for	XCIX
nonadmission of, as a State, extreme disappointment of people of, at	XCIX
placita, with its outlying lands, diagram of a	432, 433
population of	XCIX
rank of, relative, in	CXLIX
rates of increase in	CXLIX
when acquired by the United States	VI
private land claims in, Spanish and Mexican, pending in, list of	440–457
grants in, condition of	24, 432
public buildings in, condition of	CI
lands in, mileage of, surveys of	XCIX
schools in, gradual improvement of	CI
Pueblo and Navajo Indians, on reservations, prosperity and progress of	CI
rainfall in, average	C
Santa Fé, fine Indian school at	CI
total rainfall at	C
school fund, want of, by, severely felt	CI
lands in, act giving immediate possession of	XCIX, C
immediate possession of, by, reason for	CI
teachers in, salaries of, too small, to secure sufficient English-speaking	CI
settlements in, description of	VI
settlers in, hardships of	431
sheep-raising in, one of its most prosperous industries	C
silver, gold, copper, and lead mined in, in 1889, value of	CI
small holdings in, just claims to	VII, 433
Spanish and Mexican land grants, titles in, unsettled condition of	XCIX
staple farm articles in, large amount paid by people of, for	CII
strange and anomalous condition of	CII
surveyor-general of, annual report of the	430–437
surveyor-general's office, arrears in office work of	435
surveys in	430–457
appropriations for	436, 438
approved	439
importance of	VII
system of irrigation in	VI
titles in, settlement of, importance of, urged	VI
total registered vote of	XCIX
undeveloped resources of, large returns yielded to enterprise and labor by	CII
University of, at Albuquerque, etc	CI
unsettled titles in, gravest evils resulting from	434
valleys of, specially adapted to culture of fruits	C
Volcker, Henry, heirs of, grant confirmed to	432
wool clip in, quantity of	C
price of, greatly increased by the McKinley tariff	C
(*See* Private land grants.)	
(*See* Surveys.)	

Page.

Nez Percés Indian Reservation, in Idaho, allotment surveys on 403
in Idaho, civilization and prosperity of, marked advance of, in XCII
majority of, have taken homes in severalty XCII
Nicaragua Canal Company, act creating CXXVI
assets of, in property rights, etc CXXVI
books opened for subscription to capital stock of CXXVI
capital stock of, aggregate CXXVI
paid in, in cash CXXVI
first annual report of the CXXVI
Greytown, buildings of, at CXXVI
permanent headquarters of, at CXXVI
preliminary work of construction begun at CXXVI
work of excavation begun at CXXVI
incorporators of, meeting of, charter of, unanimously accepted at CXXVI
Nicaragua, official recognition of, by CXXVI
railroad and telegraph lines built by CXXVII
route of canal, first part of, cleared CXXVII
San Juan and Deseado rivers, parts of, cleared by ..... CXXVI, CXXVII
work of, as outlined CXXVI
(*See* Maritime Canal Company.)
"No Man's Land," Buffalo land district, establishment of 158
embraced in Oklahoma 16
Nonreservation Indians, classes of XXXVIII
homestead rights of XXXIX
ignorance of, of their rights, under our land laws XXXIX
lands of, instructions to registers and receivers respecting XXXIX
many of, on lands long in undisturbed possession of their fathers. XXXVIII
no entries by white men on lands occupied by XXXIX
number of, can not be accurately stated XXXIX
reasonable estimate of XXXIX
unable to resist advancing white settlements encircling them XXXIX
Norrish, John F., surveyor-general of Minnesota, annual report of 420
North boundary of Nebraska, survey of 56
Dakota. (*See* Turtle mountain.)
North Atlantic States, manufacturing section, primarily a CXLVI
population of the, increase and percentage of increase in ..... CXLIV, CXLV
Northern Central States, agricultural industries of, decline in CXLVII
population of, varied conditions prevailing in CXLVII
predominant industry of CXLVI
Cheyenne Indians, at different agencies, all of one tribe, and desire to be united .. XXXIII
commission to conduct negotiations with XXXIV
complaints of, against trespassing ranchmen XXXIII
condition of ..... XXXIII, XXXIV
depredations of, on neighboring cattle ranches XXXIII
in Montana and South Dakota, adjustment of embarrassments surrounding XXXIII
modification of treaty and other rights of XXVIII
negotiations for the consolidation of XXXIV
with, in Montana and South Dakota XXVIII
number of XXXIII
permanent location and civilization of XXXIV
rations of, not adequate to prevent hunger among XXXIII
removal and permanent settlement of XXVIII
settlers in vicinity of reservation of, alarmed XXXIII
troops placed on reservation of XXXIII
white men killed on reservation of XXXIII
(*See* Tongue and Rosebud rivers.)
Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* Stovenour, decision in case of XIX
States, public schools of, maximum per capita, expenditures for LXXXI
per capita expenditures for, decline in, causes of LXXXI
retrograde movement in, partially accounted for LXXIX

O.

Ogden city, elections at CVII
(*See* Utah.)
Ohio, population of, decline in rate of increase in CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Oil fields of Wyoming, immense XCIV
regions of Wyoming, extensive, a principal factor in development of Territory XCV
Oklahoma, act organizing, as a Territory ..... I, XXI
boards of trustees and regulations controlling XXI
in, expenses of, necessarily large XXI
bricks, taking of clay in, for the manufacture of 346
city land district, establishment of 154
governor of, Secretary's letter to, in relation to contests CXL
Kingfisher and Guthrie, land offices established at 16
land contests in, expenses of, assessed on contestants XXI
present condition of ..... XX, XXI
district in, an additional, establishment of 158
"No Man's Land" embraced in 16
no person, by virtue of special employment therein, prior to opening of, qualified to enter lands of ..... XIX, XX
population of I
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
regulations for execution of provisions of act establishing Territory of 228, 229

Page.

Oklahoma, settlement, opening of, to ... 16
situation in, most anomalous ... XXI
multiplied and often conflicting interests involved in ... XXI
temporary government of, act to provide, etc ... CXXXI-CXXXIII
timber on, covered by an unperfected homestead, use of ... 349
use of, in, by bona fide settlers ... 348
town-lots in, condition of, etc., Inspector Harlan's letter to Secretary respecting ... CXLI, CXLII
(laws of Kansas), perfecting title to ... CXXXV
townsite entries of lands in, act to provide for ... CXXXIII, CXXXIV
townsites in, laws of Kansas in relation to ... CXXXIV, CXXXVI
entry and disposal of ... CXXXIV
vacating ... CXXXVI
trustees of, letter of Secretary instructing ... 227, 228
regulations for the guidance of ... CXXXVI-CXLI, 223-227
(*See* Surveys.)
Omaha Indian lands, entries of, acreage of ... 327
Oregon, forests of, rates for survey of, inadequate ... 460
survey of, difficulty in making contracts for ... 460
or heavily timbered lands, survey of, prohibited ... 460
Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, township plats of ... 458
Manual of Surveying Instructions, copies of, furnished contracting deputies ... 460
mining claims in, special deposits for work on ... 458, 459
population of, steady growth of, in ... CXLIX
rank of, relative, in ... CXLIX
Railway and Navigation Company, gross earnings of, reduction of ... LXXIV
possession of, secured by the Union Pacific ... LXXV, LXXVI
Short Line railroad, increased earnings of ... LXXIV
surplus earnings of, reduced ... LXXIV
Siletz Indian Reservation, allotment surveys on ... 458
township plats of ... 458
surveying instructions of, modification of ... 460
service of, estimate of funds required for ... 462
surveyor-general of, annual report of the ... 458-460
surveys in ... 458-462
contracts for, condition of ... 459
petitions for, numerous, character of ... 459
Umatilla Indian Reservation, maps of boundary of ... 458, 459
township plats of ... 458
wagon-road lists pending ... IV
Warm Springs Indian Reservation, north boundary of, maps of ... 458
(*See* Surveys.)
Osage ceded lands, entries of, acreage of ... 327
entries, suspended and unexamined ... 18, 223
trust and diminished reserve lands, entries of, acreage of ... 327
Otoe and Missouria Indian lands, entries of, acreage of ... 327

P.

Papagos, Pimas, Maricopas, Yumas, etc., of Arizona, peaceful and self-supporting ... XCVII
Patent fees, R. S., sec. 4935, relation to payment of, amendment of ... LII
Office, affairs of, review of ... LI
copyists of, equalization of salaries of, etc ... LIII
examiners in chief of, R. S., sec. 4910, authorizing appeals from, amendment of ... LII
477, fixing compensation of, amendment of ... LII
expenditures and receipts of, comparative statement of ... LII
force of, increase of, recommended ... LI
receipts and expenditures of, increase in ... LI, LII
Revised Statutes relating to, legislation amendatory of, urgent necessity of ... LII
room for, increased, needed and recommended ... LI-LIII
trademarks, registration of, amendment of act relating to ... LII
Patents, land, acreage, and number of, increase in ... III
coal, increase of ... III, 3, 4, 7, 332
execution and delivery of ... 12
for public buildings, area of ... III, 5
educational purposes, number and area of ... III, 4, 5
internal improvements, area of ... III, 4, 5
private land claims, undelivered ... 22
railroad purposes, etc ... IV, 6, 21, 22, 208, 210-217
river improvements ... IV, 22, 221
wagon-road and canal purposes ... IV, 21, 22, 217, 218
Indian and miscellaneous, acreage of ... 6, 7, 327
issued, during the year, agricultural, acreage of ... III, 3, 4, 7
coal land and mill-site ... III, 4, 7, 332
mineral and mill-site ... III, 4, 7, 332
railroad, acreage of ... IV, 6, 7, 22, 210-217
swamp ... IV, 5-7, 23, 246
swamp, to State, acreage of ... IV, 5-7, 23, 246
mineral and mill-site, increase of ... III, 4, 7, 332
to Indians for land in severalty ... IV
Patents, Commissioner of, annual report of the ... LI-LIII
recommendations of ... LI
mechanical, applications for, increase in number of ... LII
number of, awaiting action ... LII
certified copies of printed matter of, R. S., sec. 4934, relative to, amendment of ... LII
for inventions previously patented in a foreign country, R. S., sec. 4887, relating to, amendment of ... LII

Page.
Pawnee Indian lands, entries of, acreage of 327
Pecan island, La., resurvey of 415, 418
Pelican. (*See* Yellowstone.)
Pennsylvania, population of, rate of increase in CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Pension appeals, board of, decisions by, substantial points of LX
established in department proper LX
increase of LXI
jurisdiction of LX
average annual value of each LIV
claims, act of June 27, 1890, number of, pending, received under LIV
number of, pending LIV
October 11, 1890, whole number of, on file LVII
of 1890, average value of LIV
original, first payment in, amount of LIV
number of, allowed during year LIV
laws, amendments of, suggested ..... LX, LXI
Office, expenditures of, in channels of trade and commerce LIII
serves more than one valuable purpose LIII
force of, largely increased LVII
statement of LIX
mail matter received during week ending October 18, 1890 LVII
officers and employés of, whole number of LVII
work of, on thorough business basis, etc LVIII
wonderful proportions of ..... LIII, LVII
roll, greater than in other countries, reason why our, is LIV
number of pensioners borne on LIV
Pensions, act of April 4, 1890, requirements of, difficulties in complying with LIX
June 27, 1890, large augmentation of, under LIII
July 27, 1890, medical examiners, etc., appointed under LVII
acts of March 3, 1883, and March 4, 1889, great difference in rates of, under LIX
appropriations for, statement of LVI
army and navy, estimate for LVII
deficiency appropriation for, causes of LVI
dependent, under law of June 27, 1890, work on LIX
large augmentation of number of LIII
President's message, recommendations of, respecting LIII
soldiers, deaths of, discharged during rebellion, number of LVII
desertions of, number of LVII
enlisted during war of rebellion, number of LVII
killed and died during rebellion LVII
surviving July 1, 1890, number of LVII
who may secure ..... LIV-LVI
Peralta private land claim, Arizona, fabricators of, prosecution of, urged 24
fraudulent character of ..... V, 24, 354
report on the V
status of V
struck from the docket ..... V, 24, 354
(*See* Private land claims.)
Phosphate deposits of Florida, geology and chemistry of, study of LXIX
Pierre land district, South Dakota, boundaries of 154
Pimas, Papagos, Maricopas, Yumas, etc., of Arizona, peaceful and self-supporting XCVII
Pine and spruce forests, gigantic. (*See* Sequoia.)
River Reservation, South Dakota, Indians of, negotiations with XXVIII
Platte land district, Wyoming, establishment and location of 157
Plural marriages. (*See* Utah.)
"Pocatello" townsite, Idaho, survey of, completed, approved, and accepted 403
Polygamous apostles. (*See* Utah.)
Polygamy. (*See* Idaho.)
(*See* Utah.)
Population, censuses, State and Federal, in 1880, 1885, and 1890, increase and percentage in CXLVI
farming, migration of, westward CXLVII
increase of, general law governing operation of CXLV
normal rate of, interfered with CXLV
Indian, within the United States XXIV
in Kansas, annual census of, results of ..... CXLVI, CXLVIII
of Arizona, and Utah, rates of increase in CXLIX
Arkansas, rapid growth of CXLIX
California, rate of increase in CXLIX
Colorado, enormous increase in CXLIX
Dakota, increase in CXLVII
Florida, comparative growth of CXLIX
Idaho, increase in ..... XCI, CXLIX
Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, rate of increase in CXLVII
Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, rate of increase in CXLVII
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, losses in, repair of CXLVII
Montana, large increase in, by immigration CXLIX
Nebraska and Kansas, increase in CXLVII
Nevada, diminution of CXLIX
New Mexico XCIX
North Atlantic States, increase and percentage of increase in ..... CXLIV, CXLV
Northern Central group of States, varied conditions prevailing in CXLVII
States, increase and percentage of increase in CXLIV
Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, rate of increase in, decline in CXLVII
Oregon, steady growth in CXLIX

Page.
Population of Rhode Island, rates of increase in CXLVII
South Atlantic States, diminished rate of increase in ..... CXLV, CXLVIII
urban, small in proportion to rural CXLVIII
Southern Central States, diminished rate of increase in ..... CXLV, CXLVIII
urban, small in proportion to rural CXLVII
States and Territories, rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Texas, rapid increase of CXLIX
the United States by States and Territories in 1890 ..... CXLIII, CXLIV
1890, statement of, as compared with 1880 and 1870 ..... LXV-LXVIII
in 1870, 1880, and 1890, increase and percentage of increase in. CXLIV
Utah CII
increase of, by Mormon immigration CII
Washington, growth of, phenomenal CXLIX
Western States, increase in and percentage of increase CXLV
varied conditions of growth of CXLIX
Wyoming XCIV
character of XCIV
rapid continued growth of CXLIX
States and Territories, relative rank of, in ..... CXLIX, CL
Porterfield scrip, locations of lands with 324
warrants, number and acreage of 92
Porter, Robert P., Superintendent of Census, report of, on population ..... CXLIII-CL
Pottawatomies, Prairie band of, Kansas, commission to treat with XXX
Pratt, William H., surveyor-general of California, annual report of 356-360
Preëmption division, work of 17, 222, 223
entries, sales of lands under IV
work on, review of 17, 18, 222, 223
entry, sales of lands subject to 318
filings, number of, and fees from 225
President of Mormon church. (*See* Utah.)
pension message of, recommendations of, legislation in compliance with LIII
Private entry, sales of lands subject to 318
land claim in Arizona, Peralta, fabricators of, proposed prosecution of 24
invalidity of ..... V, 24, 354
report on V
status of V
stricken from the docket 24, 354
unfounded character of ..... V, 162-164
California, Buena Vista rancho, survey of 359
Buri-Buri, resurvey of 359
city lands of Monterey, resurvey of tract No. 2 of, completed 359
issue of patent in 32
Napa rancho, survey of part of, confirmed 359
rancho Ausaymos y San Felipe, resurvey of east line of 358
Cañada de los Baquéros, patent for 32, 358
Las Pulgas, resurvey of 359
Punta de la Laguna, report on 359
Isleta, New Mexico, filed by Indians of 432
claims, act of June 22, 1854, section 8, only one petition filed under 432
Charles V of Spain, origin of, under VI
division. (*See* General Land Office.)
entries of, under existing land laws, etc VI
in California, large correspondence relating to 359
one patent to 358
Spanish grants, patents for, not called for 359, 360
surveys of, for patents 401
undelivered patents for 32
New Mexico, character and condition of 26, 432, 440-457
land court for settlement of, bill proposing establishment of V
Mexico, republic of, colonization laws of VI
Spanish and Mexican, pending in New Mexico, list of 440-457
archives relating to 31-33, 359, 401, 432, 435
status of, in California 358, 359
Colorado 29, 30
Florida 31-33, 339, 402
Louisiana 31, 416
New Mexico 24, 432
subject of, fully and carefully presented ..... V-VII
titles of, sources of VI
grant, La Salina, in New Mexico, boundary of, established 432
grants in Arizona, condition of 354
scrip, entries of land with 322
Property in Idaho, real and personal, assessed value of XCI
Wyoming, assessed valuation of XCIV
Protection of the public lands 79-86, 338
(*See* Public lands.)
Pryor creek and Clarke's fork, Montana, Crow Indian lands west of the divide between, negotiations for cession of XXX
Public auction, sales of lands at 318
land, service, estimates of appropriations for, preparation of 250
States and Territories, vacant lands in, acreage and location of ..... II, 96-121
Strip or "No Man's Land," Oklahoma, land district in, location of 158
survey and subdivision of 49
system, aim of, defeated by want of sufficient appropriations XXIII
to bestow lands on settlers under the most favorable conditions XXIII
lands, abandoned military reservations, appropriations for, estimates of 254
entries on 312

Page.

Public lands, abandoned military reservations in Wyoming, surveys of 475
on, lists and acreage of 16, 135–140, 165, 166, 255
placed under control of Interior Department 165, 166
survey, appraisal, and sale of ..... XX, 16, 134, 135
accounts of, responsibility and labor in settlement of 13
act of June 22, 1854, section 8, only one petition filed under 432
2, 1858, section 3, claims under 416, 417
3, 1878, burden of proof in prosecutions under 350
agricultural, area of, transferred to actual settlers ..... III, 3
college scrip, entries of, with 322
surveys confined to 33, 353, 423, 460
allotment of, in severalty, to Indians, in Wyoming 474
appropriations, deficiencies of, in Wyoming, for surveys 473
estimates of, for abandoned military reservations 254
collecting the revenue from 257, 258
contingent expenses, offices of surveyors-general 257
expenses of inspectors of surveys 253
maps of the United States 253
salaries, offices of surveyors-general 255–257
surveys and resurveys of 33, 253, 254
arid, irrigable portions of, withdrawal of, from entry, etc ..... X–XIV
irrigation of ..... IX–XIV
region of, irrigation of 59–78, 151
(*See* Arid.)
at public auction, sales of 318
Bear river, Idaho, attempt to divert waters of, for irrigating uses in Utah X
bounty land business, condition of the 92, 93
brick, taking of clay in Oklahoma for the manufacture of 346
canal and wagon-road purposes, no certification of, for 208
purposes, grants of, for, area of, certified to States ..... IV, 22, 220
cash receipts from sales of 8, 10, 11, 321
sales of, total 7, 321
substitution in lieu of warrants or scrip, locations of 320
ceded Sioux lands, survey of 39, 55, 134
Central Pacific railroad, character of soil surveyed in Utah under repayments by. 463, 465
deposits by, in Utah, for field and office work 463
mileage of surveys in Utah under repayments by 463, 465
survey of, under repayments by 463, 464
certain title to, foundation of all values VII
Cherokee school lands, entries of, acreage of 327
circulars and instructions relating to 141–152
coal, decisions and ruling under laws relating to 334, 336
entries of 332
approved, but not patented 332
canceled 333
examined 332
and patented 333
pending 333
received 333
filings on 9, 325, 332, 334
in sections 16 and 36 in Colorado, instructions relative to the 336
old suspended entries of, reëxamined 332, 333
patents for, issued, area of ..... III, 4, 332
number of ..... III, 4, 332
recorded 332
sales of 320, 331
competitive bids for 320
contest cases, important, involving the disposition of XVII
contests (Oklahoma), boards of trustees for the decision of XXI
present condition of ..... XX, XXI
Coos Bay military wagon road, adjustment of grant of 201
desert, irrigation of ..... IX–XIV
land act, final entries of, under 319
original entries of, under 318
in Arizona, beneficent results of 354
Lassen county filings on 2, 325
sales of 320
laws, rulings under 145
disbursements for service of, total 250
disposal of the, by States and Territories, statement of 4–8, 318–327
disposals of, annually, from 1878 to 1890, acreage of 252
expenses incident to the 326
disposition of, during year 7, 8, 318–327
donation claims on 324
educational purposes, patented to States, for ..... III, 4, 5
Edwards, M. N., an appeal in timber case of, in Colorado 347
entries of all classes of, aggregate of 326
desert, final proof in 145
excesses on 319
final and original, number and class of 10, 11, 95, 318–327
pending IV
proof notices in 152
proofs in, rules to be observed in passing on 147–151
homestead, minor heirs 141–143
settlement before entry 141
original 10, 11, 95
pending 12

Page.

Public lands, entries of, preëmption, suspended and not examined 223
timber and stone, final proof in 145–147
culture, final proof in 143–145
selections, locations, and filings of, number and acreage of 94, 95
filings on, coal 9, 325
fees from 9
Girard scrip 9, 326
Lassen county desert land 9, 325
number of 9
preëmption 9, 325
total miscellaneous 326
town-lot 9, 325
townsite 9, 326
Valentine scrip 9, 326
final entries of 10, 11, 95
proof and payment in cases of 149–151
notices in cases of 152
proofs, rules to be observed in passing on 147–151
Florida phosphates, description of IX
discovery of IX
for canal purposes 21, 22, 220
educational purposes, patented to States ..... III, 4, 5
internal improvement purposes, etc III
public buildings, etc ..... III, 4, 5
railroad purposes certified to States and corporations for 21, 22, 210–217
river improvements 22, 221
wagon-road and canal purposes, no certificates of 21, 208
forest or heavily timbered, rates for surveys of, inadequate 32, 58, 423, 460
surveys of, prohibited 33, 353, 460
forests of the, depredators on, expedition sent out to detect and arrest XVI
great roads made by people of Canada into XVI
illegal appropriation of ..... XVI, 81
present laws inadequate to protect, from illegal appropriation ... XVI, 81
protection of the ..... XVI, 80–86
Rainy river, the most flagrant invasion of, in the neighborhood of . XVI
ravages of the, by fire ..... XVI, 86
unlicensed waste and destruction of XVI
fraudulent entries of, agents engaged in investigating 79, 338–342
cases of, final action on 79, 338
number of 79, 338
records of hearings in, awaiting action 79, 338
statement in relation to 79, 80
Geological Survey, location and selection by, of sites, for reservoir purposes X
Girard scrip, filings on, with 9, 326
government lots on, rent of 320
graduation entries of 321
granite quarry, how to acquire title to, having a, on 349
great object of government in the disposition of 3
Sioux Indian Reservation, division of 15, 121–134
heavily timbered and mountainous, survey of, rates for 33, 58, 423, 460
historical and statistical table of, etc 177, 178
homestead claims, clay, taking of, from, for the making of brick 346
entries of, final 321
commuted to cash 319
excesses on 319
fees, amount received from 9, 10, 11, 259, 260
filings on 9, 325
laws, original entries of, under 321
rulings under 141–143
quarrying stone on, for speculative purposes 349
illegal appropriation, protection of, from 79, 80, 338–342
in Arizona, arable, practicably irrigable, area of XCVI
donation of, to Territory, urged XCVIII
reclamation of, donation of, to Territory XCVI
status of 353–355
survey of all, urged XCIX
California, status of 356, 357, 360, 361
Colorado, status of 363, 364, 367–374
Dakota, status of 394–398
Indian, acreage of, disposed of, during year 8, 327
allotments of 323
sales of the 8, 327
in Florida, status of 401
Idaho, agricultural, requiring irrigation, cession of to Territory urged XCI
status of 403–405, 413, 414
survey of, urged XCI
Louisiana, status of 415–419
Minnesota, status of 420, 421
Montana, status of 420, 421
surveys of, opened to settlement, appropriation for VII
Nevada, status of 422–426
New Mexico, community grants or interests ..... VI, VII, 26, 27
individual ownership of, plan for ..... VII, 26, 29
settlements on, description of ..... VI, 26, 27
small holdings of, just claims to ..... VII, 26, 27
status of 427–429
survey of, importance of VII

Page.

Public lands in New Mexico, surveys of, mileage of XCIX
titles to, settlement of, importance of, urged ..... VI, 26–29
Oregon, status of 458–462
States and Territories, area of 177–179
Utah, acreage and settlement of CII
grazing, acquisition of CIII
limited abilities of CIII
status of 463–468
unoccupied, natural grasses on, danger of destruction of CIII
proceeds of, use of, to improve water supply CIII
profitably used for other than grazing lands CIII
vast quantity of CII
vesting of title to CIII
Washington, status of 469–472
Wyoming, no special deposits for surveys of 473
surveys of, character of, to be included in XCVI
largely increased appropriations for, urged XCVI
liberal policy in XCIV
restriction of, retards development of XCIV
three-fourths of, open to homestead settlement, etc XCIV
unsurveyed acreage of XCIV
Kansas trust and diminished reserve, entries of, acreage of 327
laws relating to, liberal interpretation of, in favor of settlers III
Mexican system of irrigation VI
military bounty-land warrants, entries of, with 322
reservations on, existing, names, area, and location of 167–176
mineral, adverse claims on, filed 332
and mill-site entries of, canceled 333
examined and patented 333
pending 333
received 333
mill-sites, patents for, issued ..... III, 4, 332
sold 331
applications for 325
filed 332
contest cases considered and finally disposed of 332–333
contests for, filed 332
pending 334
decisions and rulings under laws relating to 334–336
discovery of, prior to issuance of patent, etc XIX
entries of 14, 332
approved, but not patented 332
examined 332
in California, surveys of 357, 358
Colorado, original and amended, ordered 389
Florida, surveys of 400
New Mexico, richest, etc 431
sections 16 and 36 in Colorado, instructions relative to the 336
lode, placer and mill-site claims on 332
old suspended entries of, reëxamined 332, 333
patents for, issued ..... III, 4, 332
recorded 332
protests in cases of 325
questions, agricultural cases involving 332, 333
quasi contest cases involving 332, 333
quasi contests for 332
railroad selections, considered and disposed of 333
disposed of 332
list of, pending 333
lists of, received 333
sales of 7, 8, 318
surveyors, deputy, in California, list of 357, 358
surveys of, in Wyoming, deposits by individuals for 474
mining applications disposed of 334
final proof not made 334
in which final proof was made 334
pending 333, 334
received 333
claims in New Mexico, deposit on account of 431
Oregon, special deposits for work on 458, 459
miscellaneous entries of 325
filings and fees, total 9, 326
rulings in regard to disposition of 147–152
mistaken methods and practices in adjustment of accounts of 13, 249
municipal uses, case involving authority of government to dedicate, to XVII
Oklahoma, act creating, a Territory XXI
boards of trustees and regulations controlling XXI
expenses of, necessarily large XXI
contests, expenses of, assessed on contestants XXI
no person by virtue of special employment therein, prior to opening of, qualified to enter lands of ..... XIX, XX
regulations for execution of act establishing Territory of 228, 229
situation in, most anomalous XXI
multiplied and often conflicting interests involved in XXI
townsites, trustees of, regulations for the guidance of 223–228
Omaha Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
Oregon wagon-road lists of, pending V

Page

Public lands, original entries of 10, 11, 95
Osage ceded, entries of, acreage of 327
entries of, suspended and not examined 18, 223
trust and diminished reserve, entries of, acreage of 327
Otoe and Missouria Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
patents for agricultural, issued ..... III, 4
coal, increase of ..... III, 4, 7, 332
educational purposes, number and area of ..... III, 4, 5
Indian and miscellaneous, acreage of 6, 7
in severalty, acreage of IV
internal improvements, area of ..... III, 4, 5
mineral and mill-site, increase of ..... III, 4, 7, 332
number and acreage of III
public buildings, area of ..... III, 4, 5
railroad, acreage of ..... IV, 6, 7, 21, 22, 208, 210–219
swamp, acreage of ..... IV, 5–7, 23, 246
(*See* Patents.)
Pawnee Indian, entries of, acreage of 324
policy of government in disposals of III
Porterfield scrip, locations of, with 327
warrants, number and acreage of 92
preëmption entries of 17, 18, 222, 223, 318
sales of, under IV
entry, sales of, subject to 318
filing of record on, when excepted from operation of railroad grant. XIX
on, when presumed to be abandoned XIX
filings on 9, 325
private entry, sales of, subject to 318
land claims, etc 23–33, 161–164, 322, 354, 358–366, 401, 432, 435, 440–457
subject of, fully and carefully presented ..... V–VII
(*See* Private land claims.)
scrip, entries of, with 322
protection of the, importance of 79–86, 338
public buildings, acreage of, for ..... III, 4, 5
railroad companies, adjustment of grants of, to, letters submitting 181–202
claiming right of way over, number of 202
maps of location, date of filing of, by 220
schedule of, granted right of way over 203–208
construction timber, cutting of, on squatter's claim on unsurveyed 349
division. (*See* General Land Office.)
forfeitures of, Secretary's attitude respecting V
grant of, mineral, discovery of, on, prior to issuance of patent, excludes such land from operation of XIX
preëmption filing on, when presumed to be abandoned XIX
valid preëmption filing of record, when excepted from operation of XIX
grants of, act forfeiting, under ..... IV, V
status of lands embraced within, etc ..... XVIII, XIX
to, map of location filed under IV
lists of, pending IV
patents, acreage of ..... IV, 6, 7, 21, 22, 208, 210–219
purposes, acreage of, certified to States and corporations for .IV, 6, 7, 22, 208, 210–219
selections of 323
awaiting action, list and acreage of 208
railroads, acts forfeiting grants of, to, enforcement of V
grants of, to, area of IV
land grant, mileage of, constructed under grants of ..... IV, 22, 208
receipts from, total ..... IV, 7, 8, 250, 326
receivers of public moneys from sales of, irregularities, etc., of XXII
registers and receivers, amount paid to 259
earnings of 259
(*See* Registers.)
relinquished military reservations. (*See* Abandoned.)
repayments for, erroneously sold 250, 328–330
revolutionary bounty-land scrip, statement of 91
river improvements, grants of, for, acreage of ..... IV, 22, 221
San Carlos Indian Reservation, surveys in VII
satisfaction of unconfirmed and unsurveyed 416, 417
Sault Ste. Marie, description of village of XVII
Porterfield scrip, application to locate small tract in, with XVII
school indemnity selections of 323
selections of, railroad and other 10, 11, 323
settlers on, intelligent and industrious ..... XXII, XXIII
Sioux half-breed scrip, locations of, with 324
Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
small holdings of, etc ..... V, VI, 25, 27, 432–435
special deposits by individuals for office work of mineral surveys 251
railroads for field and office work of surveys 251
for surveys of, etc 13
in Oregon for work on mining claims 458, 459
(*See* Special deposits.)
squatter's claim on unsurveyed, cutting of timber on 349
State and Territorial grants of, acreage of, approved 223, 234
selections of 10, 11, 323
university selections of 323
sugar farming on IX
supplemental and additional payments for 319

Page.

Public lands, supreme-court scrip, locations of, with 324
surveyed, area of 177–179
surveying division. (*See* General Land Office.)
service, appropriations for, report of the condition of 250
surveys and resurveys of, appropriations for 33
of ..... VII, VIII
accepted, acreage of ..... VIII, 33
apportionment of appropriations for ..... VII, VIII, 34
appropriation for VII
confined to agricultural VIII
contracts for, accepted, statement of, by States 53
examination of, appropriations for VII
in Arizona 37, 353–355
California 38, 356–362
Colorado 39, 363–393
inspection of, appropriation for 392
special deposits for, by individuals 392
Dakota 39, 394–398
Florida 40, 399, 401, 402
Idaho 41, 403, 413, 414
Louisiana 42, 415–419
Minnesota 45, 420, 421
Montana 45, 422–426
Nevada 47, 427–429
New Mexico 48, 430–457
Oklahoma, Public Land Strip 49
Oregon 50, 458–462
Utah 51, 463–468
Washington 52, 469–472
Wyoming 52, 473–475
rates for, inadequate 83, 58, 423, 460
swamp, acreage of, approved 6, 23, 245
patented ..... IV, 5–7, 23, 246
selected 6, 23, 245, 324
and overflowed, in California 358
area claimed under grants of XIV
cash indemnity accounts of XIV
Florida, claims of, to ..... XIV, XV
grave importance of subject of XV
large area patented to, as ..... XIV, XV
reclaimable for sugar farming ..... IX, 400
grants of, and indemnity acts XIV
indemnity, area claimed as XIV
operations of department as to XIV
selections for 6, 23, 245, 324
of, original 324
testimony in cases of, fees for reducing, to writing 326
timber and stone, applications for 325
fraudulent entries of 86
laws, rulings under 145–147
sales of 7, 318
culture entries of, excesses on 319
fees, amount received from 259, 260
law, administration of the XVIII
laws, final entries of, under 322
original entries of, under 322
rulings under 143–145
cutting on relinquished cash entries of, on university selections in Minnesota 348
depredations, cases of, location and status of 340
received and acted on 338, 339
on, rulings, recommendations, etc., in regard to 346–350
for speculative purposes, proceedings to enjoin parties from cutting 348
stone, rugged, etc., law prohibiting entry of, repeal of, urged XVI
taken from, and sawed on shares 346, 347
taking of, from, covered by homestead entries 346, 347
trespass on, action in cases of 343–345
agents engaged in investigating ..... XV, 80, 342
cases of, pending XV
reported XV
hard work of agents in investigating XV
statement respecting 80, 342
use of, in Oklahoma, by bona fide settlers 348
on, covered by an unperfected homestead entry 349
to build a school-house 349
title to, having a granite quarry thereon, how to acquire 349
town-lot entries of, approved 10, 223
filings on 9, 325
town-lots on, sales of 320
townsite entries on, received and approved 10, 323
filings on 9, 326
townsites in Oklahoma, regulations and instructions governing 16, 223–229
on, sales of 319
Uintah Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
Umatilla Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
Reservation, Oregon, township plats of 458
Union Pacific railroad, deposits by, in Utah, for office and field-work 463

Page.
Public lands, university selections of 5, 234, 322
in Minnesota, timber cutting on relinquished cash entries on, 346
unlawful inclosures of, acreage of 338
location, area, and present status of 341, 342
reports on, and action in cases of 338, 341, 342
unsurveyed, lying below high-water and above low-water mark, in the Territories, etc XVII
Ute Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
vacant and unsettled, statement of ..... II, 18, 86-121
Valentine scrip, filings on, with 326
locations of, with 323
wagon-road purposes, acreage of, certified to States and corporations for ... IV, 22, 217-219
selections of, in Oregon, acreage of 209
war of 1812 warrants, number and acreage of 92
White Mountain Indian Reservation, coal fields cut off from VIII
south boundary of VIII
mountains, Arizona, west boundary line of, survey of VII
Winnebago Indian, entries of, acreage of 327
(*See* General Land Office.)
(*See* Private land claims.)
libraries, free, in Wyoming, tax for support of XCIV
school education, effort to keep abreast of social movements kindred to ..... LXXXI, LXXXII
system of Arizona, one of the best in the world XCVII
the South a remarkable phenomenon LXXX
schools, average daily attendance at LXXX
enrollment in, greater in South Atlantic than in North Atlantic States LXXIX
expenditures of, analysis of LXXX
per capita LXXXI
in Alaska, appropriation for, increase of, urged LXXXIII
change in supervision of LXXXIV
compulsory attendance at LXXXV
general agent of, allowed to accompany naval vessels, etc LXXXIII
inspection of LXXXIV
missionary work in LXXXII
permanent fund for LXXXIV
recommendations respecting LXXXIV
reports on LXXXII
Northern States, expenditures in, maximum per capita LXXXI
per capita expenditures in, decline in, causes of LXXXI
pupils enrolled in, number and ratio of, to total population LXXIX
of, percentage of, enrolled in LXXIX
progressive decrease of, in the Northern States LXXIX
retrograde movement of, in Northern States, partially accounted for LXXIX
revenues of, sources and amount of LXXX
Southern States, comparatively small per capita expenditures in LXXXI
teachers of, male and female, number and percentage of LXXX
(*See* Utah.)
Pueblo and Navajo Indians of New Mexico, on reservations, prosperity and progress of CI
Puma. (*See* Yellowstone.)
Puyallup Indians, in Washington, negotiations with ..... XXVIII, XXIX
Reservation Indians in Washington, serious embarrassments surrounding, adjustment of XXXIII
Washington, common lands of, and their value XXIX
disposal of patented lands of, manner of XXIX
lands of, allotted in severalty, inquiry as to value of ... XXVIII, XXIX
patented lands of, power of Indians to alienate, etc XXIX
title to, inquiry as to the nature of XXVIII

R.

Railroad, adjustment of grant to Alabama and Chattanooga (Ala.) 20, 199
Florida (Ala.) 20, 192
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé (Kans.) 20, 190, 191
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River (Iowa) 20, 182, 183
Chicago and Northwestern (Wis.) 20, 198
Milwaukee and St. Paul (Iowa) 20, 200
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (Wis.) 20, 185, 186
Dubuque and Pacific (Iowa) 20, 183-185
Florida and Alabama (Fla.) 20, 192
Little Rock and Fort Smith (Ark.) 20, 186-188
Missouri, Kansas and Texas (Kans) 20, 188-190
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Ark.) 20, 181, 182
St. Paul and Duluth (Minn.) 20, 195
Northern Pacific, (Minn) 20, 191
Minneapolis and Manitoba (Minn.) 20, 191
Southern Minnesota extension (Minn) 20, 195
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific (Miss.) 20, 193
companies claiming right of way over public lands, number of 202
Colorado Central and other, consolidation of LXXV
land grant, maps of location, date of filing of, by 220
one map of location, filing of 220
grants to, adjustment of, letters submitting 20, 181-202
right of way to, through public lands, statements of 22, 202
construction timber, cutting of, on squatter's claim on unsurveyed land 349
division. (*See* General Land Office.)
grants, acreage under IV

Page.
Railroad grants, act forfeiting lands under ..... IV, V
enforcement of V
adjustment of 19-22, 181-202
forfeitures under, Secretary's position respecting V
lists under, pending IV
map of location filed under IV
status of lands embraced within ..... XVIII, XIX
lands, patented, acreage of ..... IV, 6, 7, 22, 208-219
mileage in Utah CVI
Oregon short line, increased earnings of LXXIV
surplus earnings of, reduced LXXIV
patents, acreage and number of ..... IV, 6, 7, 22, 208-219
purposes, acreage certified to States and corporations for ..... IV, 6, 7, 22, 208-219
logging company secured approvals of articles of incorporation for 23, 202
selections 7, 10, 11, 223
awaiting action, lists and acreage of 22, 208
pending 13, 22
(*See* Mineral.)
Sioux City and Pacific, indebtedness of, to government, settlement of LXXIII
Tacoma and Seattle, coal mines, development of, by, cost of LXXV
extensions of, access through, to Puget Sound trade LXXV
large outlays of, from extensions of LXXV
through Arizona, north and south, an absolute necessity XCVI
Union Pacific, and its branches, ores received over LXXVI
arrangements of, with the Chicago and Northwestern LXXV
expenditures of, large and continuous causes of LXXIV
Government Directors of, report of ..... LXXIV-LXXVI
guaranties of bonds and stocks of other railways by LXXIII
unconstitutional LXXIII
indebtedness of, to government, speedy and equitable settlement of, urged LXXV
large expenditures and small profits of, for years LXXV
lead and copper produced by Colorado and Utah LXXVI
miles operated by, and expense of, for six months of year LXXIV
obligations of, to the government, no violation of LXXIV
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, possession of, secured by ..... LXXV, LXXVI
precious metals yielded in 1889 by States, etc., tributary to LXXVI
present management of, honest and wise LXXV
second sinking fund of, establishment of, postponed LXXV
States and Territories tributary to, rapid settlement of LXXIV
surplus earnings, for six months, of all lines operated by LXXIV
revenue of, from all sources LXXIV
total debt of, to government LXXIV
Utah Northern, increased earnings of LXXIV
surplus earnings of, reduced LXXIV
(*See* Public lands.)
Railroads, adjustment of grants to 19-22, 181-202
bonded, acquisition of, by government, a great calamity LXXII
financial relations between, and the government LXXII
government in no event should be a loser by granting an extension of time to LXXII
improvements on LXXI
net earnings of, reduction of, cause of LXXII
obligations of, to government, extension of time to meet ..... LXXII, LXXIII
Bureau of, act creating, amendment of, urged LXXVI
report of the LXXI
Commissioner of, needed legislation recommended by LXXVI
debts of, funding the LXXI
gross earnings of, for the first six months of 1890, increase of LXXIV
in Arizona, mileage of XCVI
Idaho, assessed valuation of XCII
mileage of XCII
value of exports from, and imports into, over XCII
land grant, financial condition and operations of LXXVI
maps of location by, filing of 22
mileage of, constructed ..... IV, 22, 208
patents to, for lands under grants ..... IV, 6, 7, 22, 210-217
Railway companies claiming right of way over public lands, number of 202
schedule of, granted right of way over public lands 203-208
and Navigation Company, Oregon, gross earnings of, reduction of LXXIV
Rainfall in Nevada, light 428
New Mexico, average C
Wyoming XCIV
of arable portions of Idaho XCI
Rancho Ausamos y San Felipe, private land claim in California, resurvey of east line of 258
Buena Vista, rejected resurvey of 55, 259
Cañada de los Baqueros, private land claim in California, issue of patent in case of 32, 256
Las Pulgas, private land claim in California, resurvey of 259
Punta de la Laguna, private land claim in California, report on 259
Rates for surveys of heavily timbered lands insufficient 32, 56, 423, 440
Reallotment and readjustments of allotments of lands to Indians XXXVI
Receipts from sales of public lands ..... IV, 7, 8, 228
Receivers of public moneys, deposits by, change in method of XXII
irregularities and defalcations of XXII
of, in making deposits, corrected XXII
losses through, under previous administration XXII

Page.

Redding. (*See* Shasta.)
Red Lake diminished reservation, survey and subdivision of.....XXVII
Reservation, Minn., all lands of, not open to settlement and sale until advertised.... XXVI
persons warned against trespassing on XXVI
portions of, subject to appraisal and sale..... XXVI
Registers and receivers, amount paid to..... 259
earnings of..... 259
Rejected surveys, etc 55, 358, 359
Relinquished military reservations. (*See* Abandoned and Public lands.)
Repayments for lands erroneously sold..... 328–330
Republic, government of, no weakness in, from the distance at which its power must be exercised II
vitality and stability of, severely tested..... I
Reservations. (*See* Abandoned military.)
(*See* Indian.)
Resurvey rejected of Rancho Buena Vista..... 55, 359
Revolutionary bounty-land scrip, statement of 91
Rhode Island, population of, rate of increase in..... CXLVII
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
Richards, Wm. A., surveyor-general of Wyoming, annual report of..... 473
Rio Grande Western railroad, Utah, freightage over..... CVI
River improvements, acreage certified for, under grants for .....IV, 22, 221
Rivers, greatest, rise of, in Yellowstone National Park..... CXVI
Rosebud agency, Indians on, civilization of..... XXXI
Sioux Indians on, ability of, for self-support, knowledge of, valuable XXX
number of, overestimated..... XXX
quantities of food issued to, reduced..... XXX
rations, excess of, drawn by XXX
Round Valley Indian Reservation, Cal., agricultural lands of, appraise value of..... XXIX
grazing lands within, selection of, for Indians of..... XXIX
improvements on, appraise value of XXIX
reduction of, act providing for XXIX
serious embarrassments surrounding, long-delayed adjustment of XXXIII
timber and grazing lands, appraise value of XXIX
Rulings and decisions under homestead laws 141–143
mineral and coal land laws 334–336
controlling final proofs, etc 147–152
in reference to internal improvement grants..... 241–244
timber depredations, etc..... 346–350
miscellaneous, etc 235
under desert land laws..... 145
timber and stone laws..... 145–147
culture laws 143–145

S.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, acreage required for allotments to, on reservation of.....XXVIII
reservation of, acreage of.....XXVIII
surplus lands of, reservation of, acreage and cost of XXVIII
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad (Ark.), adjustment of grant to.....20, 181, 182
St. Paul and Duluth railroad (Minn.), adjustment of grant to 20, 195
Northern Pacific railroad (Minn.), adjustment of grant to 20, 191
Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad (Minn.), adjustment of grant to 20, 191
Sales. (*See* Public lands.)
Salmon canneries, number of, operating in Alaska..... CXI
pack of Alaska from 1883 to 1889 CXI
(*See* Alaska.)
Salt in Utah, great manufactures of, graphic description of CV
Lake city, elections at CX
(*See* Utah.)
San Carlos Indian Reservation, Ariz., dangerous Apaches of, removal of, urged..... XCVII, XCVIII
Indians on, at present, manifest no turbulence XXXII
General Miles's views respecting.....XXXI, XXXII
protests against removal of.....XXXII
portion of, at, threatening outbreak XXXI
lands of, opening of, to settlement..... XCVII, XCVIII
proposition to remove Tontos and Mojaves from, rejected.....XXXI, XXXII
renegades and murderers at large on XXXII
surveys in VII
Tontos and Mojaves at, peaceable, separation of, from the more turbulent, proposed..... .....XXXI, XXXII
turbulent Indians at, removal of.....XXXI, XXXII
(*See* Fort Union.)
San Joaquin and Tulare valleys, watersheds of, preservation of, national reservation for the .. CLVII
Juan and Deseado rivers, parts of, cleared by Nicaragua Canal Company .....CXXVI, CXXVII
Santa Fé, N. Mex., fine Indian school at..... CI
total rainfall at C
Santee Sioux Indians, in Nebraska, estimated indemnity to, for failure to secure lands in severalty..... XXV
Sault Ste. Marie, description of the village of..... XVII
(*See* Gamble.)
Porterfield scrip, application to locate small tract, with..... XVII
School age in Arizona, children of, number of XCVII
buildings, Indian, additional, erection of..... XLIII
limit of cost of, too low XLII

Page.

School grant in Colorado, valid selections of, requisites for 242
land subject to the 241
relinquishment of selections under 242
indemnity selections 234, 323
land, rights under selections of 242
lands, act of June 15, 1880, purchase of, under 242
double minimum indemnity, selection of 241
Great Sioux and Ponca Indian reservations 243–245
lands in Arizona, selection of, without waiting for statehood ..... XCVII, XCVIII
Idaho, survey of, liberal appropriations asked for XCII
New Mexico, act giving immediate possession of, to Territory ..... XCIX, C
immediate possession of, by Territory, reason for CI
Utah, acreage of total grant of CIII
already granted, legislature to take action respecting CIII
increase of grant of, suggested CIII
practically valueless CIII
Wyoming, all leases of, subject to cancellation, etc XCIV
leases of, as "agriculture and grazing," and as "grazing," XCIV
period of XCIV
indemnity for, in reservations 241
section 2288, Revised Statutes, transfer of, under 242
selections of 5, 10, 11–234
contests against 242
trespass on 242
property in Arizona, value of XCVII
sections, indemnity for mineral land in 241
system, public, of Arizona, one of the best in the world XCVII
Schools, government Indian, American flag, display of, on XLIII
Indian, superintendent of, earnest and unremitting labors of XLIII
public, in Arizona, children enrolled in XCVII
expenditures for XCVII
New Mexico, gradual improvement of CI
(*See* Alaska.)
(*See* Indian education.)
(*See* Utah.)
Seal fisheries of Alaska not confined to the Pribyloff islands CXII
Sealskins in Alaska stolen by poaching vessels CXI
taken by the Alaska Commercial Company CXI
Seattle. (*See* Tacoma.)
Secretaries and governors of Territories, payment to, of amounts allowed them by law XCVIII
Secretary of the Interior, annual report of the ..... I–CLXII
difficult and responsible labors of XX
rules established by, for government of national parks ..... CXXV, CLXII
Selections and claims (land) pending, miscellaneous, acreage of 12
railroad and other 7, 10, 11, 323
river improvement, etc 22, 221
school 5, 10, 11, 234
State 5, 7, 10, 11, 323
swamp 6, 7, 10, 11, 245, 324
(*See* Public lands.)
Seminole lands in Indian Territory, survey of east boundary of 54
Senate stables and engine house, lot purchased for, graded and fenced, etc XCI
wing of Capitol, electric-lighting plant for XC
Sequoia forests of the Sierra Nevada, location and area of CLIX
gigantea, location of CLVIX
(*See* General Grant National Park.)
groves, national reservation for the preservation of CLVII
National Park, California, absolute possession of, first step to procure CXXIV
Academy of Science, California, report of committee of, respecting CLVII
acts establishing CXXIII
a forester for, appointment of CXXIV
big tree forests of, acreage of, owned by government CLX
timber greed CLX
big trees of, 4,000 years old at beginning of Christian era CLVII
2,000 years older than the pyramid of Cheops CLVII
"Cadmus of America," fame of the, a living monument to the CXXIV
control of, by General Land Office CXXIV
cost to California to extinguish private claims on CXXIV
country of, charming natural attractions of, description of ..... CLXI, CLXII
Eisen, Dr. Gustav, committee appointed on motion of, to draft resolutions respecting CLVII
forests of, protection of, from timber greed and forest fires CLXI
syndicates owning CLXI
governor of California, letter of, to Secretary, respecting CXXIV
groves of, Centennial tree, stump of, covering of, with metal roofing ..... CXXIV, CLVIII
"cutting and slashing" of, for years, effect of CLX
discovery of, date of ..... CXXIV, CLVII
elevation of ..... CXXIV, CLVII
influence of, on climate and waterfall ..... CXXIV, CLVII
isolated CXXIV
largest part of, remain CLX
location and area of CLIX
old, rapidly dying out ..... CXXIV, CLVII
preservation of, by Commissioner Sparks CLX
of national importance ..... CXXIV, CLVII

Page

Sequoia National Park, groves of, simply withdrawing lands of, from sale, will not preserve ..... CXXIV, CLVIII
spirited efforts to thwart attempted spoliation of CLX
trees in, cut for curiosity sake alone ..... CXXIV, CLVII
number, age, great height, and diameter of CXXIV, CLVII
useless, wasteful, lamentable spoliation of ..... CXXIV, CLVII, CLIX, CLX
well-guarded and managed, the only permanent protection of ..... CXXIV, CLVIII
Homer Peak forest, area of CLX
lands set apart for, covered with private claims ..... CXXIV, CLX
location of ..... CXXIII, CLIX
"McFayden 80" acres, lumber capacity of CLX
map of, showing boundaries of CLVIII
name of, origin of ..... CXXIII, CXXIV
natural curiosities and wonders of CLVIII
no improvements by private persons allowed on CXXIV
pine and spruce forests bordering on sequoia forests, size and beauty of CLVII
forests adjacent to sequoia forests should be included in CLVIII
private claims on, annihilation of, exceedingly expensive CXXIV
cost of extinguishing, should be borne by the United States CXXIV
rights on, greatest difficulty in extinguishing CXXIV
resolution of Academy of Sciences, California, respecting CXXIV
Secretary, rules for, established by ..... CXXV, CLXII
sequoia forest groves or tracts of, description of ..... CLX, CLXI
forests of, areas of CLXI
"Sequoyah," meaning of CXXIV
Standard Guide Book to the Pacific Coast, description of, in CLIX
utility of, as test reservoir for storage of waters for irrigation CLXI
Walker, Frank J., paper of, respecting ..... CXXV, CLIX
or big tree forests, last remains of a gigantic creation CLVII
permanent protection of, importance and immediate necessity for action for the CLVII
trees, destruction and waste of many of, interesting and alarming description of CLVII
"Sequoyah," meaning of CXXIV
Settlers. (*See* Public lands.)
Shallow lakes, ponds, and former streams, survey of 43
Shasta land office, California, removal of, to Redding, Cal 156
Sheep and cattle interests in Utah, aggravation of bitter animosities of CIII
horses, and cattle, in Utah, people interested in raising of CIII
raising one of the most prosperous industries of New Mexico C
Shoshone Indian Reservation, location and area of XCV
land district, Wyoming, establishment and location of 157
the only Indian reservation in Wyoming XCV
Sierra Nevada mountains, places in, in beauty and grandeur, rivaling the Yosemite CLVII
places in, rivaling in beauty and grandeur the Yosemite CLVIII
sequoia forests of the, location and area of CLIX
Siletz Indian Reservation, Oregon, allotment surveys on 458
township plats of 458
Silver and gold, yield of, in 1889, by States, etc., tributary to Union Pacific Railroad LXXVI
bill, beneficial effects in Utah of passage of CV
gold, and copper mined in Arizona in 1889, output of XCVII
copper, and lead mined in New Mexico in 1889, value of CI
iron, copper, tin, etc., in Idaho, development of XCV
lead, and copper in Utah, yield of CV
Sioux act, division and apportionment of permanent fund provided for by XXV
ceded lands in Nebraska, survey of 55
City and Pacific railroad, indebtedness of, to government, settlement of LXXIII
Falls land district, Dakota, boundaries of, changes in 154
half-breed scrip, locations of lands with 324
Indian lands, entries of, acreage of 327
Reservation, ceded lands of the 15, 39, 134, 327
Great, division of, etc 15, 121
(*See* Great Sioux.)
Indians, Rosebud agency, excess of rations drawn by, of XXX
food, quantities of, issued to, reduced XXX
population of, overestimated XXX
self-support, ability of, for, knowledge of, valuable XXX
lands, ceded, survey of 39, 55
nation of Indians, census of, providing for XXX
Sisseton Indians, South Dakota, agreement with, failure of, in House of Representatives XXXV
annuities of, long unjustly withheld, etc XXXV
destitute condition of, cause of XXXV
surplus lands of, cession of XXXV
Slocum, John C., surveyor-general of Florida, annual report of 399-401
Small holdings. (*See* New Mexico.)
Soldiers, deaths of, discharged during rebellion, number of LVII
desertions of, number of LVII
enlisted, during rebellion LVII
killed and died during rebellion LVII
surviving July 1, 1890, number of LVII
(*See* Pensions.)
South Atlantic States, industries of CXLVI
almost purely agricultural CXLVIII
population of, diminished rate of increase in CXLVIII

Page.
uth Atlantic States, population of, urban, small in proportion to rural CXLVIII
public schools of, enrollment in, greater than in North Atlantic States. LXXIX
uth Carolina, ninth and tenth censuses, conflict of statements of, respecting population of.. CXLIII
population of, and relative rank of, in ..... CXLIII, CXLIX
uth Dakota land districts, changes in boundaries of 153
(*See* Northern Cheyenne.)
public school system of the, growth of, a remarkable phenomenon LXXX
uthern Central States, industries of CXLVI
almost purely agricultural CXLVIII
population of, diminished rate of increase in CXLVIII
urban, small in proportion to rural CXLVII
Minnesota railroad (extension), Minnesota, adjustment of land grant to 20, 195
Pacific. (*See* Childs.)
States, public schools in, comparatively small per capita expenditures for LXXXI
Ute Reservation, Colorado, cession of lands of, acreage of XXVII
ain and Mexico, land grants under 24-29
anish and Mexican land-grant titles in New Mexico, unsettled condition of XCIX
private land claims 24-29, 432, 440-457
archives in California, great value of 359
Florida, condition and value of 31, 32, 401
New Mexico 432
grants. (*See* Private land claims.)
ecial deposits, amount of 13, 427, 431, 458, 459, 473, 474
by individuals for office work on mineral surveys 251, 474
in Colorado, by individuals for surveys, etc 392
Nevada for mineral surveys 427
New Mexico on account of mining claims 431
Oregon, for work on mining claims 458, 459
Wyoming, no, for surveys 473
uatters' claims on unsurveyed land, cutting of timber on 349
andard Guide Book to the Pacific Coast CLIX
anding Rock and Cheyenne agencies, estimated value of ponies taken from Indians of, in 1876 XXV
ate and federal censuses in 1880, 1885, and 1890, increase of population and percentage of CXLVI
Territorial grants, acreage of, approved 5, 6, 233-236
division. (*See* General Land Office.)
censuses, table showing, etc CXLVII
selections approved, acreage of 5, 7, 10, 11, 323
university selections 5, 10, 11, 234, 323
atehood, Arizona, claims of, to, supported by governor of XCVI
ates and Territories, relative rank of, in population ..... CXLIX, CL
formative period of, one of intense interest I
four, admitted to the Union I
satisfaction of, on admission, causes of I
line of, continuous across the continent ..... I, II
erling land district, Colorado, establishment and location of 154, 155
ock-raising in Idaho a principal industry XCII
Wyoming, vast capital represented by XCV
ockton land district, California, transfer of townships from Independence to 152, 153
ovenour. (*See* Northern Pacific.)
raughan, Joseph C., surveyor-general of Idaho, annual report of 403-413
ruble polygamy bill, passage of, urged CXII
gar-farming IX
swamp lands reclaimable for 41, 400
llivan, Boetius H., surveyor-general of Dakota, annual report of 394
pais, Mohaves, and Hualapais, in Arizona, self-supporting XCVII
pplemental and additional payments 319
pplies. (*See* Indian.)
preme Court room, heating and ventilation of, improvement in XC
scrip, locations of lands with 324
rplus Indian lands, policy of restoring, to public domain XXIV
unreasonably large XXIV
rvey and subdivision of Public Land Strip 49
of east boundary of Seminole lands in Indian Territory 54
military reservations on Gulf coast, west of the Mississippi river 45
north boundary of Nebraska 56
Sioux ceded lands in Nebraska 55, 56
the Texas boundary 56 58
rejected, of Camp McDermitt hay reservation in Nevada 55
Fort Halleck military reservation in Nevada 55
the Iowa Indian Reservation 55
(*See* Public lands.)
rveying contract No. 169, in Nevada, rejected survey under 55
division. (*See* General Land Office.)
instructions, annual, text of 34-37
rveyors-general, annual reports of the 351-475
rveyor-general of Arizona, annual report of the 353-355
California, accounts of 362
annual report of the 356-360
Colorado and clerks, appropriations for 391
annual report of the 363
Dakota, annual report of the 394
Florida, annual report of the 399-401
Idaho, annual report of the 403-413
Louisiana, annual report of the 415-417
Minnesota, annual report of the 420
Montana, annual report of the 422-424

Page.

Surveyor-general of Nevada, annual report of the 427, 428
New Mexico, annual report of the 430–437
Oregon, annual report of the 458–460
Utah, annual report of the 463, 464
Washington, annual report of the 469
Wyoming, annual report of the 473
(*See* Public lands.)
Surveyor-general's scrip, adjustment of claims under 31
office, California, drafting department of, work of 357
office work of 358
Spanish archives department of, condition of 359
Colorado, contingent expenses of, appropriations for 391
persons employed in, roster of 390
Florida, office property and records of, condition of 400
Spanish archives in 401
Louisiana, office work of 415
(*See* Public lands.)
Surveys ..... VII, VIII
acreage of, accepted after examination in the field 33
and resurveys, appropriation for 33
annual instructions for, text of 34–37
apportionment of appropriation for ..... VII, VIII, 33, 34
appropriation for ..... VII, 33, 34
confined to agricultural lands ..... VIII, 33, 353
examination of, appropriation for VII
in Arizona, etc 37, 355
California 38, 360, 361
Colorado 39, 363–393
Dakota 39, 394–398
Florida 40, 401
Idaho, mining and other 41, 403–405, 413, 414
Louisiana 42, 418, 419
Minnesota 45, 420, 421
Montana ..... VII, 45, 422–426
Nevada 47, 427–429
New Mexico ..... VII, 48, 430–457
Oklahoma, Public Land Strip, etc 49
Oregon 50, 458–462
Utah 51, 463, 468
Washington 52, 469–472
Wyoming 52, 473–475
inspectors of, appointment of, by surveyors-general, works well 423
in the field, examination of 52–54
of heavily timbered lands, etc., rates for 33, 58, 423, 460
public lands, review of work embraced in the ..... VIII, 33–59
shallow lakes, ponds, former streams, etc 43
rates for, insufficient 33, 58, 423, 460
rejected, etc 55
swamp lands reclaimable for sugar-farming 41, 400
under instructions of Commissioner, etc 54
(*See* Public lands.)
Swamp and overflowed lands in California 358
land grant of March 2, 1849, no land disposed of under 23
grants, adjustment of, Secretary's decision relative to 22, 237–241
indemnity acts, cash accounts under 23
selections 6, 23, 324
total, allowed and adjusted 6, 23, 324
lands, acreage approved as 6, 23, 245
claimed and reported as ..... XIV, 6, 23, 245
patented as 6, 7, 23, 246
selected as 6, 23, 245
and swamp-land indemnity, adjustment of claims for 22, 23
cash indemnity accounts of XIV
grants of, and indemnity acts XIV
indemnity, area claimed as XIV
in Florida reclaimable for sugar-farming 41, 400
(*See* Florida.)
operations of department as to XIV
quantity of, approved to the several States 6, 245
patented to the several States 6, 246
selected by the several States 6, 245
reclaimable for sugar-farming 41, 400
selections, acreage of, etc 6, 7, 10, 11, 245, 324
original 324
(*See* Public lands.)

T.

Tacoma and Seattle railroad, coal mines, development of, by, cost of LXXV
extensions of, access through, to Puget Sound trade LXXV
large outlays of, from extension of LXXV
Taxable property in Arizona, total, value of XCVI
Taxation in Arizona, average rate of XCVI
Taylor, Douglas W., surveyor-general of Oregon, annual report of 458, 460
Territories advanced to States I
affairs of XCI

Page.
Territories, leading industries of CXLVI
Territory, new, formed and organized I
Testimony in land cases, fees for reducing to writing 326
Test oath. (*See* Idaho.)
Texas boundary, survey of the 56–58
population of, rapid increase in CXLIX
Timber and grazing lands, Round Valley Reservation, Cal., appraised value of XXIX
stone applications 325
entries, fraudulent 86
lands, sales of 318
laws, rulings under 145–147
case of M. N. Edwards in Colorado, an appeal in 347
culture entries, excesses on 319
fees, amount received from 259, 260
laws, final entries under 323
original entries under 323
rulings under 143–145
(*See* Public lands.)
depredations, rulings, etc., in regard to 346–351
fallen, applications by Indians to cut and prepare XXXVII
cutting and sale of, by Indians XXXVII
for speculative purposes, proceeding to enjoin parties from cutting 348
in Wyoming, rates of, cut, to quantity destroyed XCV
land in Wyoming, leasing of, recommended XCV
public, cutting of, on relinquished cash entries on university selections in Minnesota. 348
on land covered by an unperfected homestead entry 349
taken and sawed on shares 346, 347
taking of, from land covered by homestead entries 346, 347
use of, in Oklahoma, by bona fide settlers 348
to build a school-house 349
right of Indians to, law applicable to XXXVIII
stone, and rugged lands, law prohibiting entry of, repeal of, urged XVI
trespass, action in cases of 343–345
agents engaged in investigation of ..... XV, 342
cases of, pending XV
reported XV
hard work of agents in investigating XV
(*See* Public lands.)
Tin, gold, silver, copper, iron, etc., in Wyoming, development of XCV
Title to land the foundation of all values VII
Titles of private land claims, sources of VI
Toner building, Government Hospital for the Insane, opening of LXXIX
Tongue and Rosebud rivers, land on, selected for allotment purposes, not sufficient, etc. XXXIII
River Cheyennes, removal of, demanded XXXIII
strong public feeling against whole body of XXXIII
Reservation and vicinity, Montana, negotiations with Indians of XXVIII
Tonto-Apache Indians, number of XXXII
Indians, peaceable, at San Carlos Reservation, separation of, from the more turbulent, proposed XXXI
proposition to remove, from San Carlos Reservation, rejected ..... XXXI, XXXII
Topographical surveys in Arizona, change in conduct of, urged 355
Town-lot entries approved 10, 223
filings, number of, and fees from 9, 326
Town-lots, sales of, acreage of, and amount from 10, 320
(*See* Public lands.)
(*See* Oklahoma.)
Townsite entries approved 10, 223
filings, number of, and fees from 9, 326
received 223
Townsites in Oklahoma, regulations and instructions governing 16, 223–229
sales of, acreage of, and amount from 319
(*See* Public lands.)
(*See* Oklahoma.)
Trademarks, registration of, amendment of act relating to LII
Transportation, want of, and high freights in Idaho XCII
Trout parasite. (*See* Yellowstone.)
worm-infested. (*See* Yellowstone.)
Turtle Mountain Chippewas, North Dakota, negotiations for relinquishment of lands of XXIX
removal of, to White Earth Reservation, Minn XXIX
serious embarrassments surrounding, adjustment of XXXIII

U.

Uintah Indian lands, entries of, acreage of 327
Umatilla Indian lands, entries of, acreage of 327
Reservation, Oregon, boundary of, maps of 458, 459
township plats of 458
Union Pacific Railroad Company, deposits by, in Utah for office and field-work of surveys 461
and its branches, ores received over, statement of LXXVI
arrangements of, with the Chicago and Northwestern LXXV
expenditures of, large and continuous, causes of LXXIV
freightage over CVI
gold and silver yielded in 1889 by States, etc., tributary to LXXVI
Government Directors of, report of ..... LXXIV–LXXVI
guaranties by, of bonds and stocks of other railways LXXIII
indebtedness of, to government, speedy and equitable settlement of, urged LXXV

Page.

Union Pacific Railroad, large expenditures and small profits of, for years to come LXXV
lead and copper produced by Colorado and Utah LXXVI
miles operated by, and expenses of, for six months of year LXXIV
obligations of, to government, no violations of LXXIV
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, possession of secured by ..... LXXV, LXXVI
present management of, honest and wise LXXV
second sinking fund of, establishment of, postponed LXXV
States and Territories tributary to, rapid settlement of LXXIV
surplus earnings, for six months, of all lines operated by LXXIV
revenue of, from all sources LXXIV
total debt of, to government LXXIV
unconstitutional guaranties of LXXIII
United States, census of, grouping of States in, effect of CXLVI
population of the, in 1870, 1880, and 1890 CXLIV
by States and Territories, in 1890 CXLIII
increase and percentage of increase in, in 1870, 1880, and 1890 CXLIV
North Atlantic division of, etc ..... CXLIV, CXLV
Northern Central division of, etc ..... CXLIV, CXLV
South Atlantic division of, etc ..... CXLIV, CXLV
Southern Central division of, etc CXLV
Western division of CXLV
Western section of, population of, varied conditions of growth in CXLIX
University of Idaho, location and area of site of XCIII
New Mexico at Albuquerque, N. Mex CI
selections 5, 234, 323
in Minnesota, timber cutting on canceled cash entries on 346
(*See* Howard.)
Unlawful inclosures of public lands, reports on, and action in cases of 338, 341, 343
Utah, acreage surveyed in 463, 465
admission of, as a State, hypocritical proceedings to influence CVIII
to statehood, with or without test oath CVIII
arid regions in, water supply of, sources of CIII
August elections, 1890, relative strength of parties at CVII
banking business in, statement of condition of CV
banks in, capital of CVI
business prosperity of, continuance of CV
Central Pacific Railroad Company, character of soil surveyed in, under repayments by .. 463, 465
deposits by, for field and office work of surveys 463
mileage of surveys in, under repayments by 463, 465
surveys in, under repayments by, condition of 463, 464
cities and towns of, property of, real and personal, assessed value of CII
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, sixty-first semiannual conference of, October 6, 1890 CLI
coal, iron, and other minerals in, vast beds of, awaiting development CV
Colorado Utes, presence of, in, a menace and hindrance to settlement of CV
removal of, to, injustice and hardship of ..... CIV, CV
vigorous protest against CIV
Commission, criminal statistics furnished by CX
dependent women who have renounced polygamy, industrial home for, etc. CX
election officers, complaints against, acquittal of, by CIX
number of, appointed by, etc CX
Industrial Christian Home Association, completion of building for CX
last report of, recommendations of, renewed CX
marital relations, cases of crimes against, etc., number of CX
convictions of crimes against, number of CX
crimes against, indictments for, number of CX
indictments pending for crimes against, number of CX
Mormon church, property of, restoration of CVIII
plural marriage, Jesperson pleaded guilty of a CX
marriages, number of persons contracting, since 1889 CX
polygamist, once a, always a, action of registrars on doctrine of ..... CIX, CX
polygamists in Utah, elective franchise, preservation of, to CVIII
polygamy in, attempt to suppress, denounced as persecution CX
doctrine of, President Cannon on CX
supported by Mormon leaders CX
Woodruff on CX
legal meaning of, difference of opinion relating to CIX
registrars, many communities where there are no anti-Mormons to act as CX
of voters, caution to, that justice should be done CIX
under, sustained by the court CXIX
removal of, expected, etc CVIII
Salt Lake city, provision of, for election in CIX
statements of, as to elections, etc CX
Utah, statehood, admission of, to, with or without test oath CVIII
Woodruff, a disfranchised polygamist, elected "prophet, seer," etc CX
Woodruff's declaration against plural marriages handed to Secretary by Delegate Caine CVII
copper and lead produced by ..... LXXVI, CV
Cullom or Struble bill and Edmunds bill, passage of, asked CVII
finances of, healthy condition of CV
forage plants in, effect of destruction of CIII
gold, silver, lead, and copper, yield of, in ..... LXXVI, CV
horses, cattle, and sheep, people of, interested in raising CIII
"Idaho test oath," adoption of, for CVII
Indians in, occupation of CIV
population of CIV

Page.

Utah, Indians in, provision for the support and care of, urged CIV
irrigation in, question of, receiving attentive consideration CIII
some artificial method must be used for CIII
Latter Day Saints and elders in Israel, prayer for blessings of CLVI
in, and Lorenzo Dow, like condition of CLIV
commandments of God kept by CLVI
covenant of, with God CLVI
flagrant, outrageous lies told about CLIV
Gospel of Christ, faith of, in the CLVI
hand of God with and sustaining CLVI
law in, effective enforcement of, result of CVII
lead, copper, gold, silver, etc., yield of, in ..... LXXVI, CV
live-stock industry in, rapidly growing CV
valuable, probable destruction of CIII
protection of CIII
mineral claims in, orders issued in, receipts from 463, 464
mining industry in, the basis to a large extent of real prosperity of CV
Mormon apostles in, responsibilities of ..... CLIII, CLIV
church in, claims of, to confidence and favor CVIII
no change of laws on professions of CVIII
President Cannon's remarks at sixty-first semiannual conference of CLI
Woodruff and conference of, proclamation of, newspaper extracts relating to ..... CLI-CLVI
proceedings of, expectations from CVIII
sixty-first semiannual conference of, President Woodruff's remarks at CLIV
immigration to, average annual CII
chiefly from Scandinavian countries CII
largely of *assisted* immigrants CII
leaders in, subserviency and blind faith of the orthodox in CVII
people of, great future of CLVI
practices in, laws against, wisdom of CIX
president and leading apostles of, addresses of ..... CVIII, CLI-CLVI
Mormonism in, apostacy from, involves loss of friends, oppression, and many hardships CVI
prophets of, sealing their testimony with their blood CLVI
slain, mingling with the gods CLVI
pleading for their brethren CLVI
Mormons in, allegiance of, to United States Constitution, only to be proved by obedience to the laws ..... CVIII, CXIX
good faith of, must be proved by their works CVIII
sufferings of, for conscience sake, President Cannon on ..... CLII, CLIII
municipal and county governments, thorough and permanent reform of, the only way to effect CVI
subdivisions of, majority of, controlled by Mormons CVI
Northern railroad, increased earnings of LXXIV
surplus earnings of, reduced LXXIV
old Mormon faith, with all its teachings and practices, adhered to CVII
plural marriages in, adjudged unconstitutional in Supreme Court CLII
as an article of religious faith, the cause of hostility to ..... CLI, CLII
law of July 1, 1852, affecting, denounced CLI
Mormons claim that church does not sanction CVII
not prompted by licentious motives CLII
principle of, defended by President Cannon CLI
reluctant abandonment of, moved by the spirit CLIII
test of constitutionality of law affecting, in Supreme Court CLII
unconstitutionality of July 1, 1862, claimed ..... CLI, CLII
women in, not used for lustful purposes CLIII
political affairs in, interposition of Congress asked for CVII
polygamist apostle Woodruff about to go into the spirit world CLIV
all nations and rulers summoned by, before the bar of God CLVI
as an elder in Israel CLV
benediction of, on CLVI
expects to meet the face of his Heavenly Father CLIV
infallibility of CLVI
life of, no better than other men's CLIV
most tremendous judgments of God prophesied by CLV
would rather be shot than displease God CLIV
apostles in, benediction of CLIV
blasphemous utterings of, in respect to God, the prophets and apostles CLV
called by the Lord to labor in the vineyard ..... CLIV, CLV
coming of the Son of Man explained by CLV
covenant of, with God CLVI
devil filling the earth with lies against CLIV
not pleased with works of CLIV
fulfillment of things revealed to, by the prophets CLV
God and the Holy Ghost their support CLIII
God's chosen servants CLIII
holy shepherds of the people CLIV
labors and difficulties of, in building Zion CLV
many things required by the Lord of CLIV
not wise for, to war on sixty millions of people CLV
people of, in the hands of God CLIV
preparation of, to receive God's kingdom and church CLV
required by the Lord to build temples CLIV
responsibilities of, in the day of Jesus Christ CLIV

Page.

Utah, polygamist apostles in, satanic majesty displeased with CLIV
testimony of Jesus Christ in favor of CLIII
warning of, as to the signs of the times CLV
work of, in the hands of God ..... CLIV, CLV
wrestlings of, with the Holy Spirit ..... CLIII, CLIV
Zion of God in fulfillment of revelations, etc CLV
Joe. Smith, Brigham Young, John Taylor, etc., Woodruff expects to meet faces of CLIV
polygamous marriages in, under church sanction CVII
polygamy in, abandonment of, announced by President Woodruff CLIII
devil trying to neutralize declaration of CLIV
Cannon and Woodruff, mighty wrestlings of, with the Spirit respecting ... CLIII
licentiousness of, attainable in consonance with universal customs of all Christendom ..... CLII, CLIII
nation responsible for hostility to principle of CLIV
President Woodruff's document announcing abandonment of CLIII
say to all Israel respecting CLIV
Woodruff the only man on earth endowed with the sealing power CLIII
"revelation" sanctioning, unchanged CVIII
virtuous wives, opportunity afforded women by, to become CLIII
Woodruff's proclamation of abandonment of CXI
unanimously ratified CVIII
women honored wives, loved and respected, etc CLIII
or plural marriages in, Woodruff's declaration respecting ..... CVII, CVIII
population of ..... CII, CXLV
increase of, by Mormon immigration CII
in sympathy with government, necessity of CVI
rates of increase in CXLIX
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
public building in, for federal offices, again urged CIII
buildings in, description of CIV
lands in, acreage and settlement of CII
grazing, acquisition of CIII
limited abilities of CIII
unoccupied, natural grasses on, danger of destruction of CIII
proceeds of, use of, to improve water supply, etc CIII
use of, profitably for other than grazing CIII
vast quantity of CII
vesting title to, in CIII
school law in, passage of, applauded as a patriotic act CVI
provisions of CVI
railroad mileage in CVI
reservoirs in, sites for, reservation of ..... CII, CIII
resources of, undeveloped, yield of, in the near future CII
Rio Grande Western railroad in, freightage over CVI
salt in, great manufactories of, graphic description of CV
Salt Lake city and Ogden, elections in, carried by the Liberals CVI
under non-Mormon control CVII
registered voters in, number of CX
school lands in, acreage of total grant of, to CIII
already granted, legislature to take action respecting CIII
increase of grant of, suggested CIII
practically valueless CIII
sheep and cattle interests in, aggravation of bitter animosities of ..... CIII, CV
silver bill, passage of, stimulating and beneficial effect of CV
gold, lead, copper, etc., yield of, in ..... LXXVI, CV
statehood, admission of, to, with or without test oath CVIII
stock, mining, and other interests of CV
surveyor-general of, annual report of the 463, 464
surveys in 463–468
(*See* Surveys.)
Union Pacific Railroad Company, deposits by, for field and office work of surveys 463
in, freightage over CVI
Ute Indians in, straggling bands of, permitted to leave reservation CIV
wool clip in CV
Ute Indian lands, entries of, acreage of 327
Indians in Utah, straggling bands of, permitted to leave reservation CIV

V.

Valentine scrip, filings on lands with 9, 326
locations of lands with 328
(*See* Central Pacific.)
Vermont, population of, rule of increase in, between 1870 and 1880 CXLVII
Vicksport, Shreveport and Pacific railroad (Miss.), adjustment of grant to 20, 193
Vigil and St. Vrain private land grant, in Colorado, status of 30
Volcker, Henry, heirs of. (*See* New Mexico.)

W.

Wages of labor in Idaho, liberal XCII
Wyoming XCV
Wagon-road, military, Coos Bay, adjustment of grant to 20, 201
purposes, military, acreage certified to States and corporations for ..... IV, 22, 217–219
selections in Oregon, acreage of 209

Page.

Wagon-roads and canals, no certificates or patents issued for 21
Walker, Frank W., paper of, respecting Sequoia National Park ..... CXXV, CLIX
Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Oregon, north boundary of, maps of 458
northern line of, correct location of XXIX
War of 1812 warrants, number and acreage of 92
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, excellent condition of LXXXVIII
expenditures of LXXXVIII
receipts of LXXXVIII
land districts in, two additional, establishment and location of 156
population of, phenomenal growth of, in CXLIX
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
surveyor-general of, annual report of the 469
surveys in 469–472
(*See* Surveys.)
Watertown. (*See* Aberdeen.)
Western States, leading industries of CXLVI
Wheat lands of New Mexico, fertile CII
White Earth agency, Indians at, timber product of ..... XXXVII, XXXVIII
Reservation, Minnesota, all lands of, not opened to settlement and sale until advertised XXVI
persons warned against trespassing on XXVI
portion of, subject to settlement and sale XXVI
Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, removal of, to .. XXIX
Mountain Indian Reservation, coal fields cut off from VIII
south boundary of, a straight east and west line VIII
western boundary of, survey of 354, 355
mountains, Arizona, west boundary line of, survey of VII
"Wild West Shows," act forbidding employment of Indians in, urged XLVII
demoralization of the Indians by XLVII
Wilson, Charles B., surveyor-general of Louisiana, annual report of 415–417
Winnebago Indian lands, entries of, acreage of 327
Wisconsin, population of, losses in, repair of CXLVII
Women for house servants in Wyoming, constant demand for XCV
Woodruff's, President, proclamation of abandonment of polygamy in Utah CXI
Woodruff, President Wilford. (*See* Utah.)
Wood. (*See* Kingfisher.)
Wool clip in New Mexico, quantity of C
in New Mexico, price of, greatly increased by McKinley tariff C
Utah CV
Wyoming, abandoned military reservations, surveys of 475
admission of, into the Union XCIII
agricultural pursuits in, increased development of XCV
all leases of school lands subject to cancellation, etc XCIV
arid lands of, donation of, to State XCVI
bonded indebtedness of XCIV
boundless forests of valuable timber in XCIV
coal area of XCV
compulsory education in XCIV
counties of, substantial and commodious court-houses in XCIV
excellent markets in, for all kinds of products XCIV
farm products of XCIV
financial condition of XCIV
forest fires in, great, consume and devastate vast areas XCV
forests and timber lands of, preservation and protection of XCV
acreage of XCIV
free public libraries of, tax for support of XCIV
governor of, recommendations of XCVI
immense oil fields and coal beds of XCIV
Indian reservation in, punishment of white men for crimes on XCVI
taxation of property located on XCVI
Indians in, efforts to educate, in farming and other industrial pursuits XCV
not warlike XCV
irrigating ditches in, length of XCIV
irrigation in, investment in, in works of XCIV
very successful XCV
land districts in, three new, establishment and location of 157
leases of school lands of, for no longer period than five years XCIV
live-stock raising and extensive mining operations in XCIV
mineral surveys in, deposits by individuals for office work on 474
platted and transcribed 474
mining presents greatest possibilities of the various resources of XCV
mountain streams of, early action to secure full utilization of, urged XCVI
municipal governments of, high class of XCIV
new State of, every promise of the prosperity and progress of XCVI
oil region of, extensive, and a principal factor in development of XCV
pasturage and stock-raising in, vast capital represented by XCV
population of XCIV
character of XCIV
rapid continued growth of, in CXLIX
rank of, relative, in CXLIX
property in, assessed valuation of XCIV
public buildings in, commensurate with growth of XCIV
lands in, liberal policy in surveys of, urged ..... XCIV, XCV
restriction of surveys of, retards development of XCIV
three-fourths of, open to homestead settlement, etc XCIV
unsurveyed, acreage of XCIV
rainfall in XCIV

Page.

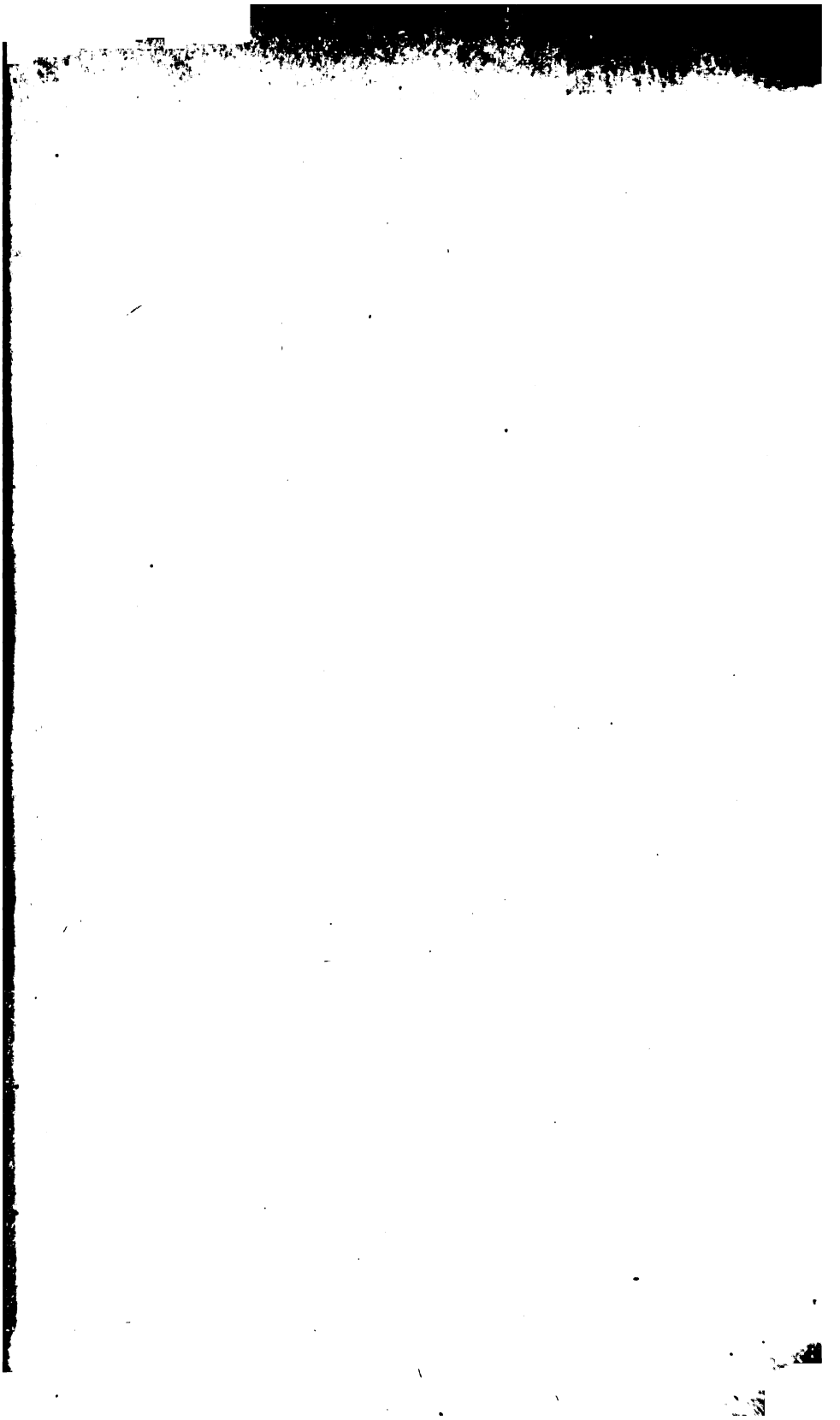
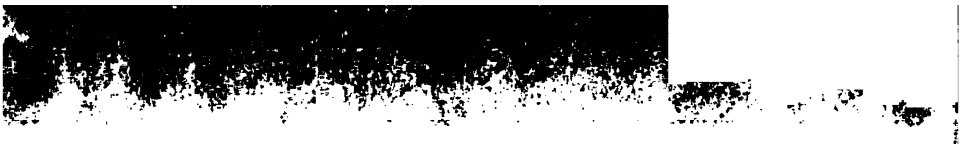
Wyoming, school lands of, leased as "agricultural and grazing" and as "grazing" XCIV
Shoshone Indian Reservation, location and area of XCV
the only Indian Reservation in XCV
skilled labor and women for house service, constant demand for, in XCV
soil of, rich, and only needs rain or irrigation XCIV
splendid inducements for capital and well-directed labor in XCV
survey of land for allotment in severalty to Indians 474
surveyor-general of, annual report of the 473
surveys in 473–475
aggregate of work on 473
deficiencies of appropriation for 473
lands to be included in XCVI
largely increased appropriations for, urged XCVI
no special deposits for 473
(*See* Surveys.)
timber in, ratio of, cut to quantity destroyed XCV
land in, leasing of, recommended XCV
tribal Indians in, complaints against, etc XCV
on reservation in XCV
untold wealth in undeveloped resources of XCIV
vast undeveloped resources of XCV
wages of labor in XCV
Yellowstone National Park, reimbursement of, for expenditures in XCVI

Y.

Yankton Indian Reservation, S. Dak., field-work of, allotments on, entirely completed XXXV
Yellowstone National Park, animals in, killing of, prohibited CXVII
application of present government of, to other parks CXVII
appropriations for, more liberal, asked for CXVII
bears and pumas in, destruction of, S cretary hesitates to order ... CXVII
great increase of CXVII
natural prey of, the buffalo, elk, and deer CXVII
no great harm as yet by preservation of CXVII
use of military in destroying CXVII
boundaries of, marking of, more definitely CXX
buffalo in, habits of CXVII
preservation of, by establishment of CXVII
rapidly increasing CXVII
proposition to fence in herd of, at Hayden valley CXVII
campers in, thoroughly instructed as to matter of making fires ... CXVI
elevator in canyon in, prohibited CXIX
elk in, in summer, driven to the highest elevation by the flies CXVII
large herds of CXVII
proposition to fence in band of, at Sylvan Lake valley CXVII
firearms in, total prohibition of use of CXVII
forest fires in, causes of CXVI
more disastrous than ever CXVI
proposed remedy for CXVI
forests in, area of CXVI
composed in large part of great trees CXVI
loss of, disastrous consequences of CXVI
preservation of, necessary to beauty and grandeur of CXVI
protection of CXVI
greatest rivers, some of the, have their rise within CXVI
hotels in, condition of the CXIX
just laws for government of CXIX
leases in, etc., comparatively small amount produced from CXVI
offenses in, punishment of, bill for the CXIX
pelicans in, intestinal parasite in CXVIII
large numbers of CXVIII
proposed destruction of, to save the fish CXIX
parasite, description of CXVIII
present military detail in charge of, probably the best CXVII
Prof. Edwin Linton, letter of, on worms in trout of CXVIII
railroad in, reasons against ..... CXIX, CXX
reimbursement of Wyoming, for expenditures in XCVI
roads in, condition of CXIX
mileage of new CXIX
repairs of, recommendation as to CXIX
summer visitors to, probable doubt of, as to existence of herds in. CXVII
transportation in, complaints as to management of CXIX
trout in, parasite infesting, nonsexual CXVIII
order of CXVIII
streams in, infested with worms CXVIII
planting of CXVIII
the pelican the final host of the parasite infesting the ... CXVIII
worm-infested, confined to a very limited region of CXIX
visitors to, pleasures of CXVI
wild animals in, all attempts to destroy, punished CXVII
half tame from protection of CXVII
river, Montana, Crow Indian lands south of, negotiations for surrender of XXX
Yosemite National Park, California, acreage of CXXV
appropriation for, no law making CXXV

Page.
Yosemite National Park, civil or military officer in charge of, question as to whether there be a CXXV
law establishing, no funds to carry out provisions of CXXV
origin of name of CXXV
places in the Sierra Nevada rivalling in beauty and grandeur CLVIII
situation of CXXV
tract of land in, granted to, for CXXV
trees and natural beauties of, preservation of CXXV
Yumas, Maricopas, Papagos, Pimas, etc., Arizona, peaceful and self-supporting XCVII

Z.

Zinc mines and ores of Missouri, systematic study of LXIX

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